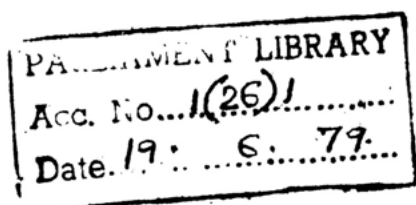


Sixth Series, Vol. XXIII No. 16

Monday, March 12, 1979  
Phalgun 21, 1900 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



(Vol. XXIII contains Nos. 11—20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 4.00

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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 12, 1979/Phalgun  
21, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Return of Deserters to Dandakaranya

+

\*282. SHRI SAUGATA ROY:

SHRI AMAR ROY  
PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND  
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-  
HABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Govern-  
ment have fixed any time limit for  
return of Dandakaranya deserters to  
Dandakaranya;

(b) if so, whether it will consider  
extending the guideline in view of  
the resistance of deserters to eviction  
from Marichjhapi in Sunderbans;

(c) if so, upto what date and with  
what facilities; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री  
(श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल): (क) से (घ). एक विवरण  
सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) भारत सरकार ने 24-1-1979 को पश्चिम  
बंगाल की सरकार को यह सुझाव दिया था कि स्थल  
छोड़कर पश्चिम बंगाल में चले गए परिवारों के वापस  
आने के लिये 31 मार्च, 1979 की तारीख निश्चित  
कर दी जाए और यदि वे उक्त तारीख तक वापस  
नहीं आते हैं तो उन्हें उन की भूमियों और मकानों को  
वापस देने तथा मंजूर की गई नवीन पुनर्वास सहायता  
देने के अन्तिम रूप से बंचित कर दिया जाए।

(ख) से (घ). पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने प्रस्तावित  
अन्तिम तारीख का औचित्य स्वीकार करते हुए 8-2-79  
को यह सुझाव दिया था कि यद्यपि वह उक्त तारीख तक  
शेष स्थल छोड़ने वालों की वापसी के लिये भरसक  
प्रयत्न करेगी, फिर भी इस तारीख का दृढ़ता से  
पालन न किया जाए। इस के उत्तर में 26-2-1979  
को उन्हें सूचित किया गया है कि भारत सरकार ने  
पर्याप्त रूप से लचीला दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है लेकिन स्थल  
छोड़ कर जाने वालों की भूमि और मकान अनिश्चित  
काल तक खाली नहीं रखे जा सकते हैं और उन्हें किस 70  
दशा में लाभप्रद उपभोग हेतु आगामी खरीफ मौसम से  
पूव उन अन्य विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को एलाट करना  
होगा जो लम्बे समय से पुनर्वास की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं  
और यह आशा की जाती है कि स्थल छोड़ कर चले गए  
शेष परिवार वस्तुस्थिति समझते हुए अधिक से अधिक  
खरीफ की आगामी फसल के अवसर का लाभ उठाने  
हेतु समय पर वापस आ जायेंगे।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I have gone  
through the statement laid on the  
floor of the House and it shows total  
lack of comprehension of the Rehabi-  
litation Ministry to the problems of  
Dandakarnya refugees. The question  
of refugees from marichjhapi return-  
ing to Dandakaranya immediately  
does not arise because unless they can  
be persuaded, there is no question of  
returning them by force. The West  
Bengal Government tried it with  
firing on them which we have dis-  
cussed in this House but they have  
not succeeded. But my question is  
relating to the Union Rehabilitation  
Ministry's attitude towards this whole  
question, I had asked specifically in  
(c) 'if so, upto what date and with  
what facilities. What will be the ad-  
ditional facilities given by the Gov-  
ernment in order that he refugees  
may come? The cause of desertion  
of the refugees was two fold. One is  
economic, not getting proper rehabi-  
litation in Dandakarnaya and the  
second is political. Statement was  
given to them to desert from Danda-  
karanya by some political parties  
who are in the Left Front Govern-

ment in West Bengal. In this context I would like to ask the hon. Minister—

(a) What additional facilities—what amount of extra money is being sanctioned to the Dandakaranyaya project so that the economic rehabilitation of the refugees can be attained and there is no further accretion from Dandakaranyaya, and

(b) Whether it is a fact that Shri I. C. Puri who was the administrator of the Dandakaranyaya project from May to September 1978 after the first day desertion took place, was summarily transferred which three months of his appointment on the request of Shri Biju Patnaik and this has caused great dismay and fears of fresh desertion from Dandakaranyaya?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I am sorry the hon. member started prefacing his question totally digressing from the original question and ultimately collapsing down to the desire of Shri Biju Patnaik for the removal of Shri I. C. Puri. Hardly anything of this sort follows from the original question. The question as put originally relates to the date of the return of those refugees—8,000 of them, who are to-day in Marichjhapi. This desertion started from January, 1978. 14 months have elapsed. These deserters have received full and complete benefit according to the scale fixed for them. When I visited, along with the Ministers of West Bengal Government as well as the Minister of Orissa Government, the Dandakaranyaya area, I visited a number of villages. I met them individually and in groups. Not one of them said anything about the deficiency in providing relief and rehabilitation. There have been reasons, of course, of desertions and I have given them more than once over here on the floor of the House. The chief reason was that they have been wanting to live in environments which are conducive to their own culture, their own language, etc. Then of course there was some indiscreet statement by one of the West Bengal Ministers also. But the Government departed

from its policy in meaning thereby—those who have received full benefit of relief and rehabilitation, they have not to be accepted back. In spite of that the Government damaged its policies. I am prepared to give all the details—what second dose of relief is being given to them. But the fact is this does not relate to the original question.

I vehemently deny that Shri I. C. Puri was transferred on the wish or desire of Shri Biju Patnaik. This statement that he was transferred on the request of Shri Biju Patnaik is wrong. What has Shri I. C. Puri got to do? (Interruptions). This is entirely something administrative and I do not think this has anything to do with the original question.

ऐसा मालूम होता है कि पूरी विजडम की बारिश हमारे इन आनरबल मੈम्बर्स पर ही होती है।

The deserters are being given these reliefs—Loan of Rs. 500 per family for purchase of seeds, fertilisers, agricultural implements.

MR. SPEAKER: That you have mentioned.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: We have also introduced some productive steps on account of their being late for the Kharif season, for the interim period.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The Minister has again totally evaded the main question. The Marichjhapi incident took place because the refugees were not being properly rehabilitated in Dandakaranyaya and it is also a fact that whenever there has been any officer in Dandakaranyaya who looked after the interests of the refugees there is a clique in the Union Rehabilitation Ministry who got him transferred. It happened earlier with Mr. Sukumar Sen, it later happened with Mr. Saibal Gupta, ICS and it has now happened with Mr. I. C. Puri. The Minister possibly does not know enough details of past reports. So he is saying off-hand that it has nothing

to do with the officers. But the main question is with regard to Dandakaranya. Unless a situation can be created there for rehabilitation of the refugees, this desertion cannot be stopped and the deserters cannot be sent back from Dandakaranya. In this context I refer to the 72nd Report of the Estimates Committee, 1974-75 of this Parliament where the Estimates Committee openly said that out of the total target of rehabilitation of 35,000 families, the Rehabilitation Ministry had reduced it to 12,000 families and then to 7,000 families. There has been consistent conspiracy that the plan does not succeed. As far as the State Governments are concerned they took some interest in the matter because they were getting money from the Centre. But as far as the Rehabilitation Ministry is concerned....

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, in this context I would like to ask the Minister (a) whether the Government will undertake a fresh study into the problem of Dandakaranya refugees and the causes of their desertion, and (b) whether the Government will reopen the question of rehabilitating these refugees in Andaman and Nicobar Islands where they can be properly settled.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Again, I need your guidance whether the question of what is happening in Dandakaranya relates to the main question which has been put originally. But I might inform the hon. Member that out of about 1,20,000 refugees more than a lakh have returned and there are no more desertions. They have settled very properly and they are satisfied. There is no question of sending more East Bengal refugees to Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, I strongly protest against this remark of the Minister. He is off-hand rejecting that. Sir, I strongly protest and I

walk out of this House. He is not at all sympathetic to the cause of East Bengal refugees.

MR. SPEAKER: He is talking of his policy, you may agree or you may not. (Interruptions).

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Sir, it is a matter of great regret that East Bengal refugees problem was not solved within this long period of 32 years. In the meanwhile the Government has wound up its Refugee Rehabilitation Department. Marichjhapi is not the main problem or the main root. Dandakaranya is the main problem. Marichjhapi is only a by-product of it. And that is why the refugees were moving from one place to another like shuttle cocks. You will be astonished to know that in Dandakaranya the recorded rights, that is, pattas, were not given to the land distributed to the refugees. No proper housing is there. Homesteads are far away from the cultivable lands. There is no law and order there. Jungle rule is prevailing in the Dandakaranya area. Girls and women are to lead a shameful life. There are so many cases of rape by police officials even.

So, will the hon. Minister be pleased to state (a) what are the steps that had been taken to improve the living conditions in Dandakaranya for easy return back of settlers of Marichjhapi, and (b) whether it is a fact that the Dandakaranya deserters at Marichjhapi are not going back because of the instigation of leaders of Utbastu Unnayansil Samiti, an organisation led by Congress (I) and Janata people?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Conditions in Dandakaranya are very satisfactory as is evident from the fact that from out of about 1.20 lakh deserters, more than one lakh have already returned. They are doing their job peacefully and everything is alright. I do not think the hon. Member has the latest information.

**श्री आर० एस० कुरील :** एक तरफ जब कोई जानवर या चिड़िया भी मारी जाती है, तो वह एक इन्टरनेशनल इश्यु बन जाता है, लेकिन जब इन्सानों को इस तरह से गोलियों से भूना जा रहा है, तो उस के बारे में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ? उन के साथ इन्सानियत से नीचे गिर कर व्यवहार होता है, वे बेचारे धीरे धीरे भूखे हैं मगर पुलिस उन्हें गोलियों से मारे और उन पर भ्रष्टाचार करे, देश के लिये इस से ज्यादा शर्म की बात और क्या हो सकती है ? सरकार इस के लिये क्या ठोस कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

**श्री सिकन्दर बख्त :** मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सवाल का सम्बन्ध वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट के भ्रष्टाचारी मामलात से है ।

**SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:** Has it come to the notice of the Government that the main problem in Dandakaranya arises because of dual control. The Dandakaranya Development Authority is only a developmental authority. It has no rights so far as allotment of land, giving of patta rights and other things are concerned. Has the Government thought of bringing about some coordination between DDA and the West Bengal Government?

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** That is, in fact, being done. In fact, these desertions took place after years of their having got settled over there. As I say, after the whole rehabilitation process had been gone through, after complete scale of rehabilitation had been provided, years and years, after that these desertions took place. But we are taking them back and settling them and there is complete coordination between the DDA and the Government.

### Postal Accounts in Haryana

\*284. **SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of an article in the 'Current' weekly dated 10th February, 1979 giving details of some postal accounts in Haryana, the withdrawals and deposits;

(b) whether Government have ascertained as to whether these accounts are fictitious;

(c) whether the postal authorities have observed all the rules and regulations in the deposits and withdrawal of amounts to and from these accounts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI):** (a) Yes, Sir. Government are aware of this article.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(c) and (d). Out of the 49 accounts detailed in the 'Current' Weekly of 10th February, 1979, in 13 accounts deposits in excess of the prescribed maximum of Rs. 25,000/- were accepted in contravention of Post Office Savings Bank Rules. Further, in one out of these 13 cases, two accounts were opened irregularly in the name of the same depositor in the same post office. These transactions were made from 1973 to 1976.

### Statement

The Income Tax Department is investigating cases where deposits of Rs. 50,000 and above have been made in the Haryana Post Offices in March/April, 1974.

Enquiries have been completed in 38 out of 85 cases of deposits of Rs. 5 lakhs and above. On the basis of these investigations, the following three cases involving deposits of Rs. 145 lakhs have been found where the deposits could not be regarded as belonging to the persons in whose names they were made.

Amount of Deposit  
(Rs. in lakhs)

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Shri R. P. Singh,<br>(the then District Industries Officer at Panipat)               | 5   |
| Shri N. K. Garg,<br>(the then Joint Director of Industries in Haryana<br>Government) | 5   |
| Shri Kashmiri Lal, (the then a student of Delhi University)                          | 135 |

In the remaining cases, enquiries are still under way and action as may be warranted by the results of the enquiries will be taken.

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो स्टेटमेंट टेबल पर रखा है, उस में कहा गया है :

"The Income Tax Department is investigating cases where depositors of Rs. 50,000 and above have been made in the Haryana Post Offices in March/April, 1974."

उन्होंने यह भी बताया है कि 1973 से 1976 तक यह प्रोसेस चलता रहा। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि कुल मिला कर कितने केसिज ऐसे हैं, जिन में ये रूल वायलेट किये गये, उन में से कितने केसिज इन्वेस्टीगेट किये गये और कितने केसिज के बारे में कुछ एक्शन लिया गया। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह भी बतायेंगे कि इस बारे में सरकार के पास सब से पहले कंप्लेंट कब आई, वह कम्प्लेंट किस ने की और अभी तक उस के बारे में क्या कार्रवाही की गई है ?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय : जहाँ तक पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट का सवाल है, हमारे पास सिर्फ 13 केसिज हैं, जिन में रेगुलैरिटी नहीं है।

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : "करंट" में 49 के एकाउन्ट्स की बात कही गई है। उन में से ये 13 केसिज हैं। 1973 से 1976 तक कुल मिला कर कितने केसिज हैं ?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय : मैं स्पष्ट कह दूँ कि हमारे पोस्टल रूलज की वायलेशन के सिर्फ 13 ही केसिज हैं और 13 केसिज को ही हम ने एग्जामिन कराया है। बाकी जिन केसिज के बारे में माननीय सदस्य कह रही हैं, वे फिनांस डिपार्टमेंट के अन्तर्गत हैं और वह उन्हें इन्वेस्टीगेट कर रहा है।

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : मैं ने पूछा है कि सब से पहले कंप्लेंट कब आई और उस के बारे में क्या कार्रवाही की गई ? मगर मंत्री महोदय ने उस के विषय में कुछ नहीं बताया है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कुछ केसिज फिनांस डिपार्टमेंट के पास हैं। अगर वे केसिज फिनांस डिपार्टमेंट के पास हैं, तो फिनांस डिपार्टमेंट को इस का जवाब देना चाहिए था। मेरी कल्पना यह है कि पोस्ट आफिस में रूलज को आजू पर रख कर गलत ढंग के एकाउन्ट्स खोले गये।

इस कम्प्लेंट के बारे में क्या फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट को जवाब देना चाहिये ? यह कहना कि फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट के पास कम्प्लेंट नहीं है, यह उचित नहीं है। आखिर पोस्ट आफिस ने रूलस तोड़ कर अगर डिपॉजिट्स वगैरह लिये हैं तो इन के डिपार्टमेंट में कम्प्लेंट होनी ही चाहिये। मुझे जितनी मालूमत है वह यह है कि सम्माननीय सदस्य श्री कंवर लाल जी गुप्त ने पोस्ट एंड टेलीग्राफ डिपार्टमेंट को कम्प्लेंट भेजी थी। इस मिनिस्ट्री को कम्प्लेंट उन्होंने भेजी थी। तो उस में कुल मिला कर कम्प्लेंट के गुनाविक 73 से 76 तक कितने एकाउन्ट्स में इन्होंने रूल को वायलेट किया है ? उस में से कितने को इन्वेस्टीगेट किया और इस का भी जवाब नहीं दिया, जिन तीन लोगों के बारे में उन्होंने ने बताया है, उन के बारे में सरकार ने क्या किया। 1977 में कम्प्लेंट की है, डेढ़ साल गुजर गए, डिपार्टमेंट ने क्या किया ? कोई उस के बारे में एन्क्वायरी की ?

सच्चा मंत्री श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : ग्राम्यक्ष महोदय पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट एक एजेंसी के बतौर काम करता है। यह काम उस का खुद का नहीं है। यह दूसरे विभाग का एक एजेंट बन कर अपना काम करता है और उस में दो नियमों के मुताबिक . . .

श्री राममूर्ति : उस में कमीशन भी तो लेता है।

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : जी हाँ, कमीशन लेता है। मैं बता रहा हूँ।

दो प्रकार के हमारे यहां डिपॉजिट्स होते हैं। एक तो इंडिविजुअल डिपॉजिट्स होते हैं। उस इंडिविजुअल डिपॉजिट में सिगिल एकाउन्ट रहते हैं और फिक्स्ड एकाउन्ट रहते हैं। सिगिल एकाउन्ट में 25 हजार से ज्यादा नहीं जमा किया जा सकता एक भावमी का और फिक्स्ड एकाउन्ट में 50 हजार से ज्यादा नहीं जमा किया जा सकता। दीगर एकाउन्ट्स भी होते हैं—पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स हैं, सेक्योरिटी डिपॉजिट्स हैं, प्राविडेंट फंड एकाउन्ट्स हैं, एकाउन्ट प्रीपेड बैंड आफिसर्स हैं, गवर्नमेंट लोकल बाडीज के एकाउन्ट्स हैं, कम्पनी सेक्टर के हैं . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. SPEAKER: That is not her question. Her question is, when did you get the complaints, have they been investigated and completed and what action have you taken. If you have information, you can give that.

श्री बृज लाल वर्मा : यह जो हमारे पास श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त जी की खबर आई है उस के बारे में फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट ने जवाब दे दिया है। इस का क्वेश्चन नम्बर भी हम ने बताया है। 12-3-79 को जो यहाँ पर दिया है उस के पहले 284 नम्बर के अनस्टैंड क्वेश्चन में फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट ने जवाब दे दिया है। उस के ऊपर जो ऐक्शन लेना है तो जो हमारे अधिकारी हैं उन्हीं के ऊपर हम ऐक्शन ले सकते हैं और वह जो ऐसे क्लेजेज हैं जिन के बारे में मैंने बताया कि सिर्फ 13 क्लेजेज हैं, उन 13 क्लेजेज में 25 हजार या 50 हजार का जो सवाल है उसी में हम ऐक्शन ले सकते हैं और हमारा यही कहना है कि यह उस टाइम के है जब कि वहाँ पर दूसरी गवर्नमेंट थी। उस गवर्नमेंट ने किस ढंग से ज्यादाती की है .... (व्यवधान)...

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रड्डी वह अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी सब मिला कर बोल रहे हैं ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी अंग्रेजी हिन्दी सब मिला कर बोलते हैं।

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : ये 13 क्लेजेज जो हैं इन के बारे में यह पूछें तो मैं उनके नाम बता सकता हूँ और टेबल पर रख सकता हूँ। वह 13 क्लेजेज जो हैं टेबल पर मैं रख दूँगा।

MR. SPEAKER: You are still not answering the question. When were the complaints made, what action have you taken and at what stage are the matters now.

श्री बृजलाल वर्मा : ऐक्शन लिया जा रहा है ऐक्शन हम ले रहे हैं। तीन पोस्ट मास्टरों ने गड़बड़ी की है। उन के ऊपर हम ऐक्शन ले रहे हैं और उस की जांच अभी जारी है।

SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: What about my second supplementary?

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing a Half-Hour discussion. He is not ready with the answer. Q. No. 285. Absent. Then Q. No. 286. He is also absent.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, it is regarding Children Adoption Bill. This subject comes under Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture. Why was this subject transferred to the Law Ministry?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very important subject. I will look into it.

## Survey of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

287. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey of all unauthorised colonies in Delhi constructed prior to March, 1977 for regularisation, as promised by the present Government, has been completed by the concerned authorities;

(b) if not, when the survey of the colonies i.e. Sitapuri (Dabri Extn.), Syndicate Enclave, Raghunagar etc. constructed prior to March, 1977 along the Pankha Road (West Delhi-Najafgarh Zone) are likely to be done; and

(c) how much time will be taken by the concerned authorities to provide the civic amenities to these colonies?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किरर) : (क) अभी नहीं।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि सीतापुरी (डाबरी एक्सटेंशन) के सर्वेक्षण का कार्य प्रगति पर है। दिल्ली नगर निगम के अनुसार सिटीको एन्क्लेव तथा रघुनगर उन्हीं पार्लो के नाम हैं जो डाबरी एक्सटेंशन के उसी एक कम्प्लेक्स का अंग है तथा उन्हें इस क्षेत्र में चल रहे सर्वेक्षण कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया है।

(ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिये कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित करना सम्भव नहीं है।

श्री बयाराम शाक्य : श्रीमान्, मंत्री महोदय ने इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि अभी सर्वे कम्प्लीट नहीं हुआ है, अभी इन प्रोग्रेस है। यह सीतापुर एक्सटेंशन कालोनी 1970-71 में इस्टैबलिश हुई थी और उस के बाद वहाँ का जो एसोसिएशन है वह लगातार पत्र-व्यवहार कर रहा है। 18-4-75 को श्री मंगाराम, फाइनेंस एण्ड स्लम डिपार्टमेंट, मैट्रोपोलिटन कौंसिल, दिल्ली को एक पत्र लिखा। 18-5-75 को श्री हीरासिंह, एक्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिलर को दूसरा पत्र लिखा लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। आज तक न तो सर्वे कम्प्लीट हुआ है और न ही कोई सुविधा दी जा रही है। क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि इतनी सारी कोशिशें करने के बाद भी आज तक सर्वे कम्प्लीट क्यों नहीं हुआ है।



**निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल)** : सर्वे कंसीट न होने का सबब यह है, भव्यल तो इन भनधराइज्ज कालोनीज को रेग्युलराइज करने का फैसला ही 1977 में हुआ। शुरू में ऐसी कालोनीज की तादाद 495 रखी गई। इस में कोई एक दो कालोनीज का सवाल नहीं है। सिर्फ सर्वे पूरा हो जाना ही काफी नहीं है। इन में से करीब 30 कालोनीज रेग्युलराइज की जा चुकी हैं। 265 कालोनीज जो डी डी ए के मातहत हैं उन में से 213 का सर्वे मुकम्मल हो चुका है। उन के मातहत और जितनी कालोनीज हैं, 5-6 महीने में उन का सर्वे पूरा हो जायेगा। म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन के मातहत 60 कालोनीज का सर्वे मुकम्मल हो चुका है और 30 का काम प्रोग्रेस में है जिन में एक यह मौजूदा कालोनी भी है। सबब यही है कि काम बेहद बड़ा है। कालोनीज को रेग्युलराइज करना कोई मामूली काम नहीं है, उन में बेहद सम्पत्ति लगाना है और बेहद तफसीली काम में जाना कि कौन कौनसे मकानात माजिनल तौर पर हटाये जायें और सड़कें व दूसरी कम्प्युनिटी फैसिलिटीज दी जाये। इस तरह से यह कोई सरसरी काम नहीं है, बहुत लम्बा और मुश्किल काम है।

**श्री बया राम शास्त्र** : सरकार का कार्यक्रम है कि गांव ग्रथवा शहर, हर स्थान पर पीने का पानी पहुंचाया जाये और सड़कों कि पहुंचने के लिये एप्रोच रोडस की सुविधा दी जाये लेकिन इतनी धनी बस्ती होने के बावजूद यहां पर न कोई एप्रोच रोड बनाई गई है और न पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था है और न ही कोई छाइट का प्रबन्ध है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस में शीघ्रता करेंगे ताकि वहां पर रहने वालों को एप्रोच रोड मिल सके, पीने का पानी मिल सके और बिजली मिल सके ?

**श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल** : भानरेबल मैम्बर का कहना बिल्कुल शररत है, रेग्युलरा जेश के काम में हर विस्म की एमिनिटीज प्रोवाइड करना जरूरी है। धीरे धीरे उन को यह प्रोवाइड किया जा रहा है।

**श्री मोहन लाल पिपिल** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चाहे कोई म्युनिसिपैलिटी हो या कारपोरेशन हो, पब्लिक एमिनिटीज प्रोवाइड करना उस का कर्तव्य है। जब तक भनधराइज्ज कालोनीज रेग्युलराइज न हो जायें जब तक वहां किसी प्रकार का टैक्स न लिया जाये—क्या इस बात को विचार करने के लिये मंत्री जी तैयार हैं ? टैक्स तभी लिया जाये जब कि पब्लिक एमिनिटीज प्रोवाइड कर दी जायें वरना टैक्स न लिया जाये। जो कालोनीज रेग्युलराइज हैं, वह जहां पर एमिनिटीज दी गई है वहां पर टैक्स देना चाहिए। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस विषय में विचार करने के लिए तैयार हैं ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि इन कालोनीज से डवेलपमेण्ट चार्जज किस रेट पर लिये जायेंगे ?

**श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल** : डवेलपमेण्ट चार्जज का इन्तसार इस बात पर है कि कितना खर्च आता है, अभी इस सिलसिले में कोई फाइनल नतीजा नहीं निकला है, लेकिन पहली स्टापमेण्ट हम 5 रुपये

गज की लेना चाहेंगे। तमाम भन धराइज्ज कालोनीज को रेग्युलराइज करने के सम्बन्ध में 125 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होने का अनुमान है, जिस में 75 करोड़ रुपया डवेलपमेण्ट के लिए होगा, सड़कें, पानी और बिजली मुहिया करने पर खर्च होगा और 21 करोड़ 30 लाख रुपया जो मकानात रास्ते से हटाये जायेंगे, उन को रिहैबिलिटेड करने पर खर्च करना होगा, 28 करोड़ 70 लाख रुपया कम्प्युनिटी फैसिलिटीज के लिए जिस में डिस्पेंसरी बगरह शामिल है, उन पर खर्च होगा। लेकिन यह सारा रुपया एक दम प्राहम करना मुश्किल है, इसलिए धीरे-धीरे ही यह काम हो सकता है। जहां तक हाउस टैक्स का तालुक है, उस के लिये भलग से कानून है, जिस को ऐसे ही तयदील नहीं कर सकते हैं।

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त** : मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है, क्योंकि वह खुद भी दिल्ली के ही हैं, कि 15 लाख लोग इन भनधराइज्ज कालोनीज में रह रहे हैं और करीब 25-30 साल से नरक का जीवन बिता रहे हैं। मैं उन को बधाई देता हूँ—उन्होंने कुछ कार्यक्रम इस सम्बन्ध में शुरू करवाया है, लेकिन अभी भी जो कालोनीज रेग्युलराइज हुई है, उन में डवेलपमेण्ट का काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है। क्या मंत्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन्होंने कोई फेसेड-प्रोग्राम बनाया है, इस साल में इन भनधराइज्ज कालोनीज में कितना खर्च होगा और भगले साल में कितना रुपया खर्च करने जा रहे हैं साथ ही किन-किन चीजों पर खर्च करेंगे। बेसिक अमेनिटीज जो आप प्रोवाइड करेंगे उन पर कितना खर्च होगा और किन-किन चीजों को प्रोवाइड करेंगे ?

**श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल** : खर्च की तफसील तो मैं अभी बतला चुका हूँ। 50 लाख रुपया दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को दिया गया था, जो नामन्जूर हो गया था, लेकिन अब गवर्नमेण्ट उस को दोबारा रिलीज करने के बारे में सोच रही है। 10 करोड़ रुपया "सीड-कपिटल" की शफ्ल में गवर्नमेण्ट से मांगा गया है, उस के लिए फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री से बातचीत कर रहे हैं।

### Construction of Five Star Hotels in Delhi

\*288. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to put up any five star hotel in New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether it is in private sector or public sector;

(c) the site proposed; and



(d) the total amount of money involved in the proposed plans?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किशोर) : (क) से (घ) . फिलहाल नई दिल्ली में निम्नलिखित पांच स्थल होटलों के निर्माण के लिए निर्धारित किये गये हैं :—

1. सरदार पटेल मार्ग पर ;
2. अशोक रोड तथा जनपथ के चौराहे पर ;
3. जनपथ तथा रायसीना रोड चौराहे पर ;
4. फिरोजशाह रोड तथा जनपथ के चौराहे पर ;
5. जनपथ तथा अशोक रोड के चौराहे पर ;

उन्हें या तो भारतीय पर्यटक विमान विमान को दे दिया जायेगा या सार्वजनिक तौर पर नीलाम कर दिया जाएगा जब तक प्रत्येक परियोजना को बना नहीं दिया जाता तब तक परियोजना की मात्रा बतलाना सम्भव नहीं है ।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, here I do not like to make a language controversy. It is not fair on the part of the Minister to reply to my question in Hindi. I have not understood him correctly. I will read out the answer given by the Minister. Kindly see the points (2) and (5) given in the reply. Point (2) is "At the crossing of Asoka Road and Janpath. Point (5) is: "At the crossing of Janpath and Asoka Road. The answer is a perverted one. What do you mean by giving this sort of reply? The answer is so shabby, callous and most indifferent. Your officials must be responsible for this kind of reply. They are making mischief of giving such a reply. Here the Press report says: 'ITDC freeze on 5-star Hotels'. They say that the Government has taken a decision. PTI reported that the 5-Star hotels' plans have been cleared. The proposals which have received approval are now lying with the DDA. Another report says: "Hotels planned in barred area." I am not on the point of controversy. You can give your opinion and if your opinion is fair, let it prevail. But my question is whether these three five star hotels have been cleared? If it is

being cleared or if any proposal has been received, whether it is for construction by ITDC or from the private parties? Does this include the area of Aurangzeb Road also? Have you cleared hotels in this area, I want to know?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I am sorry, questions are always prefaced with sarcastic remarks which is not fair at all. All these four places which have been mentioned—we in our way tried to be more implicit and explicit—are in the same place—Windsor Place. It does not include Aurangzeb Road. The hotels which have been cleared for Five Stars are Oberoi Inter-Continental, Claridge's, Imperial, Moria Hotel. The Taj and Akbar Hotels are waiting for being cleared for classification as Five Star Hotel.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The hotel is already existing.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: They are existing. You said that these Hotels have been cleared as Five Star Hotels. I have said that Aurangzeb Road is not in this area.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Is Government planning to put up any Five Star Hotel in New Delhi? My question is very clear—on which Road the hotel is existing.

MR. SPEAKER: They are classified as Five Star Hotels.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Please go through the question. I am asking about their planning.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I have said that these five spots which I have given in answer to the original question are meant for Five Star Hotels. They have not yet been given either to ITDC or to any private person. They can be given for construction either to ITDC or can be put to public auction.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Whether you received any proposal from ITDC and has any Five Star Hotel been approved on the Aurangzeb area?

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** No Five Star Hotel at the moment stands cleared on the Aurangzeb area.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** My second question is—is the Minister aware that there is a hotel called The Taj Inter-continental on the Aurangzeb Road area? Is it a Five Star Hotel? Did you clear that hotel or it has just come without any clearance?

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** The Taj is not on Aurangzeb Road. It is on Mansingh Road. That hotel applied for classification but it has not yet been given.

**SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA:** Is Government of India spending money on the construction of Hotel on Raj Path? If so, I am of the opinion that this construction business must be stopped. Why should Government come forward for the construction of hotels? I appeal to the Minister that this should be stopped. They should spend on something else.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is only a suggestion.

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** The feeling of the member has been noted.

**श्री रायबजी :** मंत्री महोदय ने फाइव स्टार होटल के लिए तो साइट बता दी, लेकिन दिल्ली में जो कम धाय वाले यात्री आते हैं और उनके लिए जो यहां होटलों की कमी रहती है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए ग्री-स्टार या उससे कम या जनता होटल बनाने के लिए भी कोई साइट बगैर डी० डी० ए० ने मुकर्रर की है ? यदि की है तो किस जगह ?

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** These five spots which have been reserved for Five Star Hotels can also be utilised for three, four or five star hotels. ITDC is already constructing a new three star hotel at Jan Path.

## National Policy on Education

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\*295. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:**

**DR. BIJOY MONDAL:**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 82 on 26th February, 1979 regarding National Policy on Education and state:

(a) whether Central Government have recently circulated a draft national policy on education to the States with the proclaimed aim of universal literacy within the next decade;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the draft and nature of changes suggested in the draft education plan; and

(c) the reaction of State Governments thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) to (c). Central Government had circulated the draft National Policy on Education for the Conference of Ministers of Education held in July 1978 and the reaction has been received from most of the States and the Policy is being finalised. It is hoped to place it before Parliament very soon.

**SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** What is the contemplated percentage of budgetary allocation for education both in the Central and State Governments' Budgets?

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** In a policy on education the budgetary allocation is not mentioned. It is a part of the planning process and that is not included in the national policy.

**SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** When or by what time the proposed system of neighbourhood school as recommended by the Education Commission is going to be implemented?

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** This proposal is also included in modified form in the draft national policy.

When this policy is adopted by this House and becomes a real national policy then we will take this matter up with the State Governments and other authorities.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** The Minister will admit that this national policy on education does not only have a very wide ambit but is very much controversial. I would like to know whether, besides getting the views from the State Governments, in view of amplitude and radical changes that this proposal contemplates, Government will initiate or provoke a national dialogue with universities, educationists and other interests in education so as to really find their views in this national policy?

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** This dialogue is going on for the last two years. Several committees have been set up. Educationists also have been consulted. The Association of Indian Universities where the Vice-Chancellors meet, has been consulted. After getting views from different sectors we are trying to collate these views at one place. So, dialogue is a continuing process.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** Will the hon. Minister assure this House that this national policy will be formulated by the Government and placed on the Table of the House during this session itself?

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** We will try our level best to do so. I expect that it may be placed in course of this session.

**SHRI A. E. T. BARROW:** Will the Minister call a meeting of the Central Advisory Board on Education where large bodies—universities, educationists and State Ministers of Education—are represented? It has not met for several years.

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** The Central Advisory Board on

Education is rather a very large body as the hon. Member has pointed out. It was thought that we have to discuss the matter with educators in different sectors who are specialists in their respective fields. That is why, we have not called a meeting of this very large body where the discussion will be of a general nature. So, we have consulted the specialists in different fields.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** I would like to know whether in the proposed educational policy, he would have safeguards to ensure that political parties do not spoil the atmosphere in the universities, colleges and schools?

**AN HON. MEMBER:** RSS.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** RSS is not a political party, it is a cultural organisation.

What safeguards would be incorporate into the national education policy so that the political parties do not enter into the arena?

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** It is a matter for political policy and not education policy.

**SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:** It is a known fact that this hon. Minister of Education and previous Ministers have been unsuccessfully bringing a national policy on education for the past 30 years. Even some of the hon. Members asked him whether he will be able to put it on the Table during the Session. I would like to know whether he will be able to evolve a national policy on education at least before the expiry of the term of this Lok Sabha? This is a matter which concerns everybody. We have contributed maximum complication in the field of education. I think, the hon. Minister will also agree with me that the present Government is also contributing a lot towards it. By saying that a dialogue is proceeding, that itself is a great complication and students are put to a lot of difficulty. It is better if the Minister at least looks

into it. Will the hon. Minister at least formulate a definite policy and state before this House that he will come forth with a solution at least within 2 years?

MR. SPEAKER: Much earlier.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, again that will depend on the definition of the expression 'national policy'. As far as I know, earlier also the policy was debated by the Kothari Commission which had taken the views of different people from different parts of the country. Then the policy was placed before Parliament and a Committee of Parliament was set up. Certainly Parliament represents the nation and ultimately this Parliament adopted the National Policy in 1968. Here again we are trying to involve this Parliament which represents the nation. Therefore, it will be a national policy.

#### Revised formula for monthly release of Sugar

\*297. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether South Indian Sugar Mills Association has suggested a revised formula for monthly release of sugar; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The South Indian Sugar Mills Association made a representation to the Government on 19th January, 1979 pointing out the difficulties of the sugar industry and urging the Government to regulate the release of sugar from the factories.

(b) Control on the monthly releases of sugar was removed on 16th August, 1978 as a part of decontrol. The Gov-

ernment are however closely watching the production, prices and distribution of sugar. No major change in the Government's policy of decontrol is contemplated at present.

SHRI RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, the Minister said, the Government is watching. What he has watched? Can he say something about what he has exactly watched?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: For one thing we are watching that the price of sugar does not go up in the market. Secondly, we are watching that the growers get the price for their cane. So, these are the two main watchings that we are doing protecting the interests of the consumers and protecting the interests of the growers.

SHRI RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, one thing he has forgotten to mention here and that is that the price of sugar is becoming uneconomic and. I am afraid,...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The canvassing business in the House is prohibited. He is connected with sugar. He should not....

(Interruptions).

SHRI RAM GOPAL REDDY: I am more connected with CPI(M), not with sugar.

MR. SPEAKER: When did you do that? I have to change your seat!

SHRI RAM GOPAL REDDY: I am more concerned—not connected—with CPI(M).

Sir, already more than 60 per cent of the sugar factories—even modern factories—are going into debt and I am afraid all these factories may become sick factories. I would like to know whether the Government also see that the sugar is sold at economic price.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: How many factories you have?

(Interruptions).

**SHRI RAM GOPAL REDDY:** I am having 635 factories. As many factories as the Minister is having I am having.

Now, the cut-throat competition is there. The weaker units in the sugar industry may go into liquidation and it will be a botheration to the Minister. The Minister has given several concessions so far. In spite of that, the sick units are not able to make any profit. I want to know whether the Minister will see that sugar is sold at an economic price. Let there not be cut-throat competition. I am not asking him to impose any control, but only control the releases of sugar. I would like to know if there is more sugar whether he is going to export some sugar or he is going to make a buffer stock of 10 lakhs tonnes as he has assured the House and the nation earlier.

**SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH:** After de-control we are not trying to regulate the prices, so long as the consumer continues to get it below Rs. 2.75 per kilo. Below that level, they are free to sell their sugar at any price and the question of any intervention on our part does not arise. The Government desires that the sugar industry should learn to survive on its own devices instead of trying to survive on artificial props as it has hitherto been doing.

**SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE:** It was said about Nero that he was fiddling while Rome was burning. Since decontrol was introduced in August last year, we are getting the answers that the Government is watching the situation. No doubt the Government has taken certain steps to ensure the viability of the sugar industry. But even today, after the taking over of the management of some sugar mills, there are so many sugar mills in the country which are not able to pay sugarcane dues to the

cane growers. Because of the present level of sugar prices, the sugar mills are not in a position to pay the cane growers the prices that are determined by the Government. What steps have been taken by the Government to ensure these things?

**SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH:** As I have said earlier, the Government is only watching the interest of the producers and the consumers. So long as the producers get the price fixed for them and so long as the consumers get their sugar at a price lower than Rs. 2.75 a kilo, the Government does not propose to intervene in the pricing of sugar. The Government is not forcing the industry to sell their produce at any fixed rate. It is upto them to regulate their sales.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:** The hon. Minister is the champion of the agriculturists, especially the sugarcane growers. He comes from a State where a majority of the sugar mills are sick. The cane growers are not paid remunerative prices and the private owners of the sick mills have earned enormous profits. I would like to know whether a golden mean is adopted, that the consumers and the producers should not be hit by the policy of the Government. But here the producers are pitted against the consumers and the consumers are pitted against the producers with the result there is a danger of many sugar mills being closed and also new sugar mills, coming up in cooperative sector especially, many of them, could not proceed with the construction work because the financial institutions have refused to finance them. They have sunk a large amount in cooperative sector for getting the sugar mills constructed. I would like to know whether, in order to maintain a sort of parity and giving remunerative prices to the cane growers, the Government proposes to explore the export market so that sugar can be released. There are sixty lakhs tonnes of sugar lying unutilised. I would like to know whether the Government

proposes to give a boost to exports so as to see that the cane growers and the consumers are benefited by the policy of the Government.

**SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH:**

We are exporting the full quota allotted to India under the International Sugar Agreement viz., 6.5 lakh tonnes and that we are doing at a considerable loss to the public exchequer. The demand for sugar in the international market is low and hence the price also is very low. Beyond 6.5 lakh tonnes of sugar that we have already decided to export, the Government is not considering further export of sugar.

**SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA:**

After decontrol, the sugarcane growers are not getting a better price for their produce. The mills are not paying a proper price. I want to know whether the Government is helping the mills to pay a proper price for the sugarcane. People say that wood is much costlier than cane. That is the position. After de-control, the agriculturists are facing hardships. I would like to know how the Government is going to ensure that cane growers get proper price for their produce.

**SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH:**

Proper price for sugarcane has been fixed. At the minimum statutory price every factory will have to pay that price in any case.

**SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:** Since the Government has fixed the price of the sugar-cane, the price of the cane should have some relationship with the price of the sugar. Today the price of the cane, the production cost and the Central excise, all come to Rs. 235 to Rs. 240 per quintal of sugar. Whereas in the open market, it is Rs. 220 for each quintal. The sugar factories are losing nearly Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per quintal. So, what is the remedy for this? Do you want most of the factories in the co-operative sector? Everybody they are losing lakhs of rupees. Ultimately every factory will be losing crores of rupees. What is the measure that the Govern-

ment is thinking of taking to avert this crisis? The crisis is not in the sugar industry but the Government has to take immediate action to avert this crisis.

**SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH:**

The question referred to by the hon. Member is due to the cut-throat competition amongst sugar factories themselves and the Government has not proposed to do anything about that. But I may inform the House that sugar industry seems to have learnt this lesson that they are regulating their sales in a way so that the price may slightly go up and that has already happened to some extent.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Q. No. 298—The Member is absent. Q. No. 299 Absent.

#### Apex body for administration of mountaineering Institutes

\*300. **SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a proposal under Education Ministry to create an apex body to look after the administration of all Mountaineering Institute in the country; and

(b) if so, reasons why it is not being done and the difficulties for doing so?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**श्री रामेश्वर पाटीदार :** अध्यक्ष महोदय देश की सभी पर्वतारोहण संस्थाओं ने प्रशासन की दृष्टि से अपने अलग अलग रुतबे बना रखे हैं, श्री जैसा कि रोज़ अखबारों में भी आया है कि हर जगह अष्टाचार की काफी शिकायतें आती हैं। तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में विचार कर रही है कि प्रशासन की दृष्टि से सभी इंस्टीट्यूशन पर नज़र रखने के लिए कोई ऐपेक्स बोडी बनायेगी ? सरकार ने उत्तर दिया है कि वह ऐसा विचार नहीं कर रही

है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इतनी शिकायतें हों तो इन इंस्टीट्यूशन्स को रगलैट करने के लिए सरकार विचार करने के लिये तैयार है ?

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** Sir, in the first place, sports is a State subject and this matter is considered to be a part of sports. Anyway there are certain institutions which are financed by the Central Government. One such institution is Indian Mountaineering Foundation in New Delhi. It has been set up as a registered body to encourage mountaineering expedition. Actually the intention of the hon. Member is somewhat fulfilled by the activities of this Foundation. It provides financial assistance, technical advice to mountaineering expedition and this is also largely financed by the Central Government.

**श्री रामेश्वर पाटीदार :** मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो इंस्टीट्यूशन्स हैं यदि सरकार उनके लिए एकदम कोई ऐपेक्स बोर्ड बनाने का विचार नहीं करती, तो इनमें कोऑर्डिनेशन लाने की दृष्टि से भी कुछ विचार करने के लिये तैयार है ?

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** There are three institutions which are registered societies. They are autonomous bodies and it is not the policy of the Government to interfere with the autonomous functioning of these institutions which deal with sports matter.

#### Committee on cost of production of crops

\*301. **K. T. KOSALRAM:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of reference and the personnel of the Committee constituted by the Government to review the methodology, procedures and matters concerning the cost of crop production estimates; and

(b) whether any representative from the Agricultural Universities has been associated with the Committee?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

(a) A special Expert Committee has been set up to review the methodology procedures and matters concerning the cost of production estimates and all relevant aspects thereof and to make recommendations thereon. The Terms of Reference of the Committee are as under:

(i) To examine the design, content and methodology adopted in regard to generation of cost of production estimates under the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation/Production of various crops.

(ii) to examine the present arrangements for the collection of data at the field level and its scrutiny and processing for generating cost of production estimates at the Central level;

(iii) to suggest methods of curtailing delays in the availability of cost of production estimates for various crops;

(iv) to examine the question of extending the coverage of cost of production studies in terms of crops varieties and States;

(v) to suggest methods of work-out a comparable series of input prices on the basis of available data collected for cost of production studies; and to make recommendations.

The composition of this Committee is as follows:

1. Dr. S. R. Sen, former Executive Director, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development ..... Chairman.

2. Dr. C. H. Hanumantha Rao, Director, Institute of Economic Growth ..... Member.



3. Dr. Daroga Singh, Director,  
Indian Agriculture Statistical Re-  
search Institute .... Member.

(b). The Special Expert Committee does not include representatives from Agricultural Universities, but on the problems and issues before it, the Committee has asked for the views and invited for discussions officers-in-Charge of the Comprehensive Scheme on Cost of Production Studies which are being mostly carried out by the Agricultural Universities. These Officers-in-Charge are mostly Professors of Agricultural Economics in their respective Universities.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: In his Statement referred to in reply to my question, the Committee does not include the special representatives from the Agricultural Universities. The Agricultural Universities do research for reducing the cost of production of crops. If so, what is the reason for not including the Representatives of the Agricultural Universities?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, studies which are carried on are mostly on the Agricultural Universities and the officers incharge are mostly the professors of Agricultural Economics. So, they are associated with this thing.

MR. SPEAKER: No second supplementary? Mr. Halder you are standing up for every question. You must choose your question. Otherwise it will be very difficult.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is thinking to include representatives of the Kisan Organisations dealing with the commodities for the purpose of price fixation so that the agriculturists can take the benefit of remunerative price for their produce.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Every effort is made to fix the prices

in a manner that remunerative prices are given to the farmers.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Ban/Withdrawal of History Text Books

\*283. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) as to which are those four history text books referred to in his speech in New Delhi on 9th February, 1979, which are being forced for being banned and why;

(b) out of these four books of history, which two books have been withdrawn and why;

(c) whether out of two books withdrawn one book had to be withdrawn as it was not right to prescribe such a text book in schools; and

(d) if so, why such a book was at all allowed to be taught as a text book and who are responsible for this gross negligence?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The four History books referred to were:

(i) Ancient India by Prof. R. S. Sharma

(ii) Medieval India by Prof. Romila Thapar

(iii) Modern India by Dr. Bipan Chandra

(iv) Freedom Struggle by Dr. Bipan Chandra, Dr. Amales Tripathi and Dr. Barun De

(b) and (c). The report in the press that two books had been withdrawn is not correct. Only one book viz. "Ancient India" by Prof. R. S. Sharma was withdrawn by the Central Board of Secondary Education.



(d) The Committee of Courses in History appointed by the C.B.S.E. earlier recommended the book for 1979 Examination.

#### **Excessive Telephone Billing for M.P.s'**

\*285. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Members of Parliament are the worst victims of excess telephone billing;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government to protect them from excess billing;

(c) whether Government propose to waive the excess charge bills sent to M.Ps. in the year 1978; and

(d) if not, the reasons in details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BHIJ LAL VARMA): (a) No Sir, However a few complaints have been received from Members of Parliament.

(b) to (d). Whenever complaints regarding wrong bills are received from the M.Ps., they are promptly enquired into and bills corrected wherever called for. Special Cell of the P&T Department to look into the complaints of Telephone system exists in the Lok Sabha Annexe to render prompt service.

#### **Loss due to Floods and Flood Control Measure**

\*289. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that total loss in money terms, directly attributable to floods in the country in the period 1953—1977 was about Rs. 6000 crores, an annual average of Rs. 250 crores;

(b) whether it is also a fact that not more than Rs. 633 crores only was spent on flood control measures in the same period; and

(c) what is the estimate of spending for the Sixth Plan together with major policy and programme and its details?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The total damage to crops, houses and public utilities due to floods in the country for the years 1953 to 1977 was Rs. 6,252.32 crores and the average for the period is Rs. 250.10 crores.

(b) The total expenditure on flood control during the plan period upto the end of March, 1978 was Rs. 646.6 crores.

(c) As per the proposals in the plan documents presented for the National Development Council a provision of Rs. 675 crores has been sought towards flood control sector for the plan period 1978-83. The two Working Groups set up for drawing up the policy and the priorities for the period 1978-83 have emphasised the necessity of accelerating the tempo of activities on flood control works in the country and has recommended a substantial increase in the outlays required for engineering works and on watershed management (including soil conservation and afforestation). The Working Groups have recognised that flood control involves an integrated programme of engineering works and watershed management and that it should not be looked at in isolation but as a part of the total water resource development to obtain multipurpose benefits. The major strategies and policies recommended by this Working Group consist of:—

(i) expeditious completion of on going schemes;

(ii) time bound programme for execution of inter-State schemes

with earmarked and matching provision of funds;

(iii) priority for preparation of Master Plans;

(iv) increasing the tempo of flood control measures;

(v) priority for construction of storage reservoirs/detention dams;

(vi) emphasis on modernisation of the existing flood forecasting system and introduction and implementation of flood plain regulation and management;

(vii) soil conservation, afforestation and watershed management in the catchment areas of flood prone rivers; and

(viii) moratorium on felling of trees and deforestation.

#### **World Bank Aid for Soil Conservation in the Himalayan Region**

\*290. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any collaboration arrangement with the World Bank for an integrated water and soil conservation of the Himalayan region of the country;

(b) the salient features of this scheme and whether any part of the scheme has already been taken up for execution; and

(c) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No. However possibilities of World Bank Aid for an Afforestation integrated Watershed Management Torrent Control and Land use Development in the Western Himalayas, particularly in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh are being explored.

(b) The salient features of the schemes when implemented will be Surveyed and formulation of work Plan on Watershed basis for Afforestation, Pasture Development, Development of Land for Agriculture Horticulture and torrent and land slide control. No. component of the scheme has so far been taken up for execution.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Formulation of Irrigation Modernisation Projects**

\*291. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose time bound programmes for the formulation of irrigation modernisation projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Conference of State Irrigation Ministers held in February 1979, noted that the progress made in the formulation and implementation of Schemes for the current medium-term plan for modernisation of old irrigation projects has not been very satisfactory and recommended to the State Governments that time bound programmes be prepared for the formulation of projects for modernisation of irrigation systems and expert groups commissioned for completing the formulation of such projects by the end of 1979. The State Governments have been accordingly advised.

#### **गोडावण (बस्टर्ड) का शिकार**

292 श्री मोठालाल पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द. म इस समय गोडावणों की अनुमानित संख्या क्या है और वे किस राज्य में सबसे अधिक संख्या में पाये जाते हैं ;

(ब) क्या इस पक्षी के शिकार पर देश में रोक लगी हुई है क्योंकि यह पक्षी विश्व में दुर्लभ होता जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या इस दुर्लभ पक्षी की संख्या में वृद्धि करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) भारतीय गोडावणों के सम्बन्ध में अब तक वैज्ञानिक स्तर का कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। वे राजस्थान, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक में पाये जाते हैं।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) तथा (घ) जी हां। इस समय राजस्थान में राष्ट्रीय मरु पार्क स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर भारत सरकार तथा राजस्थान सरकार सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही हैं। राष्ट्रीय मरु पार्क की स्थापना से अन्य बातों के अलावा उसमें रहने वालों को संरक्षण प्राप्त होगा जिसके परिणामस्वरूप गोडावणों की संख्या में वृद्धि होगी।

#### Regularisation of Colonies in Delhi

293. SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to regularize unauthorised colonies which have come up in Delhi after June 30, 1977;

(b) if not, when Government propose to demolish such colonies; and

(c) how long would it take to clear the area of unauthorised construction?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Development Authority have been taking action, from time to time, for demolition of unauthorised construction,

which cannot be regularised in accordance with Government's orders. It is not feasible to lay down any time limit for demolition of such constructions.

#### Ban/withdrawal of Text Books of Schools, Colleges and Universities

\*294. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have banned or withdrawn one or more books and text books from the regular curricula and courses in schools and colleges and universities in the Union Territories during the last three years 1976, 1977 and 1978;

(b) if so, full facts thereof and reasons thereto; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to replace some of the existing text books by the newly commissioned ones, and if so, details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):

(a) and (b). As regards school text-books, the Central Board of Secondary Education withdrew a textbook entitled "Ancient India" by Prof. R. S. Sharma in view of its criticism in and outside the Parliament. They had also withdrawn two Tamil books namely "Yaathum Core" by T. Jankaraman and "Aurangzeb" by Indira Parthasarthy as these books contained obscene and vulgar passages and being unsuitable for adolescents.

In so far as the Universities are concerned, they prescribe/withdraw their own textbooks.

(c) The CBSE has recommended four history books in place of "Ancient India". The schools may choose any one or more. For Tamil books, a new book has been prescribed for study.

### **Delhi Milk Scheme as Corporation and its merger with Mother Dairy**

\*296. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to convert Delhi Milk Scheme into a Corporation;

(b) if so, the justifications and objectives thereof and the measures taken to safeguard the service conditions and interests of the existing staff; and

(c) whether Mother Dairy will also be merged with Delhi Milk Scheme to form one Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

### **Telephone Industry under Public Sector in Orissa**

\*298. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Government of Orissa for setting up of a telephone industry in Public Sector in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VARMA):

(a) and (b). Government of Orissa have been writing from time to time for location of a telephone factory in Orissa. Bhubaneswar in Orissa is under consideration with the experts for location of a crossbar electro-mechanical telephone switching equipment.

### **Financial contribution to Netaji International Seminar**

\*299. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have made any financial contribution to Netaji International Seminar held in the month of January this year by the Netaji Research Bureau in Netaji Bhavan at Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the amount given to the Netaji Research Bureau for the purpose and other facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Warehousing and Railway Wagon Facility for Fertiliser**

2801. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry consider that in the absence of adequate warehousing facilities and railway wagons, the supply of fertilizers specially at sowing seasons has resulted in the scarcity in one or the other parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry propose to take up the matter with the Railway Board for making adequate availability of warehousing facilities and wagons; and

(c) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The railway system did show signs of stress in 1978 in dealing with the growing demands of fertiliser movement resulting in occasional shortage

of wagons and/or connected infrastructure. But, on the whole the supply line (to meet the requirements) was maintained by close coordination and monitoring and also by making liberalised use of road transport.

(b) and (c). Close contacts are maintained with the Railway Board with a view to ensuring coordinated supply and availability of wagons. The major steps taken recently in this regard are:—

(i) use of open BOX wagons during day weather with due precautions resulting in an increase in the overall availability of railway wagons;

(ii) organising block rakes and moving fertilisers to single point destinations to improve the turn-round of wagons;

(iii) permitting road movement under a reimbursement scheme so as to release rail-capacity for long lead traffic etc.

(iv) inducing the major reallocatees of imported fertilisers to take delivery of wagons at the rail-heads, and then moving the material to retail points, thus releasing pressure on large warehouse complexes; and

(v) encouraging the State/Central Warehousing Corporations for augmenting warehousing facilities in the States.

### कोडीनार और बेरावल के खेती टेलीफोन लाइनों के लिए अभ्यावेदन

2802. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या श्री कोडीनार मरचेण्ट्स एसोसियेशन, कोडीनार जिला अग्ररेली गुजरात ने 31, मई, 1978 को मंत्रालय तथा जनरल मैनेजर संचार अहमदाबाद को एक अभ्यावेदन भेजा था जिसमें कोडीनार, बेरावल के बीच नई टेलीफोन लाइनें डालने की मांग की गई थी।

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें क्या मांगें की गई थी ;

(ग) उपर्युक्त अभ्यावेदन में मांग की गई आठ चैनल लाइन की कोडीनार में कब तक व्यवस्था की जायेगी ;

(घ) कोडीनार और बेरावल के बीच वर्तमान टेलीफोन लाइनों की संख्या कितनी है और क्या ये लाइनें गीर से होकर जाती हैं और वे कितने किलोमीटर लम्बी हैं और सड़क द्वारा कोडीनार और बेरावल के बीच की दूरी कितनी है; और

(ङ) कोडीनार में टेलीफोन बोर्डों की क्षमता कितनी है और गांवों में गांववार कितने कनेक्शन दिये गये हैं और नये कनेक्शनों के लिए कितने आवेदन पत्र विचाराधीन हैं और कब से विचाराधीन हैं, इन विचाराधीन आवेदनपत्रों के आवेदकों को कब तक नये कनेक्शन दे दिये जायेंगे ?

संचार राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) यह महा-प्रबंधक दूर संचार अहमदाबाद द्वारा प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ख) मांगें इस प्रकार थी :—

1. कोडीनार-बेरावल के मध्य सड़क के रास्ते फीजिकल लाइन का संस्थापन।
2. कोडीनार एक्सचेंज तथा कैरियर प्रणाली के लिए उचित भवन किराए पर लेना।
3. बेरावल-कोडीनार 8 चैनल प्रणाली संस्थापन।

(ग) 8 चैनल प्रणाली का परियोजना प्राक्कलन लाभकारी नहीं है। परन्तु परिजत सूची की प्रवृत्ति को दृष्टिगत करते हुए परियोजना प्राक्कलन की पुनः जाँच की जा रही है।

(घ) वर्तमान टेलीफोन लाइनों की संख्या 1 फीजिकल तथा एक 3-चैनल प्रणाली है जिसमें दो चैनल कार्यरत हैं। यह लाइन गीर के जंगलों से होकर गुजरती है। दूरी 72 कि०मी० है बीरावल कोडीनार का सड़क फासला 44 कि० मी० है

(ङ) कोडीनार एक्सचेंज की वर्तमान क्षमता 220 लाइन सी वी एन एम है जिसमें से 210 कनेक्शन कार्यरत हैं। ग्रामों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की संख्या इस प्रकार है।

|             |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|
| 1. देवडी    | . | 1 |
| 2. पिपाडी   | . | 1 |
| 3. चारा     | . | 1 |
| 4. दुदानु   | . | 1 |
| 5. कडनार    | . | 1 |
| 6. मारागिया | . | 1 |
| 7. सिदाग]   | . | 1 |

नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए 1 घ्रावेदन पत्र 15-9-78 से अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं। एक लम्बी दूरी का कनेक्शन जो 31 कि० मी० की दूरी पर है किराया और गारण्टी की शर्त की स्वीकृति के लिए अनिर्णीत पड़ा है। मूल रूप से यह वर्ष 1973 से सामान्य श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत दर्ज था और बाद में प्रो० वाई० टी० श्रेणी में वर्ष 1978 में बदल दिया गया था।

### Deplastering of outer wall of Lord Jagannath Temple

2803. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether deplastering of the outer walls of the main temple of Lord Jagannath and Lakshmi Debi at Puri (Orissa) was done with a legal agreement as required under the law as laid down in ss/5 and 6 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites etc. Act;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the decision of the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa in O.J.C. 377/78 where it is clearly mentioned that the Archaeological Department conceded that there was no agreement at all between the legal authorities of the temple of Lord Jagannath and the department concerned regarding deplastering of the temples of Lord Jagannath and Lakshmi Debi;

(c) whether the Government have formed any expert Committee for the purpose of the repair and conservation of the above said two temples; and

(d) if so, the names and qualifications of those members of the committee?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):

(a) Deplastering the outer walls of Lord Jagannath and Lakshmi Debi temples at Puri was done, as per recommendations of an Expert Committee, pending finalisation of the agreement.

(b) The agreement referred to by the Hon'ble High Court of Orissa, which is yet to be executed, is in respect of preservation of the monument under Section 6 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and not for deplastering. In the case of privately-owned centrally-protected monuments to be maintained in repairs by Central Government, under the agreement it is the Archaeological Survey of India which is to determine the nature of repairs to be carried out.

(c) and (d). An Expert Committee was formed in 1973 with (i) Director, Cultural Affairs, Government of Orissa, (ii) Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Government of Orissa, (iii) Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, (iv) Chief Archaeological Engineer, Archaeological Survey of India, (v) Superintending Archaeologist, Archaeological Survey of India, (vi) Shri V. Ganapathi Sthapathy, Superintendent, Tamil Nadu Government Sculpture Administrator, Shri Jagannath temple, Training Centre, Mahabalipuram, (vii) Administrator, Shri Jagannath Temple Puri and (viii) Collector, Puri. At the last meeting of this Committee, held in March 1978, two other experts viz. Deputy Director, Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, and Director, Dalmia Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research, Rajgangpur, were also invited.

### ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल के लिए प्रावधान

2804. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि स्वाधीनता के 31 वर्षों के बाद भी देश के अनेक गांवों को शुद्ध पेय जल नहीं मिल रहा है ;

(ख) सरकार का अगले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ग) इस योजना पर सरकार कुल कितना व्यय करेगी?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री) सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) ग्रामीण जल सप्लाई राज्य क्षेत्र में है। तथापि, केन्द्र सरकार समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों (1972 के सर्वेक्षण में चुने हुए) में वर्तमान योजनावधि में पेय जल सप्लाई करने की इच्छुक है और इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्य न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रयत्नों तथा धन को पूरा करने के लिए 1977-78 से त्वरित ग्रामीण जल सप्लाई कार्यक्रम चलाया है। कार्यक्रम चल रहा है।

(ग) 1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में ग्रामीण जल सप्लाई के लिए 765 करोड़ रुपये का नियतन करने का प्रस्ताव है।

### Subletting of Government Accommodation in New Delhi

2805. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some allottees of Government quarters on Chitra Gupta Road and Gole Market, New Delhi have sub-let their quarters to the public on exorbitant rent without the permission of the Administration; and

(b) if so, steps taken to check this mal-practice?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). During the period from 1st January, 1978 to 28th February, 1979, 68 cases of alleged unauthorised subletting came to notice. On further enquiry, subletting could not be proved in 63 cases. In two cases subletting was proved and the allottees were penalised. Proceedings in three other cases are in progress. Apart from investigating specific complaints, surprise inspections are made in various Government colonies to detect the incidents of unauthorised subletting. Follow up action is taken in such cases where subletting is suspected.

### Allotment of Plots in Pitampura, Delhi

2806. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the replies given to USQ. No. 4690 dated 25th July, 1977 and 3501 dated 12th December, 1977 regarding allotment of plots in Pitampura, Delhi and State:

(a) whether plots have since been allotted to all those persons who opted for the same in reply to D.D.A.'s letter No. F. 1(33)/77 LSB(R) dated April, 1977;

(b) if not, the reasons for this abnormal delay in the allotment of plots; and

(c) the time by which those persons will be allotted plots in Pitampura, Delhi, keeping in view the fact that these persons have been waiting for the plots for such a long time and have not been trying to get a plot or flat elsewhere?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The main reason for delay is on account of non-availability of plots, which are situated in low lying pockets and require more time for development.

(c) Total number of persons to whom plots are to be allotted is about 1225. Plots were allotted to 630 persons recently in Pitampura. Two hundred more will be allotted plots in Pitampura and the rest in Hyderpuri as soon as the plots are developed.

### Demand of Kerala Sports Council for Imported Sports Equipments

2807. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Sports Council had approached the Centre for



getting imported sports equipments for their sportsmen in Kerala;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) what steps the Government have taken to meet this demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) to (c). In a note regarding promotion of sports and games in Kerala, submitted to the Union Education Minister in August, 1978 the Minister of Works and Sports in Government of Kerala had, inter-alia, asked for import of some fibre-glass poles and Javelines through the Netaji Subash National Institute of Sports, Patiala for the use of the Regional Coaching Centre and the District Coaching Centre. The State Govt. also sent to the NSNIS, Patiala these requirements in response to a circular letter received by it from the NIS, Patiala. The NSNIS, Patiala has recently submitted a consolidated list of items of sports equipment costing over Rs. 12 lakhs to be imported to meet the requirements of State Sports Councils and some of the National Sports Federations. The consolidated list sent by the Institute includes the requirements of Kerala State. The proposals received from the NIS, Patiala for import of Sports equipment, is under examination in consultation with the concerned Departments/Ministries.

#### **Drinking Water Schemes**

2808. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sponsored a scheme to provide drinking water to the villages in backward areas;

(b) if so, details of the scheme such as objective type of schemes financed, nature of assistance state-wise allocation of funds for the last three years and actual utilisation along with the

physical achievements reported so far, what is the latest progress of the scheme state-wise during the current year and anticipated level of expenditure and physical achievement vis-a-vis targets for the current year and the programme provision approved for the next year i.e. 1979-80; and

(c) progress of the scheme in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Supply of drinking water in rural areas is being arranged by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the Minimum Needs Programme. In order to supplement the efforts and funds under Minimum Needs Programme and to accelerate the pace of provision of drinking water to identified problem villages the Government of India have launched a Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme from 1977-78. Schemes are formulated and executed by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and the targets are also determined by them according to their priorities.

(b) Requisite information is as follows:—

**Objective:** To accelerate the pace of provision of drinking water to identified problem villages by supplementing the efforts of State Governments.

**Types of schemes financed:** Either Bore-well with handpumps in individual villages or piped water supply schemes in bigger villages or group of villages.

**Nature of assistance.** 100 per cent grant-in-aid from Union Government for coverage of problem villages identified in 1972 survey.

Information regarding the State-wise allocation of funds made during 1977-78 and 1978-79, funds utilised and the physical achievements reported is given in the Statement attached;



**Provision for 1979-80:** A provision of Rs. 80 crores has been included in the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Works and Housing for 1979-80 in respect of this programme.

(c) The position regarding the schemes approved and executed in Maharashtra is as under:—

During 1977-78, Government of India approved 910 schemes for 942 villages at an estimated cost of completion of Rs. 914.16 lakhs. During

1978-79, 525 schemes for 663 villages at a gross estimated cost of Rs. 1188.22 lakhs have also been approved under the programme.

During 1977-78, the State Government had reported coverage of 246 schemes for 261 villages benefiting a population of 2,40,890. During 1978-79, another 7 schemes covering 11 villages and benefiting a population of 24,096 are reported to have been completed upto December, 1978.

### Statement

*Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme as on  
6-3-1979*

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

| Sl.No. | Name of the State/Union Territory | 1977-78                   |                | 1978-79**                 |                          |
|--------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
|        |                                   | Funds allocated for works | Funds utilised | No. of villages benefited | Fund allocated for works |
| 1      | 2                                 | 3                         | 4              | 5                         | 6                        |
| 1      | Andhra Pradesh                    | 150.00                    | 150.32         | 218                       | 250.00                   |
| 2      | Assam                             | 55.00                     | 49.88          | 54                        | 150.00                   |
| 3      | Bihar                             | 240.00                    | 240.40         | 1,399                     | 500.00                   |
| 4      | Gujarat                           | 330.00                    | 350.00         | 192                       | 200.00                   |
| 5      | Haryana                           | 140.00                    | 151.24         | 55                        | 165.00                   |
| 6      | Himachal Pradesh                  | 220.00                    | 220.08         | 307                       | 330.00                   |
| 7      | Jammu & Kashmir                   | 150.00                    | 150.80         | 23                        | 200.00                   |
| 8      | Karnataka                         | 140.00                    | 140.00         | 343                       | 140.00                   |
| 9      | Kerala                            | 100.00                    | 101.98         | 6                         | 260.00                   |
| 10     | Madhya Pradesh                    | 250.00                    | 256.81         | 50                        | 270.00                   |
| 11     | Maharashtra                       | 310.00                    | 312.54         | 261                       | 310.00                   |
| 12     | Manipur                           | 50.00                     | 43.27          | 3                         | 50.00                    |
| 13     | Meghalaya                         | 22.50                     | 19.36          | Nil                       | 100.00                   |
| 14     | Nagaland                          | 75.00                     | 75.92          | 3                         | 75.00                    |
| 15     | Orissa                            | 180.00                    | 180.00         | 898                       | 180.00                   |
| 16     | Punjab                            | 100.00                    | 161.23         | 143                       | 100.00                   |

| 1               | 2                           | 3       | 4       | 5    | 6       |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|------|---------|
| 17              | Rajasthan . . . . .         | 250'00  | 250'00  | 150  | 250'00  |
| 18              | Sikkim . . . . .            | 34'50   | 35'97   | Nil  | 35'00   |
| 19              | Tamil Nadu . . . . .        | 215'00  | 215'00  | 124  | 290'00  |
| 20              | Tripura . . . . .           | 78'00   | 80'37   | 184  | 87'00   |
| 21              | Uttar Pradesh . . . . .     | 350'00  | 481'22  | 52   | 500'00  |
| 22              | West Bengal . . . . .       | 240'00  | 240'00  | 965  | 500'00  |
| 23              | A. & N. Islands . . . . .   | 20'00   | 18'62   | 2    | 25'00   |
| 24              | Arunachal Pradesh . . . . . | 20'00   | 6'77    | Nil  | 40'00   |
| 25              | Delhi . . . . .             | 10'00   | Nil     | Nil  | 16'00   |
| 26              | Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .  | 10'00   | Nil     | Nil  | 15'00   |
| 27              | Mizoram . . . . .           | 15'00   | 14'80   | Nil  | 25'00   |
| 28              | Pondicherry . . . . .       | 10'00   | 10'18   | Nil  | 15'00   |
| TOTAL . . . . . |                             | 3765'00 | 3956'76 | 5432 | 5078'00 |

\*\*Information regarding Funds utilized and No. of villages benefited will be available only at the end of the year.

### Rural Housing

2809. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rural housing so far done from 1976 till date; and

(b) the details of targets and achievements?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) Housing is in the State Sector. The following are the two rural housing schemes which were introduced in 1957 and 1971 respectively by the Central Government and are continuing since then:—

(i) Village Housing Projects Scheme; and

(ii) Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in rural areas.

Both these schemes are now in the State Sector. Central Government provides block financial assistance to the State Governments for execution of their State Sector Schemes, including rural housing.

In the Draft Five Year Plan 1978—83 more emphasis has been given to rural housing and a provision of Rs. 500 crores has been proposed exclusively for it i.e., for giving financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 500—750 per site for acquisition of plots and construction of houses in rural areas. The Plan envisages that approximately 8 million landless workers will be benefited from the scheme. Further, for the first time, during 1978-79, General Insurance Corporation funds amounting to Rs. 13.85 crores have been made available to various States for implementation of their Village Housing Projects Scheme and construction of houses for economically weaker sections.

Housing and Urban Development Corporation has also started financing

rural housing schemes since 1977-78. HUDCO provides loan assistance to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of a housing project in rural areas undertaken by any agency nominated by the State Government provided the cost of each house does not exceed Rs. 4,000.

(b) Housing schemes are executed by the State Governments through their designated agencies. Based on the progress reports received from the State Governments as on 31st December, 1978, 1,00,271 houses had been sanctioned for construction under the Village Housing Projects Scheme and 76,54,409 families had been allotted house-sites under the scheme of provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas, since inception of these scheme. HUDCO, under their rural housing scheme, has so far sanctioned 16 rural schemes with a loan assistance of Rs. 17.03 crores for construction of 1,17,787 dwellings for economically weaker sections in the rural areas.

#### **Allotment Policy of Govt. Accommodation**

2810. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employees having own accommodation at the place of posting are not eligible for Government Accommodation;

(b) if so, how employees are still occupying Government accommodations after constructing their own houses availing Government loans for construction whereas thousands of other employees are waiting in the queue for Government accommodation; and

(c) if so, how long the double benefit to one category of staff and nil benefit to others would continue?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**कई और गन्ने की कीमत कम होना**

2811. श्री युवराज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खुले बाजार में कई और गन्ने के मूल्यों में अत्यधिक कमी आने से किसानों को बहुत बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में 24 नवम्बर, 1978 को केन्द्रीय नेताओं के बीच एक उच्चस्तरीय वार्ता हुई थी और यदि हां, तो उससे किन उप-चारात्मक उपायों का मुआव दिया गया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). कृषि जिनसे के मूल्यों में उनकी स्वाभाविक प्रवृत्ति की वजह से एक मौसम से दूसरे मौसम में पर्याप्त उतार चढ़ाव होता रहता है। कृषकों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए न्यूनतम साहाय्य मूल्य निर्धारित करने के अतिरिक्त, बाजार मूल्यों के रुख पर निरन्तर निगरानी रखी जाती है, और जब कभी भी मूल्यों में अनावश्यक गिरावट आने वाली होती है, उस समय उपयुक्त स्तर पर परामर्श करके उपयुक्त उपचारात्मक उपाय किये जाते हैं।

निरन्तर दो वर्ष तक कपास अधिक होने के कारण चालू मौसम के दौरान उनके मूल्यों में गिरावट आयी। मंत्री और वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के स्तर पर सामयिक परामर्श किये गये, जिसके फलस्वरूप, उनके मूल्यों में अनावश्यक गिरावट रोकने के लिये निर्माकित उपचारात्मक उपाय किये गये :—

**कपास :**

- (1) मिल और व्यापारियों द्वारा रखे जाने वाले भण्डार की सीमा में ढील देना।
- (2) व्यापार से इस्तर कारोबार पर लगे प्रतिबन्ध हटाना।
- (3) भारतीय कपास निगमों के कार्यक्षेत्र का विस्तार करना ताकि उसमें न केवल राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के लिए की जाने वाली अपितु राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम मिलों के अलावा अन्य मिलों के लिए की जाने वाली खरीद और बफर स्टॉक तैयार करने के लिये वाणिज्यिक खरीद भी शामिल की जा सके।

4. भारतीय कपास निगम तथा गुजरात राज्य सहकारी विपणन संघ को पिछले मौसम की कपास की 2 लाख गांठों, जिन्हें घरेलू बाजार में नहीं बेचा जा सका, के निर्यात के लिए अनुमति देना ।

5. बंगाल देशी कपास, कच्ची रूई की छीनन और "यलो पैकिंग" के निर्यात पर से प्रतिबन्ध हटाना तथा अब तक बंगाल देशी कपास की 70000 गांठों का निर्यात करने की स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है ।

6. चालू कपास मौसम के दौरान सम्बन्धित कपास उत्पादक राज्यों तथा भारतीय कपास निगम की शीर्ष विपणन समितियों के माध्यम से विशिष्ट किस्मों की रेसो वाली कपास की 1.5 लाख गांठों के निर्यात की अनुमति देना ।

7. "विस्कोस स्टेपल फाईबर" पर 1.32 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम का आयात शुल्क लगाना तथा उसी के अनुरूप उत्पादन शुल्क में वृद्धि करना ।

8. उद्योग पर लगाये गये उन पिछले आदेशों को रद्द करना जिसके तहत कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत गैर कपास रेशों का उपयोग करना अनिवार्य था ।

#### गन्ना

1. केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कारखानों को गन्ने की डिलीवरी के लिए चीनी कारखानों द्वारा दिये सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य 1977-78 में प्रति क्विंटल 8.50 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 10.00 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल कर दिया है जो 1978-79 में 8.5 प्रतिशत की वसूली से सम्बद्ध है । उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, हरियाणा और पंजाब की सरकारों ने उच्च मूल्य निश्चित किये हैं । न्यूनतम मूल्यों के अतिरिक्त, गन्ना उत्पादक चीनी कारखानों द्वारा उत्पादन की जाने वाली चीनी पर हुई अतिरिक्त वसूली में 50 प्रतिशत शेयर के अधिकारी होते हैं ।

2. इस बात का सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं कि चीनी कारखाने सामान्य तिथि तक गन्ना पेरना शुरू कर दें ।

3. दिसम्बर, 1978 से गुड़ के वायदा व्यापार की अनुमति दे दी गई है । गुड़ के अनिवारित निर्यात की भी अनुमति दे दी गई है तथा इस प्रकार के निर्यात पर प्रति क्विंटल 10 रुपये नकद राज सहायता की अनुमति भी है ।

4. खण्डसारी के मामले में, जिसके लिये गन्ने पर कोई न्यूनतम सांविधिक मूल्य नहीं है, उत्तर प्रदेश और आन्ध्र प्रदेश की सरकारों ने अपने अपने राज्यों में खण्डसारी एककों के गन्ने पर न्यूनतम मूल्य क्रमशः 6.00 और 7.10 रुपये निश्चित किया है । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने खण्डसारी एककों के लिए प्रति क्विंटल मूल्य 7.00 रुपये निर्धारित करने का प्रस्ताव भी रखा है ।

#### Issue of Commemorative stamp of Vedacharya Govindbhatta Bhikambhatta Phatak Guruji

2812. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2687 on the 7th December, 1978 regarding issue of commemorative stamp of Vedacharya Govindbhatta Bhakimbhatta Phatak Guruji and state:

(a) whether the proposal to issue postal stamp of Vedacharya Govindbhatta Bhikambhatta Phatak Guruji to commemorate his birth centenary celebration has been placed before the meeting of Philatelic Advisory Committee for its reconsideration; and

(b) if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The proposal was again placed in the meeting of Philatelic Advisory Committee held on 22nd December 1978.

(b) It was not recommended.

#### Permission for Expansion of Factory of Hindustan Milkfood Manufacturers at Rajahmundry

2813. SHRI KRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the "Offer for Sale" recently made by Horlicks Limited for sale of 5,00,000 Equity Shares of

Rs. 10/- each in Hindustan Milkfood Manufacturers Limited it is stated on page 5 under the heading 'Business of the Company's that the Rajahmundry factory of Hindustan Milkfood Manufacturers is currently being expanded to provide further production capacity to meet market needs;

(b) if so, whether the company obtained an Industrial Licence from Government and also permission from MRTP Commission as provided in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and the M.R.T.P. Act; and

(c) if not, what action Government propose to take against the company to stop them from carrying on this illegal expansion?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The company has submitted that the expansion referred to is within the provision of existing licence issued in 1973 and is to enable them to achieve their licenced capacity at Rajahmundry and, therefore, the question of seeking another licence does not arise. This aspect of the matter is being looked into. The company is neither registered nor under default notice for registration under MRTP Act 1969 and as such the question of permission under the said Act does not arise.

(c) After considering the matter as indicated in the answer to part (b), Government will decide about the action to be taken.

#### **Draftsmen in C.P.W.D.**

2814. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Draftsmen with two years diploma or its equivalent who were Grade III in the service of CPWD were not entitled to the scale of

Rs. 150—240, recommended by 2nd Pay Commission and correspondingly Grade II and Grade I being entitled to the scale of Rs. 205—280 and Rs. 335—425 respectively;

(b) whether Government are aware about the anomaly in implementing even the recommendations of 2nd Pay Commission's report to Draftsmen possessing 2 years diploma or its equivalent and Draftsmen who were in Grade II and Grade I; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) The Second Pay Commission had recommended that the pay scale of Rs. 110—200 should be given for Draftsmen, Tracers, etc., who were required to do simple work and for which the prescribed qualifications for recruitment were Matriculation and some experience of drawing work. For the next higher grade for which a Diploma in Draftsmanship was the Minimum qualification, a scale of Rs. 150—240 was recommended. At the time of submission of the report of Second Pay Commission, the minimum qualification prescribed for Draftsmen Grade III in C.P.W.D. was Matriculation with some experience of drawing work. Hence the Draftsmen Grade III in C.P.W.D. were not entitled to the scale of pay of Rs. 150—240 and correspondingly Grade II and Grade I were not entitled to the scale of Rs. 205—280 and Rs. 335—425 respectively.

(b) There is no anomaly.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **मत्स्य पालन के विकास के लिए विश्व बैंक की सहायता**

2815. **श्री कचरलाल हेमराज जैन :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मत्स्य पालन के विकास के लिए एक महत्वकांक्षी परियोजना विश्व बैंक की सहायता के लिए प्रस्तुत की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) विश्व बैंक द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिए दी जाने वाली सहायता में से कितनी सहायता मध्य प्रदेश में खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है;

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) परियोजना के कार्यक्रमों में कार्य हेतु चरियों तथा मत्स्य पालक विकास एजेंसियों की पद्धति पर उपयुक्त संगठन की स्थापना करना और मत्स्य पालन के विकास के लिए ऋण, विस्तार व प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना शामिल है ।

(ग) हाल ही में विश्व बैंक के दल ने इस परियोजना का मूल्यांकन किया है, किन्तु उनकी मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

#### Promotion to Technical Posts in D.D.A.

2816. SHRI SHYAM LAL DHURVE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the norms prescribed by the Delhi Development Authority for promotion to various technical posts;

(b) the number of persons promoted from the category of Planning Assistant to Junior Planner, Junior Architect since 1st January, 1967 onward; and

(c) the number of Planning Assistants superseded and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Thirteen.

(c) Eleven. The post of Junior Planner/Junior Architect is a selection post. Selection is made by the Departmental Promotion Committee.

#### Statement

*As per recruitment rules framed by the DDA, the method of recruitment by promotion is in respect of the posts indicated below :*

| Sl. No. | Name of the post                           | Category from which promotion is to be made | Percentage of promotion quota | Remarks   |
|---------|--|---|-------------------------------|---|
| 1       | 2  | 3   | 4                             | 5   |
| 1       | Assistant Engineer (Electrical/Mechanical) | Sectional Officer                           | 50%                           | Sectional Officer should be (a) graduate in Engineering with three years service (50% of the promotion quota) or (b) diploma holder with 8 years service who are permanent as Sectional Officer (50% of Promotion quota). |
| 2       | Assistant Engineer (Survey)                | Surveyors                                   |                               | Surveyors holding diploma in surveying of 8 years service in the grade failing which by direct recruitment.   |

| 1  | 2  | 3   | 4                              | 5   |
|----|--|---|--------------------------------|---|
| 3  | Executive Engineer                         | Assistant Engineer  | As deemed fit by the authority | 8 yrs. service for Engineering graduates and 10 yrs. service for diploma holders.   |
| 4  | Assistant Engineer                         | Sectional Officer   | 50%                            | Sectional Officers should be (a) graduate in Engineering with 3 yrs. service (50% of the promotion quota) or (b) diploma holders with 8 yrs. who are permanent as Sectional Officer (50% of the promotion quota). |
| 5  | Executive Engineer (Electrical/Mechanical) | Assistant Engineer (Electric/Mechanical) (as per practice)                                    |                                | 8 yrs. for Engineering graduates and 10 yrs. for diploma holders.   |
| 6  | Superintending Engineer/SSW                | Executive Engineer  |                                | Executive Engineer with 7 yrs. service in the grade of Executive Engineer.  |
| 7  | Planning Draftsman                         | Jr. Architectural Draftsman   | ..                             | Minimum of one year experience failing which by direct recruitment.   |
| 8  | Planning Assistant                         | Planning Draftsman  | 50%                            | 3 yrs. service as Planning Draftsman  |
| 9  | Jr. Planner/Jr. Architect                  | Planning Assistant  | 50%                            | 2 yrs. service in the grade subject to essential qualification (as per practice).   |
| 10 | Director (Horticulture)                    | Deputy Director (Horticulture) or any other post considered equivalent by LG/Chairman, D.D.A. |                                |   |
| 11 | Assistant Horticulturist                   | Sectional Officer (Horticulture)  |                                | 5 yrs. experience in the grade.   |

In respect of other technical posts, either the recruitment rules have not been framed or the method of recruitment is not by promotion.

#### Committee to Study Slump in Agriculture

2817. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a letter written by the Vice-Chancellor of

Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, requesting him to appoint a high level committee to devise ways to meet the situation created by the current slump in agriculture; and

(b) the main contents of the letter; and the reaction of the Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) and (b). Yes Sir. 'In his letter, the Vice-Chancellor, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, has highlighted the imbalance being created in the agricultural economy due to higher prices of farm inputs and items of consumption on the one hand; and slump in the prices of some important agricultural products like sugarcane, cotton, potatoes and vegetables. He has cautioned that if timely action is not taken to remedy the situation, the extensive reliance being placed in the intensive adoption of farm technology to increase production, employment and incomes of rural people, and enhancement of the wages of the rural labour may not materialise. He has therefore suggested that a high level committee consisting of agricultural scientists, planners, marketing experts, administrations and representatives of farmers' organisations, may be appointed to thrash out the problem.

The Government is fully aware of the situation and necessary steps are being taken to help the farmers to improve their economy.

#### **Livestock in Ladakh**

2818. **SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the details of Central proposal to help to improve the quality of livestock in Ladakh?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** There is no Central scheme to improve the quality of livestock in Ladakh. However, three Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz. Rinderpest Eradication Programme, Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme and Strengthening of arrangements for Animal Husbandry Statistics are in operation in Jammu & Kashmir State and the benefits under these schemes would accrue to Ladakh region as well.

#### **Reimbursement of Conveyance Charges to Engineers in C.P.W.D.**

2819. **DR. P. V. PERIASAMY:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Engineers of all grades working in Central P.W.D. are eligible to draw reimbursement of actual conveyance charges by Taxi, Auto-rickshaw etc. for the local journeys performed in the interest of Government Works within 8 kms of their headquarters;

(b) if so, the authority who is competent to sanction for the various grades; and

(c) whether in many cases the actual reimbursements were not allowed and the Engineers were forced to spend from their own pocket for performing journeys to discharge the Government duties?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) Yes. Upto a maximum of Rs. 50 per month as permissible under the Supplementary rules.

(b) The Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers are the competent authorities to sanction the actual conveyance charges to the officers and staff working under them. They are also the controlling officers for themselves.

(c) No such case has been reported so far.

#### **Fair Price Shops in Rural and Urban Areas**

2820. **SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the fair price shops in the rural and urban areas, separately, State-wise;



(b) whether Government propose to accelerate the programme of opening fair price shops in the State of Gujarat, in the backward areas; and

(c) if so, the population going to be covered and the financial assistance Government is providing for this purpose during the current financial year?

THE MNINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The Government of Gujarat have intimated that 1,813 fair price shops already exist in the backward areas.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Statement

*Statement showing State-wise break-up of Number of Fair Price/Ration Shops in Urban and Rural Area.*

| Sl. No.        | State                      | Number of Fair Price Shops |          |          | As on    |
|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
|                |                            | Urban                      | Rural    | Total    |          |
| 1              | Andhra Pradesh . . . . .   | 4235                       | 17918    | 22153    | 31-1-79  |
| 2              | Assam . . . . .            | 1642                       | 11397    | 13039    | 31-7-78  |
| 3              | Bihar . . . . .            | 5412                       | 21697    | 27109    | 31-12-78 |
| 4              | Gujarat . . . . .          | 2434                       | 6480     | 8914     | 30-11-78 |
| 5              | Haryana . . . . .          | 909                        | 3427     | 4336     | 31-12-78 |
| 6              | Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .  | 266                        | 901      | 1167     | 31-8-77  |
| 7              | Himachal Pradesh . . . . . | 190                        | 2443     | 2633     | 30-11-78 |
| 8              | Karnataka . . . . .        | 3552                       | 10533    | 14085    | 30-11-78 |
| 9              | Kerala . . . . .           | 1841                       | 9964     | 11805    | 30-9-78  |
| 10             | Madhya Pradesh . . . . .   | 3471                       | 13069    | 16540    | 31-12-78 |
| 11             | Maharashtra . . . . .      | 6987                       | 20350    | 27337    | 31-12-78 |
| 12             | Manipur . . . . .          | 86                         | 349      | 435      | 30-11-78 |
| 13             | Meghalaya . . . . .        | 291                        | 1172     | 1463     | 31-12-78 |
| 14             | Nagaland . . . . .         | —                          | 38       | 38       | 31-8-78  |
| 15             | Orissa . . . . .           | 3007                       | 7109     | 10116    | 30-11-78 |
| 16             | Punjab . . . . .           | 1687                       | 10147    | 11834    | 31-7-78  |
| 17             | Rajasthan . . . . .        | 1727                       | 7477     | 9204     | 30-9-78  |
| 18             | Sikkim . . . . .           | —                          | 12       | 12       | 31-3-78  |
| 19             | Tamil Nadu . . . . .       | 2230                       | 7918     | 10148    | 30-11-78 |
| 20             | Tripura . . . . .          | 82                         | 572      | 654      | 31-5-78  |
| 21             | Uttar Pradesh . . . . .    | 5995                       | 18749    | 24789    | 30-11-78 |
| 22             | West Bengal . . . . .      | 5208                       | 12650    | 17858    | 31-8-78  |
| TOTAL (STATES) |                            | 51,252                     | 1,84,417 | 2,35,669 |          |

| S. No.                  | Union Territories | Number of Fair Price Shops |          |          | As on    |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
|                         |                   | Urban                      | Rural    | Total    |          |
| 23                      | A. & N. Islands   | 44                         | 138      | 182      | 31-12-78 |
| 24                      | Arunachal Pradesh | 12                         | 98       | 110      | 30-11-78 |
| 25                      | Chandigarh        | 113                        | 38       | 141      | 31-12-78 |
| 26                      | D. & N. Haveli    | —                          | 24       | 24       | 31-1-79  |
| 27                      | Delhi             | 1869                       | 305      | 2174     | 31-12-78 |
| 28                      | Goa, Daman & Diu  | 90                         | 303      | 393      | 31-12-78 |
| 29                      | Lakshadweep       | —                          | 21       | 21       | 30-9-78  |
| 30                      | Mizoram           | 72                         | 242      | 314      | 31-12-78 |
| 31                      | Pondicherry       | 84                         | 92       | 176      | 31-12-78 |
| TOTAL UNION TERRITORIES |                   | 2284                       | 1251     | 3535     |          |
| TOTAL ALL INDIA         |                   | 53,536                     | 1,85,668 | 2,39,204 |          |

#### मिनीकाय और लक्कादीव द्वीप समूह में भूमि का वितरण

2821. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मिनीकाय और लक्कादीव द्वीप समूह में ऐसी सरकारी भूमि का क्षेत्र कितना है जिसका वितरण भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों में किया जाएगा;

(ख) इसका वितरण अब तक न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) भूमि को कब तक वितरित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) मिनीकाय द्वीप में भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को बांटने के लिए 750 एकड़ पंडारम (सरकारी) भूमि उपलब्ध है। इसमें से 110 एकड़ भूमि सरकारी उपयोग के लिए आरक्षित की जा चुकी है और 640 एकड़ भूमि भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों के बीच बांटी जानी है।

(ख) इस भूमि की व्यवस्था अभी तक मिनीकाय के कुछ गांवों के लोगों के ग्राम मनोरंजन हेतु भूदानों (गांव के नेताओं) द्वारा की जाती थी। वहां के लोगों के एक वर्ग ने अब व्यक्तिगत रूप से भूमि आवंटित करने की मांग की है और इस उद्देश्य के लिए गृह मंत्रालय ने

दिसम्बर, 1978 में लक्षद्वीप भू-राजस्व अधिनियम 1965 के तहत बनाये नियमों के लिए स्वीकृति दे दी है ताकि ऐसे आवंटन करने में आसानी हो जाए।

(ग) ऐसी भूमि के आवंटन का प्रारम्भ प्रधान मंत्री ने किया जब 1 फरवरी, 1979 को उन्होंने मिनीकाय का दौरा किया था। वितरण को पूरा करने के लिए कोई सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की गयी है, परन्तु जैसे ही उपयुक्त व्यक्ति उसके लिए आवेदन करेंगे, भूमि का आवंटन कर दिया जाएगा।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

#### सिक्किम में छोटी सिंचाई योजनाएं

2822. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1979-80 में सिक्किम राज्य की छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए कोई धनराशि आवंटित की गई थी; यदि हां, तो वह कितनी है और छोटी सिंचाई योजना के अन्तर्गत कितनी एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई की जाएगी; और

(ख) राज्य में इस समय कितनी भूमि सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत है और प्रत्येक सिंचाई योजना के अन्तर्गत सिंचित भूमि और बिना सिंचित भूमि कितनी है ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुखजीत सिंह बरनाला) :** (क) सिक्किम राज्य के १९७९-८० के वार्षिक प्लान के लिए लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के हेतु मंजूर किए गए परिस्थय को अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है। १९७९-८० के दौरान लघु सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत कितने एकड़ भू-क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की जाएगी। इसके सम्बन्ध में मंजूर किए गए परिस्थय जानकारी प्राप्त होने पर अंतिम निर्णय लिया जाएगा। ।।।

(ख) 1977-78 के अन्ततक लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं से 7500 हेक्टेयर की सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित करने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। सिक्किम राज्य में बिना सिंचाई की सुविधा के कितना भू-क्षेत्र है, के संबंध में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

### Upgrading of Residential Accommodation

2823. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P&T Department has upgraded all the types of residential quarters entitling only the senior officers for better accommodation and to the determined of the subordinate staff with large families and very long service; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The P&T Department has revised the pay ranges for eligibility of Government Accommodation with effect from 1-1-1979. This revised classification is on the lines of instructions issued by the Directorate of Estates for allotment of accommodation to the Central Government Staff from the general pool.

(b) The revised instructions are based on the instructions issued by the Directorate of Estates or all Central Government Employees entitled to accommodation from the general pool controlled by the Directorate of Estates.

### Reorganisation of NCERT

**2824. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:** Will the Minister of **EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have examined all the recommendations of the Hyderabad Staff College Report on reorganisation of NCERT; and

(b) if so, how much time is likely to be taken for its implementation?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) and (b). The Executive Committee of the NCERT has examined the recommendations of the report submitted by the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, and have taken decisions which are at the various stages of implementation.

## Audit Report of Central Universities

2825. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the audit has made serious objections in their audit report of some of the Central Universities for the year 1973-74 and 1974-75;

(b) if so, give the details of such audit objections in the case of each Central University and the steps taken by the Government to take action against the authorities:

(c) whether it is a fact that no action was taken on some of the audit objections either by the Ministry of Education or University Grants Commission or the University authorities; and

(d) whether Government propose to make changes in the University Act as to get more powers to control the finances of the Universities?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) to (c). So far as the Jawaharlal Nehru University and Visva-Bharati are concerned, there was no objection in their audit reports for 1973-74 and 1974-75. The North-Eastern Hill University and the University of Hyderabad came into existence in July, 1973 and October, 1974 respectively. While the Audit Report of the North-Eastern Hill University for 1973-74 did not contain any serious objection, there was no objection at all in the audit report of the University of Hyderabad for 1974-75.

A statement showing the details of audit objections contained in the audit reports of Aligarh Muslim University, Banaras Hindu University and Delhi University for 1973-74 and 1974-75, and in respect of the North-Eastern Hill University for 1974-75 only together with action taken thereon is laid on the Table of the House. 79].

The Central Universities being autonomous bodies are governed by their Acts of Incorporation which provide in-built safeguards for maintenance of proper accounts. The post of Finance Officer in the Central Universities is manned by a senior officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service. Each University has a Finance Committee with Visitor's nominees as its members. There is an Executive Council which also has Visitor's nominees on it. The Acts also contain a specific provision that it is the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that the provisions of the Act, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations are duly observed and that he shall have all powers necessary to ensure such observance. The President, who is the Visitor of the Central Universities, has no doubt power to cause an inquiry into the affairs of the Central Universities but this power is exercised rarely, cautiously and in extremely unavoidable situations so that there is no encroachment

on University autonomy. However, on receipt of reports about serious irregularities in the finances of the North-Eastern Hill University, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India was requested to conduct a special audit of the University and submit a report. The special audit is in progress.

(d) No. Sir.

#### **Amount to Madhya Pradesh for Universal Elementary Education**

2826. **SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE;**

**SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR;**

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has approached the Central Government for the amount required for Universal Elementary Education and how much out of that amount has been sanctioned to the State Government; and

(b) whether any Central assistance has been given to the State for construction of school buildings and purchase of furniture particularly in the Adivasi Areas?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) For the programme of universalisation of elementary education, funds under the Plan would be available to the State Government under two sectors, viz. State and Central.

The State Government had proposed an outlay of Rs. 143.45 crores for 1978-83 for elementary education programme. The Working Group on Education had considered this and made certain recommendations. The Sixth Plan allocations are yet to be finalised.

An outlay of Rs. 50 crore has been tentatively provided in the plan of the Union Ministry of Education for 1978-83 to assist the nine educationally backward States, including Madhya Pradesh, for implementing experimental project of non-formal education, with Rs. 7 crores as the budget allocation for 1979-80. The full details of the programme including pattern of assistance have yet to be finalised.

(b) In so far as Adivasi (Tribal Sub-Plan) areas are concerned, the Ministry of Home Affairs earmarked an amount of Rs. 600 lakhs (Rs. 450 lakhs from State Plan and Rs. 150 lakhs from Special Central Assistance) for Madhya Pradesh. The amount is, however, for all aspects of development including education for Tribal Sub-Plan.

#### **Failure of Sewer System in Janakpuri, New Delhi**

2827 SHRI NATYERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether sewer system has largely failed in A-2 Block of Janakpuri, New Delhi adjoining Asalatpur village and that there is back-flow of sullage in the houses;

(b) whether the construction of the missing sewer lines in the said area has not been taken in hand so far causing acute sanitation and health problems for the residents there; and

(c) the steps taken or contemplated to be taken to lay the missing sewer lines in the area and also to improve the working and maintenance of the existing sewer lines in the blocks?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir. The M.C.D. has reported that sewer system in A-2 Block of Janakpuri is by and large working satisfactorily.

(b) and (c). There are no missing sewer lines and, therefore, the question of sanitation on account of the same does not arise. At some places, the sewers have, however, settled, creating difficulty and electric diesel pumps have been installed for maintaining the flow of swage.

#### **Utilisation of Rajasthan Canal Water**

2828. SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Canal waters in its second phase will be used to solve on a permanent basis, the problems of drinking water, recurring droughts and desertification of six acutely drought-prone districts of Rajasthan by restoring the ecological balance in this region; and

(b) what other sources of water are available for solving the above problems in North and North-Western Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes. The drinking water supply problem would be arranged for human and cattle population in all the six drought-prone districts of Rajasthan, for which 14 cumecks (500 cusecs) of water has been earmarked. The problem of drought and desertification would be taken care of only in the area commended by Rajasthan Canal Project which covers only a part of the area lying in three districts.

(b) The other sources of water are groundwater in certain patches and surplus waters of Ghaggar in the North and North Western Rajasthan.

#### **Statement of Shri Jayprakash Narain on Agrarian Reforms**

2829. SHRI EDUARDO FELEIRO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the statement

of Shri Jayprakash Narain made in a message to the organisers of Seminar on Agrarian Reforms and Rural Development held in Patna some time in the month of January 1979 wherein he has stressed the need for effective measures to improve wages and working conditions of agricultural labourers and to ensure the security of tenure and a fair share in the produce to genuine share-croppers so that the benefits of development might reach the needy and the poor;

(b) whether Shri Jayprakash Narain has called for the involvement of rural masses in the execution of all development schemes; and

(c) if so, reaction of Government to this message of the Lok Nayak?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA (SHRI Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government have already taken steps on the lines indicated by the Lok Nayak to improve the lot of the rural masses. Steps are being taken by the State Governments to fix and implement minimum wages for agricultural labourers and to provide them alternative employment through public works in lean seasons. Government have also launched the Food for Work Programme under which the foodgrains stocks with the Government are being utilised to provide work in rural areas and to thus help to improve the condition of landless labourers and build up community assets. Under this programme schemes worth Rs. 200 crores are likely to be implemented in the current year and 40 crore mandays of employment potential created. Steps have also been taken to ensure security of tenure to tenants and share-croppers and to reduce the rents payable by them to fair levels. An Integrated Rural Development Programme has also been launched to help improve the condition of the rural poor. These schemes are being

implemented through Panchayat Raj bodies and involvement of the representatives of the people is accordingly ensured.

### Erosion of Productive Land by Heavy rains

2830. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether on account of heavy rains the rivers have eaten away most of the productive land in the country;

(b) what steps Government have taken in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir for the construction of production bunds and if not, whether Government contemplates to start such bunds in the two States; and

(c) whether Government contemplate to make reclamation of lands in Jammu and Kashmir as has been done in Punjab; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir. On account of heavy rains rivers do cause some erosion.

(b) Under the centrally sponsored scheme providing for 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan assistance for soil conservation in the catchments of river valley projects, soil conservation measures which *inter alia* include protection of stream bank erosion is being operated in the catchments of Sutlej, Beas and Giri-Bata (Himachal Pradesh) and Pohuru in Jammu & Kashmir. The State Governments have also provided for such work (limited to specific critical spots) in their respective State Plans.

(c) and (d). The Punjab Government have taken up a project covering 1.40 lakh hectares in the 'Kandi' area with World Bank assistance. The project *inter alia* include stream

training works. There are at present no Central plans to take up similar projects in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

**भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा रेलवे का विलम्ब शुल्क/स्थान शुल्क का भुगतान**

2831. श्री राम दास सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जिस विलम्ब शुल्क/स्थान शुल्क का भुगतान रेलवे को भारतीय खाद्य निगम के ठेकेदारों द्वारा उनकी लापरवाही और उनके द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों को उचित मंजूरी का भुगतान न किये जाने के कारण किया जाना था उसका भुगतान भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने सरकारी निधि से किया है; और

(ख) उक्त भुगतान किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जो माल चढ़ाने-उतारने के लिये नियुक्त ठेकेदारों द्वारा किया जाना चाहिए था ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : (क) और (ख). ठेके (करार) की शर्तों का पालन करने के असफल रहने के कारण रेलवे को देय डेमरेज और घाट शुल्क की जिम्मेदारी ठेकेदारों की होती है। करार में (i) ठेकेदार को जमानत जमा को जमान करने और (ii) उनके द्वारा डेमरेज और घाट शुल्क पर खर्च की गई राशि के प्रति ठेकेदारों के बिलों के भुगतान को रोकने की व्यवस्था है। जब कभी डेमरेज/घाट-शुल्क का भुगतान करना अनिवार्य हो जाना है तब भारतीय खाद्य निगम जोकि माल-प्रेषक होता है/अथवा माल पाने वाला होता है, पहले स्वयं भुगतान कर देता है और बाद में उस राशि को ठेकेदार से वसूल कर लेता है। यह सही नहीं है कि ठेकेदारों द्वारा कर्मचारियों को उचित मजदूरी का भुगतान न करने के कारण डेमरेज/घाट-शुल्क पर खर्च किया जाता है। वास्तव में, डेमरेज और घाट-शुल्क का भार ऐसे स्थानों में काफी अधिक है जहां पर भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने श्रमिकों का विभागीयकरण कर दिया है।

**Alleged Violation of Companies Act by M/s. Indian Potash Ltd., Madras**

2832. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister is aware of the Inspection Report of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs which has brought out viola-

tions under Sec. 150, 209, 211, 217 and 303 of the Companies Act and few other irregularities relating to the business activities of the management of M/s. Indian Potash Ltd., Madras;

(b) if so, whether the Board of Directors who have gone into these allegations, had gone through the Inspection Report of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs; and

(c) the steps the Government are going to take against the managements who have misled the Government to get the fact?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Board of Directors are reported to have examined in detail the report of the Department of Company Affairs in their meeting held on 27-2-1979. The relevant extract of the minutes of the meeting is reproduced below:—

“The Board, after discussions, were satisfied that there has been no malafide on the part of the officials of the Company and that the technical violations of the Companies Act pointed out in the report, have since been rectified.”

The management is also reported to have explained the position to the Company Law Board. In the circumstances, there does not seem to be any case for action by the Government against the management of the company.

**Qualification/Age for Recruitment**

2833. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards a



booklet 'Education for our people' prepared and published by the Citizens for Democracy;

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating to accept the suggestion that recruitment should be made on the basis of candidates' performance in Class X or XII exams. and appropriate age about 18 be prescribed for all the posts required secondary education; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not accepting the suggestions meant for the upliftment and welfare of the weaker section?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). A copy of the booklet 'Education for Our People' prepared and published by the Citizens for Democracy has been received. A suggestion has been made therein that the qualifications prescribed for jobs in the public sector should be reviewed and the present policy of recruiting over qualified persons should be abandoned. For most jobs a pass at the 10+stage (or 10+2 stage) would be enough. It has, therefore, been suggested in the booklet that persons with higher educational qualifications should either be disqualified for the jobs or the age of the recruitment to them should be so fixed that graduates should not ordinarily be able to compete.

Some suggestions have also been made in this regard by the National Review Committee on higher education with special reference to Vocationalisation and the Working Group on Vocationalisation. The Working Group on Vocationalisation has recommended that the recruitment policy of the Government as well as the public sector organisations should be revised and job requirement should replace the University

Degree as essential qualification. It is proposed to keep this recommendation in view while finalising the National Policy on Education.

### **Pollution of Sea-Water**

2834. SHRI DAJIBA DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state what are the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to remove the fears of the fishermen in the country regarding pollution of sea-waters.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): The Central Government has already enacted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and this Act has been adopted by most of the State Governments. Under the provisions of this Act, the Central and State Boards have to plan a comprehensive programme for prevention, control and abatement of pollution of streams and wells in the State and to secure execution thereof. The stream also includes sea or tidal waters to such extent or, as the case may be, to such point as the State Government may by Notification in the Official Gazette specify in this behalf. All the coastal States which have adopted the Central Act and also the Maharashtra State, which has a separate Act for the prevention and control of water pollution, have already defined the sea waters upto a distance of 5 Kms. from the shore line as "stream". As such, the sea waters upto 5 Kms. have been brought within the provisions of the Act for the Prevention and control of pollution.

It is felt that the above steps taken by the Government and the vigilance being exercised by the Central and State Boards for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution should remove the fears of the fishermen in the country regarding pollution of sea waters.



**भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, दिल्ली में कूड़ाकरकट से ऊर्जा पैदा करने के लिए बनाया गया उपकरण**

2835. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, दिल्ली में एक ऐसा यन्त्र विकसित किया जा रहा है जिससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली बेकार वस्तुओं और कूड़ा करकट से ऊर्जा पैदा की जा सकेगी और इस प्रकार से पैदा की गई ऊर्जा बिजली की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त होगी तथा जिससे डीजल इंजिन भी चलाया जा सकेगा; और

(ख) क्या इस संस्थान ने एक विशेष सैल स्थापित किया है जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की विभिन्न तकनीकी समस्याओं का समाधान खोजेगा और उन पर अनुसंधान भी करेगा ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) आन्तरिक दहन इंजिन में प्रयोग की जाने वाली बाइप्रो-नैस के उत्पादन में बाइप्रो-मास (गोबर) के उपयोग का अध्ययन करने के लिए खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग की रूपरेखा पर एक प्रयोगात्मक 20 घनमीटर बाइप्रो-मास डाइजेस्टर लगाया गया है। इस इंजिन की 85% बाइप्रो-नैस और 15% डीजल ईंधन से चलने की आशा है। भा0 प्रौ0 सं0 में स्थापित संयंत्र का उत्पादन 5 होस पावर के इंजिन को प्रति दिन 8 घंटे तक चला सकता है।

बाइप्रो-नैस की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने और मैथेन की धारिता समृद्ध करने के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ अध्ययन पिछले कुछ वर्षों में सक्रिय रूप से किए गए हैं। इस बुनियादी अनुसंधान से लाभ उठाने के लिए वर्धा की एक संस्था—ग्रामों के लिए विज्ञान के सहयोग से एक निदर्शन संयंत्र की योजना बनाई जा रही है।

(ख) भा0 प्रौ0 सं0 दिल्ली ने एक अनुसंधान एवं ग्रामीण प्रौद्योगिकी विकास केन्द्र की स्थापना का निर्णय लिया है। यह केन्द्र संस्थान के अनेक विभागों/केन्द्रों के कार्य में समन्वय करने के प्रतिरिक्त कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों के साथ भी समन्वय करेगा तथा अपने निजी कर्मचारियों द्वारा नई परियोजनाएँ भी आरम्भ करेगा। केन्द्र के कार्यकलापों में, ग्रामीण प्रौद्योगिकी के संबंध में एक सूचना प्रणाली का विकास, तकनीकी समस्याओं का समाधान और ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन तथा मूल्यांकन कार्य शामिल होंगे। आशा है कि यह केन्द्र अप्रैल, 1979 से कार्य शुरू कर देगा।

## Import of Fertilizer

2836. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fertilizer has been imported during 1978-79 to meet domestic requirements;

(b) if so, the quantity and the price thereof;

(c) whether the gap between domestic output and demand of nitrogenous fertilizers is being reduced; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A quantity of 16.72 lakh tonnes of fertiliser nutrients at a total cost of approximately Rs. 385.79 crores was imported during the period April, 1978 to January, 1979.

(c) and (d). Domestic production of nitrogenous fertiliser is progressively on the increase. However, the consumption of chemical fertilisers including nitrogenous fertilisers has been growing at a faster rate in recent years. As a result the gap between domestic output and demand has tended to widen. However, every effort is being made by the Government to increase domestic production at a faster rate so as to reduce the gap.

## Tamil Medium Schools in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2837. SHRI K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the population of different linguistic groups in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) whether adequate facilities for education to all the groups are available; and

(c) whether Government are aware that Tamil Medium schools are inadequate and whether there is any proposal to increase the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI): (a) According to the information furnished by Andaman and Nicobar Administration, the population of different linguistic groups based as per census of 1971 is as under:—

|            |       |
|------------|-------|
| Bengali    | 28114 |
| Nicobarese | 17955 |
| Tamil      | 14518 |
| Hindi      | 13982 |
| Malayalm   | 13916 |
| Telugu     | 9361  |
| Urdu       | 2588  |
| Punjabi    | 1024  |
| Oriya      | 250   |
| Kannada    | 201   |
| Marathi    | 115   |
| Gujarati   | 159   |
| Assamese   | 17    |
| Sindhi     | 7     |
| Kashmiri   | 8     |
| Others     | 12918 |

(b) Adequate facilities to all linguistic groups are available as per their needs.

(c) Tamil Medium schools are adequate at all stages according to the requirements of population. However, increase in the number of Tamil schools will be made in future keeping in view the requirements of population at different places:

#### Central Sector Scheme

2838. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Centrally sponsored schemes of the Ministry of

Agriculture and Irrigation, Department-wise as on 1st April, 1978 and the allocations made for the last three years and actual expenditure incurred along-with anticipated expenditure for the current year;

(b) whether there is scope for reducing the number of these schemes and in its place have limited number of Central sector schemes based on careful planning and composite area development approach with emphasis on growth with social justice; and

(c) if so, steps taken in this regard, policy decisions taken/under consideration regarding pruning/restructuring of central sector schemes centrally sponsored and the outlay provided for 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c). On the basis of discussions in the Committee of National Development Council, an exercise was undertaken by the Planning Commission in consultation with the various Ministries to identify Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes of the nature of Centrally-sponsored schemes which could be transferred with their allocations to the States. A committee of officials also came to a tentative decision about such Schemes to be transferred to the State Sector. However, pending a decision of the National Development Council about the method of distribution of the funds allocable to these schemes among the States, all the 'continuing' schemes have been included in the Union Government Budget Estimate 1979-80. The National Development Council has since decided to transfer some schemes to the State Sector. Whether such schemes will be transferred along with their allocations to the State Sector from 1979-80 itself is yet to be decided.

### चीनी मिलों के प्रतिनिधियों की बैठक

2839. डा० महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीनी मिलों के प्रतिनिधियों की एक बैठक नई दिल्ली में 9 फरवरी, 1979 को आयोजित हुई थी;

(ख) क्या उस में उपभोक्ताओं तथा मिलों दोनों के ही हितों की रक्षा के लिये लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के बारे में चर्चा हुई थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किये गये हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) सूचित किया गया है कि इस बैठक में उद्योग के तीनों सेक्टरों अर्थात् सहकारी, सार्वजनिक और संयुक्त स्टॉक सेक्टरों ने निर्णय किया कि चीनी की निर्मुक्ति को विनियमित करने से संबंधित स्वीच्छिक योजना को पहली मार्च, 1979 से कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिये। यह भी निर्णय किया गया कि खाद्य विभाग से अनुरोध किया जाय कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास पड़े अधिशेष स्टॉक का सोपानवार आधार पर उतरान किया जाए जबकि शेष स्टॉक को बदल दिया जाए, त्रय और विक्रय संबंधी कार्य साथ साथ किए जाएं।

### Telephones for Staff Car Drivers in Ministries

2840. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-

SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether staff car drivers in the Ministries of the Government of India are entitled to have telephone at their residences; and

(b) if not, why the staff car drivers in the Ministry of Communications have been provided telephones at their residences that too with service connection with no limits on local calls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Sanction of telephones by the Ministries for staff car drivers is to be decided by the Ministries concerned. So far as Ministry of Communications is concerned, staff car drivers have been provided with telephones at their residences. There is a limit of 1500 free service calls per quarter on these telephones.

### Rural Development in Agricultural Sector

2841. SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how far the approach of Government towards rural development in the agricultural sector has materialised;

(b) the various plans and programmes envisaged; and

(c) whether sufficient headway has been made in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Removal of unemployment and reduction of rural poverty have been recognised as the two principal objectives of the Government in their approach towards rural development in the agricultural sector. Since the normal process of development initiated through the Plan scheme did not ensure that sufficient benefits are derived by the more disadvantaged sections of the rural community and no significant dent on the problem of unemployment in the rural areas particularly in the case of rural poor has been made by the normal plan schemes, a special programme of Integrated Rural Development has been drawn up with the objective of solving substantially the problem of unemployment in rural areas in 3500 blocks out of 5004 blocks by 1982-83 and also reducing the incidence of rural poverty.

(b) With a view to evolving a suitable strategy of rural development through which the goals of removing

unemployment and reducing rural poverty in a definite time frame can be reached, a review of on-going special programme of rural development such as SFDA, DPAP and CAD has been undertaken. It has been decided that while special programmes of SFDA, DPAP and CAD which now cover about 3000 blocks out of 5004 blocks in the country should be continued, the developmental efforts already initiated under these programmes should be intensified through an additional allocation of Rs. 5 lakhs per block under Integrated Rural Development Programme in 2000 out of 3000 blocks. In addition, starting from the year 1978-79, 300 blocks not covered by any of the other three special programmes will be selected every year for the IRD Programme so that by 1982-83 a total number of 3500 blocks will be covered by Integrated Rural Development Programme. Under the new IRD Programme, various beneficiary oriented schemes in the fields of minor irrigation, agriculture, animal husbandry, etc. will be taken up. Though the schemes to be taken up are expected to be beneficiary oriented the individual schemes will be meshed into the overall area plan so that the schemes undertaken not only assist the individual but also add to the growth potential of the area concerned and generate a self-sustaining process of growth. The new strategy that has been drawn up also takes account of the crucial role to be played by rural industries and rural artisans programmes if a significant dent is to be made on the problem of unemployment. Attempts will, therefore, be made to promote the rural industries and artisans programme and to improve the quality of production in rural industries, increase productivity, reduce costs and expand their market. The District Industries Centres which are expected to progressively cover the whole country will open new avenues of employment in subsidiary occupations, small industries, trade and service activities, etc. by playing a positive role in identifying and assisting entrepreneurs to set up small industries and market their produce.

### **Food for Work Programme**

With a view to generating additional gainful employment, improving the income of rural poor and also their nutritional level and to creating durable community assets and rural infrastructure, Food for Work Programme was also initiated in 1977-78. The Programme envisages utilisation of one million metric tonnes of food grains in the current year. Under this programme food grains are released by the Government of India free of cost to the States and these are utilised by the States for payment of wages partly or wholly in kind to the labourers engaged in works leading to creation of community assets.

### *Small Farmers' Development Agencies/Drought Prone Area Programme/Command Area Development*

The SFDA is a beneficiary-oriented programme started for carrying the benefits of technological advance and economic development to the numerically large but economically weak sections such as small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. The DPAP is an area development programme, meant for drought proofing of chronically drought prone areas and restoring ecological balance in such areas through a comprehensive programme of soil conservation, afforestation, development of minor irrigation and animal husbandry etc. In this also, special beneficiary oriented schemes for small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers are taken up on the SFDA pattern. The CAD is an area programme for ensuring full utilisation of the irrigation potential created in the Command Areas of major irrigation projects concerned.

(c) The new IRD Programme which has been started in the current year has made an encouraging beginning. It has paved the way for an all round sustained growth in concerned areas. The special programmes which are in operation for quite some time now have made considerable impact on the

lot of beneficiaries in terms of giving them employment and additional incomes. The important achievements made under the Rural Development Programme like SFDA, DPAP, Food for Work Programme, Command Area Development Programme, are briefly given below:—

(i) Since inception the SFDA programme has been able to bring under its fold 161.13 lakh identified participants. The number of beneficiaries under the programmes like minor irrigation, milch cattle programme, and rural works programme and improved agriculture was of the order of 67.8 lakhs. The total loans disbursed amounted to Rs. 293.49 crores. An amount of Rs. 170.54 crores was utilised under the programme since its inception.

(ii) *Drought Prone Areas Programme*

During the 5th Plan (1974—79) an expenditure of Rs. 189 crores was incurred. With this level of expenditure, 19.31 lakh beneficiaries are expected to be brought under the programme. The programme generated 399.39 lakh mandays of employment during the period. This employment has come through mainly under the programme elements like agriculture, irrigation and afforestation and pasture. An irrigation potential of 2.30 lakh hectares was created. An area of 10.76 lakh hectares was brought under soil and moisture conservation measures. The forestry and pasture programme covered an area of 2.70 lakh hectares. About 37,000 milch animals were distributed and 2200 milk cooperative

societies were organised to benefit the people. Comprehensive Sheep Development Programme was organised through 515 sheep cooperative societies. Thus, the Area Development Approach coupled with beneficiary approach of SFDA type brought a good impact in DPAP areas.

(iii) *Food for Work Programme*

The programme which came into existence in 1977-78 made good impact in creating durable community assets which provided an additional employment to the rural community. During the year 1977-78, 2.05 lakhs metric tonnes of wheat were allocated to different States, and the utilisation was 1.27 lakh metric tonnes. For the current year, a target of utilisation of 10 lakh metric tonnes of food grains is expected, which in terms of money means an investment of Rs. 130 crores. Taking into the account the contribution of the State Governments, overall investment will exceed Rs. 200 crores. It is expected that it will result in achieving an additional employment of about 400 million mandays on the basis of one manday for 2.50 kg. In addition to creating additional employment and capital assets in the rural areas, the programme is also expected to hold the price line through enhanced availability of wage goods.

(iv) *Command Area Development*

The salient features of the progress achieved during 1977-78, cumulative progress upto the end of March, 1978 and the progress achieved upto September, 1978 during the current financial year is as follows:—

(Lakh Ha)

| Item                            | Achievements during 1977-78 | Achievement upto March, 1978 | Targets 1978-79 | Achievement upto September, 1978 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1                               | 2                           | 3                            | 4               | 5                                |
| Soil Surveys . . . . .          | 9.47                        | 42.16                        | 11.28           | 3.17                             |
| Topographical surveys . . . . . | 4.93                        | 18.82                        | 5.80            | 2.62                             |

| 1   | 2    | 3     | 4    | 5    |
|---|------|-------|------|------|
| Planning and Design<br>for O. F. D. Work  | 3.94 | 15.80 | 5.16 | 2.17 |
| Construction of field irrigation channels | 3.15 | 20.27 | 8.00 | 0.56 |
| Lining of field channels                  | 0.78 | 1.67  | 1.19 | 0.10 |
| Construction of field drains              | 0.54 | 3.42  | 1.99 | 0.27 |
| Land levelling/shaping                    | 0.91 | 7.90  | 3.00 | 0.35 |

**Consumption of Liquor in Delhi**

2842. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that consumption of liquor, both country liquor and Indian made foreign liquor, registered an increase in Delhi during the last one year over the previous year;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) figures of consumption of liquor of different varieties in Delhi separately for 1976, 1977 and 1978; and

(d) steps being taken to reduce liquor consumption in Delhi in the context of Government's prohibition policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

**Complaints regarding harassment to repatriates from Sri Lanka**

2843. SHRI HARI VISHNU

KAMATH:

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI C. R. MAHATA:

SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA

SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports and/or complaints have been received that repatriates from Sri Lanka to India under the Shastri-Sirimavo Agreement are subjected to considerable harassment and hardship when they land in or near about Rameshwaram;

(b) if so, the details of such reports or complaints;

(c) the measures which have been, or are being, taken to ease the situation;

(d) the number of persons repatriated so far;

(e) how many more are yet to be repatriated; and

(f) the schemes that have been prepared and are being implemented for resettlement and rehabilitation of the repatriates?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Reports alleging harassment of Sri Lanka repatriates at Rameshwaram by anti-social elements appeared recently in one of the news papers of Sri Lanka. It has been alleged that there is damage, pilfering and looting of the luggage of the repatriates and that the repatriates are also cheated by touts and conmen who trick them into parting with the money brought by them or sanctioned by Government.

The State Government have taken necessary steps to prevent harassment by posting a police party at the reception point. The Railways too have taken steps to seal the parcel vans carrying luggage of repatriates and to provide an armed escort to look after the luggage of repatriates while in transit. The rehabilitation staff have been alerted to keep watch and to take proper care of the repatriates at the reception point.

(d) Of the 6,00,000 persons to be repatriated from Sri Lanka, upto 1.1.1979, 2,39,476 persons together with their natural increase have been repatriated.

(e) The balance 3,60,524 together with their natural increase are yet to be repatriated.

(f) The repatriates are resettled in plantations, agriculture and Industrial Undertakings in public/private and co-operative sectors and also in small-trade by issue of business loans.

## Pollution in Arabian Sea

2845. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a special survey conducted by National Institute of Oceanology a threat has been posed for the health of the people living on the Western coast of India due to worst pollution of water in Arabian sea; and

(b) if so, the effective steps being taken by Government to deal with it?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The survey conducted by the National Institute of Oceanography in March 1977 to ascertain the magnitude of pollution in Arabian sea has revealed the following:—

(i) The oil content along the coast of the Arabian sea in certain reaches is found to be slightly higher than the corresponding average international figures. This is probably due to transportation of oil from the Gulf countries;

(ii) sludge deposits at selective reaches along the coast due to the discharge of community wastes.

As sea water is no way consumed by the human beings directly for the purpose of drinking etc. the sludge deposits and oil contents in the sea waters do not pose any direct threat to the health of the people.

(b) With a view to combat pollution of waters in the streams, the Central Government has enacted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 which has been adopted by most of the State Governments. The



word "stream" also includes sea or tidal waters to such an extent or as the case may be to such a point as the State Government may by Notification in the Official Gazette specify in this behalf. All the coastal States which have adopted the Central Act as well as the Government of Maharashtra which has got a separate Act, have already defined the sea waters up to a distance of 5 Kms. from the shore line as stream. As such the waters of the Arabian sea up to 5 Km. have been brought within the provisions of the Act for the Prevention and Control of Pollution. All those states which are implementing the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act have started giving consents to the various industries and local authorities which produce wastes and control measures are under implementation by the various polluters. It is felt that the above steps taken by the Government and the vigilance exercised by the Central and State Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution will reduce the pollution entering the sea waters.

### Water Supply

2847. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the country and particularly in Gujarat still lacking in adequate and safe water supply;

(b) when these villages are likely to be covered under the Rural Water Supply Scheme; and

(c) in view of the fact that we have still to go a long way, will Government consider giving top priority to the problem of providing water supply in rural areas and allocating larger outlays in the Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The requisite information is as follows:—

|   | In the Country   | In Gujarat State |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Total No. of villages (1971 census)  | 5.76 lakhs       | [18,275          |
| 2. Total No. of problem villages (in respect of drinking water supply) as identified in 1972 by the States. | 1.53 lakhs       | 3,000            |
| 3. Problem villages (out of the number stated at No. 2 above) covered upto 31-3-78                          | 52,871           | 1,047            |
| 4. Problem villages (out of the Number stated at No. 2 above) yet to be covered as on 1-4-1978              | about 1.01 lakhs | 1,953            |

(b) It is proposed to cover all the remaining problem villages (identified in 1972 survey) during the present Plan period, given the required funds and other resources.

(c) Water supply is a State subject and the funds for rural water supply have to be allocated by them according to their priorities. The Government of India, is however, keen on

providing drinking water supply to problem villages (identified in 1972 survey) within a defined time span and with that in view, an Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme was launched by the Central Government from 1977-78 to supplement the efforts and funds under the State Minimum Needs Programme. Rs. 38.20 crores were released last year. Another Rs. 60 crores have been provided in the Central budget for 1978-79.



**Prohibition in Tamil Nadu**

2848. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION,  
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the considerable loss in revenue sustained by Tamil Nadu due to implementation of Prohibition;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State can ill afford to finance adequately vital development programmes in the face of the loss in a considerable amount of revenue; and

(c) the compensation proposed to be granted by the Centre as incentive for a total success in Prohibition programme and also for going ahead with equally vital developmental plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) and (b). The Government of Tamil Nadu has been implementing prohibition for a long time, long before the National Policy of total prohibition in a phased manner was introduced. The State has also been undertaking developmental programmes as these are not dependent or linked with revenue from excise alone.

(c) The offer of compensation from the Central Government to States which have introduced the National Policy of Prohibition is to the extent of 50 per cent of their established loss of excise revenue each year commencing from 1978-79 treating the actual excise revenue of 1977-78 as the base. There is no proposal to grant compensation to the State Government of Tamil Nadu.

**दिल्ली में नशा बन्दी के बारे में की जा रही कार्यवाही**

2849. श्री जर्जुन सिंह मजोरिया : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में अप्रैल, 1979 से नशाबन्दी के बारे में कुछ और कड़ी कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पूर्ण नशाबन्दी कब तक लागू कर दी जाएगी; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि लोग सरकार के नशाबन्दी कार्यक्रम को उत्साहपूर्वक समर्थन कर रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति राज्य मंत्री (श्री धन्ना सिंह गुलशन) : (क) से (ग) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**Price of Milk and Milk Products of Delhi Milk Scheme**

2850. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to increase price of milk and milk products sold through DMS;

(b) if so, details of the proposal made/under consideration; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**भारतीय खाद्य निगम से दैनिक मजदूरी पर श्रमिक**

2851. श्री यादबेन्द्र दत्त :  
श्री क्याम लाल धुबे :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम में बहुत सारे श्रमिक दैनिक मजदूरी तथा तदर्थ आधार पर काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो उन्हें नियमित करने के बारे में सरकार की वर्तमान नीति क्या है ?

कुवि और सिन्हाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी. बानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। केवल थोड़े से श्रमिक निर्धारित समय के लिए दैनिक मजूरी तथा तदर्थ भ्रष्टाचार पर कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम आवश्यक तथा अस्थायी स्वरूप के अतिरिक्त कार्य के लिये दैनिक मजूरी पर श्रमिकों को काम पर रखता है। जब कभी नियमित पदों की जगह खाली होती है तब वे जगहें ऐसे ही श्रमिकों में से भरी जाती हैं।

### Newly Constructed Type III Quarters

2852. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rooms in the newly constructed type III quarters are very small and hardly two/three cots are accommodated;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government Employees prefer to retain type II quarters and are not interested in type III in view of very little space and accommodation in the newly constructed type III quarters; and

(c) if so, will Government like to review its decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Newly constructed type III quarters are smaller than the previous type III residences.

(b) A large number of employees in occupation of type II accommodation have not accepted newly constructed type C quarters. In most cases, the individuals have not mentioned any specific reasons for such refusal.

(c) No, Sir.

### व्यस्क नेत्रहीनों के लिए शैल प्रणाली

2853. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बतावे की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा चलाये गये देश व्यापी शिक्षा कार्यक्रम व्यस्क नेत्रहीनों के लिए शैल प्रणाली द्वारा शिक्षा का प्रावधान किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय नेत्रहीन संघ ने मंत्रालय को इस संबंध में एक योजना अथवा प्रस्ताव पेश किया था और संघ के प्रतिनिधियों ने मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों से भी कुछ बातचीत की थी; यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति राज्य मंत्री (श्री घन्या सिंह गुलशन) : (क) और (ख) दृष्टिहीनों हेतु साक्षरता कार्यक्रम राष्ट्रीय व्यस्क शिक्षा कार्यक्रम का अंग नहीं है। संसद की प्राक्कलन समिति की एक सिफारिश के अनुवर्तन में भारत सरकार ने एक उपयुक्त कार्यक्रम तैयार करने हेतु एक कार्यकारी दल नियुक्त किया था। इस दल में राष्ट्रीय नेत्रहीन संघ का भी प्रतिनिधित्व था और इस ने एक पाइलट कार्यक्रम पेश किया है। फिर भी, नेत्रहीनों के लिए साक्षरता कार्यक्रम के प्रसार हेतु राशियां प्राप्त करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है। फिर भी, दृष्टिहीनों के राष्ट्रीय संस्थान, जो स्थापना के प्रक्रम में है, में एक ऐसे पत्राचार अनुभाग की स्थापना प्रत्याशित है, जिस के माध्यम से दृष्टिहीन व्यक्तियों को कृत्यात्मक शिक्षा प्रदान की जाएगी।

### Minor Oilseeds Units

2854. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state: :

(a) the steps taken by Government to promote the use of sal, mohua, karanja, kusum and mango oil in the light of Government's emphasis on the development of forest-based minor oil-seeds with the objective of discouraging use of edible oils for industrial purposes;

(b) whether the unrestricted import of palm oil and tallow has created serious marketing problems for the minor oil-seeds processing units and the prices of their products like sal, mohua and mango oils are much higher than the landed cost of imported inedible oils; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to help the minor oil-seeds processing units in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) The following steps have been taken to promote use of these oils:—

(i) Provision of excise rebate on the use of oils of sal, neem, kusum and karanj in soap making in the power sector;

(ii) Advances against the security of oil-seeds and oils of tree origin are exempted from margin ceiling restrictions under the selective credit control orders of the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) Palm oil and Mutton Tallow are not being imported in an unrestricted manner. Import of both these items are canalised through STC. From 1978 onwards organised sector of soap industry has not been allowed to have imported tallow except under REP licences. Limited quantities of tallow are being allowed for the Small Scale Sector of Soap Industry and Fatty acid and Grease manufacturing units.

(c) The steps taken or proposed to be taken to help the minor oilseeds processing units in the country are:

(i) Provision of cash assistance on exports of deoiled mango kernel meals;

(ii) The National Cooperative Development Corporation is extending financial assistance to the co-operatives to set up solvent extraction units for processing sal seeds (wherein other oil-seeds could also be processed) in the major sal seed producing States.

(iii) Encouraging the setting up of facilities for the manufacture of fatty acids and fatty alcohol to promote greater use of these non-conventional oils.

(iv) Examining the possibility of upgrading minor oils to permit their edible use.

# **Utilisation of Irrigation Potential created during last Five Years**

**2855. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the additional irrigation potential created in the country in the last five years;

(b) the progress made in utilisation of the irrigation potential created; and

(c) how much land has been brought under cultivation as a result of the creation of additional irrigation potential in the last five years?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) In the five years—1974-75 to 1978-79, the additional irrigation potential created would be 5.693 million hectares from major and medium projects and 5.250 million hectares from minor irrigation schemes.

(b) Utilisation figures on major and medium projects to end of 1978-79 are yet to be assessed by State Governments. In the four years upto 1977-78, the potential from major and medium projects increased by 4.296 million hectares and the utilisation increased by 3.470 million hectares. Generally the minor irrigation potential created in a year is fully utilised, except in some of the State Works.

(c) The latest available land use Statistics refer to 1975-76. The net sown area and gross cropped are in the country in this year, and five years earlier (i.e. 1971-72) are given below:—

|         |   | (Million hectares) |                    |
|---------|---|--------------------|--------------------|
|         |   | Net Sown Area      | Gross Cropped Area |
| 1971-72 | . | 140.223            | 165.154            |
| 1975-76 | . | 149.224            | 170.995            |

The break-up of the increase in net sown area due to various factors is not available.

### **Dandakaranya Project**

2856. SHRI PURNA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether there are charges and counter-charges between the Dandakaranya Development Authority and the Displaced persons sought to be rehabilitated by it in various parts of Dandakaranya and after having blamed the Dandakaranya Development Authority for not assisting them the D.Ps. (refugees) have deserted the habitations;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to conduct an in-depth study into the role and achievements of the Dandakaranya Development Authority which has so far spent more than Rs. 102 Crores and claimed another Rs. 100 Crores for further development works;

(c) whether the Government would appoint a Parliamentary Committee for the said in-depth study with the assistance of some officers and act as advised by it so that the question of rehabilitating the refugees in Dandakaranya is finally settled and the authority wound up; and

(d) if not, what are the constraints against such a step?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir. The displaced persons deserted the settlement sites/*karmi shibirs* being misled by false and motivated propaganda that there was scope for their resettlement in Sunderbans area in West Bengal. They are reported to have made a grievance of the following in connection with desertions:

(i) Poor quality of the agricultural land allotted to them, lack of irrigation facilities and inability to get adequate return for agricultural produce.

(ii) Adverse weather conditions such as drought, floods, pest attacks, etc.

(iii) Strained relations with Adivasis as a result of encroachments of their lands, forcible cutting of crops etc.

(iv) Apathy of local administration.

(v) Lack of employment opportunities.

(b) to (d). All the alleged grievances have also been attended to, towards practicable relief where necessary. The working of the Dandakaranya Development Authority receives the close and constant scrutiny and review by the Government. Very recently, this was also the subject of review by the Estimates Committee of the Parliament. Government consider that there is no need for any further Committee. The Project would be wound up after the programme for settlement is completed follow by normalisation and transfer of the villages and other institutions to the concerned State Governments.

### **Annual Irrigation Potential during Sixth Plan**

2857. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state;

(a) the sixth plan targets for the irrigation potentials under major, medium and minor irrigation projects;

(b) the annual average potential envisaged to be created during the sixth plan; and

(c) how does this contemplated average potential compare with the annual averages during the earlier plans?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) and (b). The draft Medium Term Plan (1978-83) envisages creation of an additional irrigation potential of 17 million hectares, out of which 8 million hectares will be from major and medium irrigation schemes and 9 million hectares from minor irrigation schemes. The annual average will be 3.4 million hectares of additional irrigation potential.

(c) The requisite information is as under:—

| Annual<br>verage              | (Million hectares) |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| First Plan period             | 0.73               |
| Second and Third Plan periods | 0.73               |
| Annual Plan period (1966-69)  | 1.18               |
| Fourth Plan period            | 1.41               |
| Fifth Plan period (1974-78)   | 2.03               |

#### **Twin-Phased National Seeds Project**

2858. **SHRI SARAT KAR:**

**SHRI D. D. DESAI:**

**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE  
PATIL:**

**SHRI JANARDHANA  
POOJARY:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation's ambitious twin-phased National Seeds Project is facing a slow death because of failure in implementation and utilization of World Bank Credit; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the poor response in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

#### **Functionally Oriented Adult Education Programme**

2859. **SHRI RUDOLPH  
RODRIGUES:**

**SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts (State-wise) where functionally oriented adult-education programmes have been initiated since October, 1973;

(b) the number of people reached by these programmes thus far; and

(c) the number of people employed/recruited for the implementation of these programmes, and what percentage of these are (i) students (ii) women?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) and (b). Rural Functional Literacy Projects, funded on cent per cent basis by the Central Government have been started in 206 districts and adult education programmes have been taken up by 134 Nehru Yuvak Kendras in as many districts. In addition 460 voluntary agencies have been sanctioned adult education projects by the Central Government. The State Governments are also organising adult education projects in several districts out of their own funds. Moreover, a large number of universities and colleges have initiated action for taking up adult education programmes. By and large, it can be stated that adult education programmes have been, or would soon be, started in practically all the districts of the country. The target for 1978-79 was set at 15 lakhs

but the actual achievement would become known only after the close of the financial year.

(c) For each adult education centre having an enrolment of about 30 adults, there will be one part-time instructor; for about 30 centres there will be one full-time supervisor; and for a project upto 300 centres there will be one full-time Project Officer with supporting staff ranging from 3—5 full-time employees. In addition, full-time staff would also be appointed at the Central, State and District levels for strengthening of administrative structures and other supportive services. Various categories of persons are to be employed for the running of adult education centres including unemployed village youth, school teachers, development functionaries, retired personnel and students. As the programme gives high priority to the organisation of adult education centres for women, the State Governments and other implementation agencies are expected to appoint as many women as possible against the various positions created for implementation of the programme. However, no percentage has been fixed for the employment of students and women.

### Seed Shortage

2860. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD  
VERMA:  
SHRI JANARDHANA  
POOJARY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the Seeds Shortage in many part of the country; and

(b) if so, the positive measures Government propose to take to fulfil the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To meet the requirements on a long-term basis, a comprehensive National Seeds Project has been launched. In addition to the National Seeds Corporation and the State Farms Corporation of India, 9 State Governments are participants in the project. Besides, a large number of agricultural universities and research institutions are also participating in the Project. Under this programme, a planned attempt is being made to develop a broad-based network of seed production covering all facts of seed industry including quality control, seed certification, processing, storage and marketing, production of foundation and breeder seed, etc. etc. It is expected that the production of seed will go up by almost 5 times of the volume of seed production.

2. In order to meet the situation created by natural calamities like floods, droughts, disease outbreak, crop failures etc. which create a sudden spurt in the demand for seeds, a Reserve Stock Scheme for foundation and certified seeds has been chalked out at a cost of Rs. 258 lakhs. Under this scheme, 3,000 quintals of foundation seed and 37,200 quintals of certified seed will be kept in reserve.

### राष्ट्र मण्डल देशों का शिक्षा-सम्मेलन

2861. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी-फरवरी, 1979 में दिल्ली में आयोजित अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय शिक्षा सम्मेलन में राष्ट्रमण्डल देशों के प्रति निधियों द्वारा जिन महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर निर्णय लिये गये, उनका व्यौरा क्या है और इस सम्मेलन में कितने राष्ट्र मण्डल देशों के प्रति निधियों ने भाग लिया ; और

(ख) शिक्षा को राजनीति से अलग रखने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है जिससे ग्राम भावना को निष्पक्ष रूप से उसका लाभ प्राप्त हो सके ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा) : (क) जनवरी-फरवरी, 1979 में दिल्ली में विकास के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय शिक्षा पर हुए राष्ट्रमण्डलीय सम्मेलन में 27

राष्ट्रमण्डल देशों के प्रतिनिधि-मण्डलों ने भाग लिया।  
सम्मेलन के निम्न उद्देश्य थे :—

(i) पिछले पांच वर्षों में विकास में अनीपचारिक शिक्षा के अंशदान तथा इस समय उन समस्याओं को जो उसमें बाधाएं प्रस्तुत करती हैं की जांच करने में सदस्य राष्ट्रों की सहायता देना; तथा

(ii) क्षेत्रीय तथा राष्ट्रमण्डलीय सहयोग का लाभ उठाने वाले वर्तमान कार्यक्रमों के विकास और उनमें सुधार लाने में सहायता देना।

सम्मेलन ने विशेषकर, समाज के “स्कूल छोड़ जाने वाले”, “स्कूल से निकाल दिए जाने वाले” और “स्कूल से रह जाने वाले” अर्थात् बिना स्कूलों तथा अधूरी स्कूली शिक्षा वाले बच्चे, किशोर तथा युवक अशिक्षित वयस्क जैसा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं पर गहन विचार किया। महिलाओं के लिए अनीप-चारिक शिक्षा की समस्या तथा स्थानीय, राष्ट्रीय और राष्ट्रमण्डलीय स्तरों पर समन्वय और सहयोग जैसे सम्बन्धों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया। सम्मेलन ने इनसे सम्बन्धित व्यवसायी तथा तकनीकी समस्याओं पर भी विचार विमर्श किया :—

- (i) अनीपचारिक शिक्षा के प्रयोजन;
- (ii) स्कूल से बाहर के बच्चों के लिए अनीप-चारिक शिक्षा में विषय-वस्तु शिक्षण तथा अध्ययन ;
- (iii) अशिक्षित वयस्कों के लिए विषय वस्तु शिक्षण तथा अध्ययन ;
- (iv) अनीपचारिक शिक्षा के मूल्यांकन तथा अनुसंधान संघटक ;
- (v) अनीपचारिक शिक्षा में बहु-माध्यम संचार ;
- (vi) अनीपचारिक तथा औपचारिक शिक्षा का परस्पर सम्बन्ध;
- (vii) नव साक्षरों के लिए सतत शिक्षा; और
- (viii) अन्य विकास सेवाओं के अनीपचारिक शिक्षा अंग।

सम्मेलन ने राष्ट्रीय तथा राष्ट्रमण्डलीय स्तरों पर कार्य करने के लिए कार्यक्रमों की और पहचान तथा उनका विश्लेषण किया।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार, शिक्षा को बल राजनीति से ऊपर रखने की बांछनीयता को स्वीकार करती है और शिक्षा मंत्री ने संसद में छात्र असंतोष की समस्या पर बर्षा करते समय राजनीतिक बलों से ऐसी ही एक अपिल भी की थी। सरकार ने ऐसे व्यक्तियों को शिक्षा के लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए जो इससे वंचित रहे,।

अब प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा को व्यापी करण तथा वयस्क शिक्षा को सर्वापेक्ष प्राथमिकता दी है।

## Shortage of Fodder

2862. SHRI CHHITUBHAI  
GAMIT:

SHRI DALPAT SINGH  
PARASTE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States in which difficulties are being experienced by peasants due to the shortage of fodder in the country;

(b) whether Government would like to consider to impose a total ban on the export of oilcakes, maize, jowar, bran, etc. to meet the demand within the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Reports of shortage of fodder have not been received from any of the States.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to impose a total ban on the export of oilcakes and bran. Export of maize and jowar is, however, not being allowed.

चीनी की भण्डारण क्षमता में वृद्धि करना

2863. श्री छवि राम अग्रवाल : क्या छवि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार चीनी की भण्डारण क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिये प्रयास कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय गोदामों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से प्रत्येक गोदाम की क्षमता कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में सरकार को उपायों का सुझाव देने के लिये और इसके मूल्यों सम्बन्धी नीति निर्धारित करने हेतु सरकार की सहायता करने के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने कोई समिति गठित की है ?

छवि और सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जानू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) :— देश में चीनी की भण्डारण क्षमता में वृद्धि



करने के बारे में सरकार के पास कोई विशेष योजना नहीं है। फिलहाल, केवल मात्र चीनी का भण्डारण करने के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार के पास कोई भसग योजना नहीं है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम सरकार की ओर से चीनी का भण्डारण अपने गोदामों में अन्य खाद्यान्नों के साथ साथ कर रहा है।

(ग) : जी नहीं।

### Production and consumption of Alcoholic Beverage

2864. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total production of alcoholic beverages state-wise every year in the last five years;

(b) whether there has been any reduction in consumption as a result of prohibition drive; and

(c) what is the amount of revenue loss and the amount provided by Government as compensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the States and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

(c) Correct and authentic figures of revenue are computed by the state Accountant Generals at the close of financial year and the exact figures of loss of revenue are arrived at thereafter. No compensation has been given to any State so far.

### Review of Sugar Policy

2865. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Central Government for reconsideration of Sugar Policy;

(b) if so, the efforts for improving marketing rates and efforts to raise sugar consumption within the country; and

(c) whether there is enough demand in the World Market of Indian sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The policy of decontrol of sugar came into effect from 16th August, 1978 and since then a close watch is being kept on the production, distribution and prices of sugar. No change in the policy of sugar decontrol is contemplated at present.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to (a).

(c) No difficulty is anticipated in exporting to the full extent of our quota-in-effect of 6.5 lakh tonnes during 1979.

### दीमक के कारण पुस्तकों की क्षति

2866. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी :

श्री छीतूभाई गामित :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 28 जनवरी, 1979 के "राष्ट्रदूत" में प्रकाशित इस आक्षेप के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पाँच हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों, तथा उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा, राजस्थान, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी गोदामों में लगभग 2½ करोड़ रुपये की विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की हिन्दी की पुस्तकें दीमक द्वारा नष्ट की जा रही हैं क्योंकि उन पुस्तकों को बेचा नहीं जा सका था;

(ख) क्या ये पुस्तकें विश्वविद्यालयों में हिन्दी के विकास की योजना के अन्तर्गत मंजूर किए गये अनुदानों से इन पाँच राज्यों के लिए खरीदी गई थी; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?



शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय  
के राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) :  
(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से प्रकाशित  
189.71 लाख रुपये की ग्रन्थिकी पुस्तकें हिन्दी  
ग्रन्थ प्रकाशनी के पास पड़ी हैं। यह कहना ठीक नहीं  
है कि ये दीमकों द्वारा नष्ट हुई हैं।

(ख) और (ग) . जी, नहीं। ये पुस्तकें  
खरीदी नहीं गई थी बल्कि प्रकाशनी द्वारा प्रकाशित  
की गई थी।

### Appointment of Agriculture Trade representative in Embassies

2867. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are  
intending to appoint Agriculture trade  
representatives in our Embassies ab-  
road; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE  
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT  
SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). No.  
The Government of India has the post  
of Counsellor (Agriculture) in the Em-  
bassy of India, Rome for maintaining  
liaison with F.A.O. Commercial offi-  
cers in various Indian Missions abroad  
also look after the work relating to  
agricultural trade.

### Production of Onion

2868. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-  
BIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to  
take steps to diversify the production  
of onions during 1978-79 and boost its  
exports; and

(b) whether any organisation is be-  
ing set up to take up research and  
development of onions and other pe-  
rishable vegetables to promote both  
internal and external consumption?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE  
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT  
SINGH BARNALA): (a). Some re-

search work has been done under the  
research projects of Indian Council of  
Agricultural Research to diversify the  
production of Onions and to develop  
varieties for various agro-climatic con-  
ditions that may be suitable for ex-  
port. Recently, the Government of  
India have taken a decision for the  
export of 75,000 tonnes of onions  
during the year 1978-79, beginning from  
December, 1978, which includes 25,000  
tonnes of varieties grown in South  
India. NAFED hopes to complete this  
target as per directions from the Gov-  
ernment of India.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricul-  
tural Research is pursuing the research  
programme for improvement of onion  
both for home consumption and export  
through the All India Coordinated  
Vegetable Improvement Project. The  
Government has no other proposal  
under consideration to set up a body  
for research and development of onion  
and other perishable vegetables.

### Allotment of land under 'Gadgil Assurances'

2869. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUP-  
TA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND  
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHA-  
BILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain persons have  
been offered allotments of land at  
W.E.A. 8-A Block in Karol Bagh, New  
Delhi under Gadgil Assurances;

(b) if so, when such an offer was  
made and at what stage of processing  
of the cases;

(c) whether Government propose to  
offer to the other occupants who are  
residing in other areas and are covered  
under Gadgil Assurances;

(d) whether Government will lay on  
the Table a list of all such persons re-  
siding in Delhi area-wise who are  
covered under Gadgil Assurances; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND  
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHA-  
BILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR  
BAKHT): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) Allotment offer to 35 persons found eligible for allotment under 'Gadgil Assurances' was made in May/June, 1978. These eligible persons were asked to furnish an affidavit that the allottee or his/her dependents do not own any house/plot in Union Territory of Delhi and also to furnish a certificate that they had paid all the dues payable by them to the D.D.A. The replies received from these eligible persons are being processed now.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Statement showing the area-wise number of persons, who may be eligible for the benefit under the 'Gadgil Assurances' is enclosed.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Statement

Statement showing area wise number of persons (Approximately) who may be eligible for benefit under the Gadgil Assurances.

| Sl. No. | Name of the locality   | No. of persons who may be eligible |
|---------|--|------------------------------------|
| 1.      | Qadam Sharif . . .   | 349                                |
| 2.      | Ahata Kidara . . .   | 261                                |
| 3.      | Sadar Bazar (North & South)  | 42                                 |
| 4.      | Jhandewala . . .   | 79                                 |
| 5.      | The persons squatting in Government quarters but subsequently evicted or shifted elsewhere | 8                                  |
| 6.      | Inside City Wall . . .   | 8                                  |
| 7.      | Basti Rehgar . . .   | 52                                 |
| 8.      | Karol Bagh and Bagh Raoji  | 57                                 |
| 9.      | Southern Ridge . . .   | 5                                  |
| 10.     | Naiwala . . .  | 311                                |
| 11.     | Block 8-A W.E.A. . .   | 49                                 |
| 12.     | Poorvi Marg . . .  | 5                                  |
| 13.     | Aram Bagh . . .  | 5                                  |
| 14.     | Pusa Road . . .  | 1                                  |
| -       | TOTAL . . .  | 1232                               |

#### Scheme for development of Goats, Sheep and poultry in Maharashtra

2870. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of proposals for sanction of the schemes for development of goats, sheep, poultry sent by the Government of Maharashtra have been rejected by the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take up such proposals during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The schemes proposed by the State Government were not in conformity with the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture and the guidelines issued by the Department of Rural Development on the subject.

(c) Yes, Sir. The schemes will be considered for sanction on receipts of revised proposals.

केंद्रीय भेड़ तथा ऊन-अनुसंधान संस्थान,  
मालपुरा, राजस्थान के लिए आयातित मशीनें

2871. श्री राम कंवर बेरवा: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केंद्रीय भेड़ तथा ऊन अनुसंधान संस्थान, मालपुरा, राजस्थान को अनुदान के रूप में करोड़ों रुपये मूल्य की आयातित मशीनें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन मशीनों का पूरी तरह और समुचित रूप से उपयोग किया जा रहा है और उनकी क्षमता के अनुसार दैनिक उत्पादन कितना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और भविष्य में मशीनों का समुचित उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनला) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान। मुफ्त उपहार के रूप में करीब 27 लाख रुपये के मूल्य की मशीन प्राप्त हुई है।

(ख) जी हाँ, श्रीमान। ये मशीनें संस्थान के अनुसन्धान तथा प्रशिक्षण गतिविधियों के लिए प्रयोग की जा रही है। क्योंकि इस मशीनरी की क्षमता अधिक है इसलिए यह प्रतिदिन प्रयोग नहीं की जा रही है और इसका उपयोग उनकी समुचित मात्रा में उपलब्धियों पर निर्भर है। अतः लघु कुटीर उद्योग, खादी और ग्राम उद्योग आयोग के साथ सहयोग बढ़ाने और राज्य सरकार तथा अन्य एजेंसियों द्वारा प्राप्त हुई उन को संसचित करने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### Refresher Courses Organised by Deptt. of Irrigation

2872. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Refresher Courses organised by the Department of

Irrigation during the course of the year; and

(b) the details in respect of the subjects, durations and the number of participants of the above courses?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Department of Irrigation (Proper) did not organised any refresher courses but the Central Water Commission, which is an attached office of this Department, organised eleven refresher courses during the financial year 1978-79. Out of these, eight refresher courses were organised for the benefit of in service engineers from various Central/State Government engineering departments including officers of Central Water Commission, and three courses were organised for the Senior Officers of Central Water Commission/Department of Irrigation only.

(b) The details of the Refresher courses organised during 1978-79 are given below:—

| Sl. No. | Name of the Course   | Duration             | Number of participants    |   |                             | Total |
|---------|--|----------------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-------|
|         |  |                      | Central water Commission. | Nominated by State Govt. & other Departments. | Nominated by foreign Govts. |       |
| 1       | 2  | 3                    | 4                         | 5   | 6                           | 7     |
| 1.      | Inventory Control Techniques and Material Management.  | 7-8-78 to 19-8-78.   | 7                         | 29  |                             | 36    |
| 2.      | Modernisation of Irrigation Systems.   | 26-8-78 to 8-9-78    | 12                        | 25  |                             | 37    |
| 3.      | Computer Programming in Fortran Language and its Application in Water Resources Engineering.                             | 13-9-78 to 27-9-78   | 22                        | 13  | ..                          | 35    |
| 4.      | Training Seminar on Intense Precipitation and Flood Forecasting (in cooperation with World Meteorological Organisation). | 6-11-78 to 17-11-78  | 14                        | 18  |                             | 32    |
| 5.      | Training Seminar on Flood Forecasting.   | 20-11-78 to 29-11-78 | 19                        | 23  |                             | 42    |
| 6.      | Project Construction Planning and Plant Layout.  | 1-12-78 to 16-12-78  | 7                         | 25  | 5                           | 37    |

| 1           | 2   | 3                   | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7   |
|-------------|---|---------------------|----|----|----|-----|
| 7.          | Agronomy and Agricultural Aspects in Irrigation Project.              | 26-12-78 to 12-1-79 | 16 | 7  | .. | 23  |
| 8.          | Air Photo Interpretation—Its Application in Water Resources Planning. | 22-1-79 to 9-2-79   | 29 | 10 | .. | 39  |
| Total . . . |   |                     |    |    |    | 281 |

**FOR OFFICERS OF CENTRAL WATER COMMISSION/DEPARTMENT OF IRRIGATION ONLY :—**

|               |  |                      |    |    |    |     |
|---------------|--|----------------------|----|----|----|-----|
| 9.            | Principle of Accounting  | 10-7-78 to 15-7-78   | 35 | .. | .. | 35  |
| 10.           | Computer Programming—Basic Language with Special Reference to Computer Terminal. | 24-7-78 to 29-7-78   | 33 | .. | .. | 33  |
| 11.           | Behavioural Science  | 18-12-78 to 20-12-78 | 25 |    | .. | 25  |
| Total . . .   |  |                      |    |    |    | 93  |
| GRAND TOTAL . |  |                      |    |    |    | 374 |

**Non-Delivery of letters in Cherupoika Village, Quilon District**

2873. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Post Master General, Kerala State has received some complaints regarding delay and even non-delivery of letters in Cherupoika village, Karimpinpuzha P.O., Kotharekana, Quilon District; and

(b) if so, the details and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) A complaint about non-delivery of letters was received in January,

1979, by the Senior Superintendent of Post, Offices, Quilon.

(b) The complaint was of general nature and enquiries made show that the delivery work done by the E.D. Agents was found satisfactory.

**World Bank/Foreign Aid for Housing and Urban Development**

2874. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:  
SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM:  
SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of foreign/world bank aid received for housing and urban development;

(b) the modalities of processing of the receipt of such aid and distribution to various States;

(c) whether there is Central control and monitoring over the prompt utilisation of the aid by any sector Central or State Government; and

(d) if so, the position in respect of effective utilisation of scarce credits?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The extent of foreign/world bank aid received for housing and urban development projects is given in the statement part 'A' and 'B' which is attached.

(b) Any project posed for external assistance has to necessarily form part of the Annual Plan and the Five Year Plan of the concerned State Govern-

ment. This ensures that only Plan schemes and projects for which funds can be adequately provided in the Annual Plans are posed for external assistance. The additionality of Central assistance for such externally aided projects like the World Bank/IDA projects is up to 70 per cent of the aid disbursed each year on the given project subject to the further stipulation that aid disbursement related to expenditure incurred from sources like institutional finance etc. will not be taken into account for purposes of working out the additional Central assistance which is eligible to the States. This in effect implies that additional Central assistance is related only to the States own efforts in its Budget for funding of such projects.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The position is given in columns 7, 8 and 9 of the statements attached.

## Statement A

## PART 'A'

## Statement of World Bank Group Projects

(Figures in US \$ Million)

| Sl. No.           | Name of Project                    | Credit/Loan No.        | Total cost Amount of credit/Loan | Closing date of credit/loan | Reimbur-<br>ment<br>till<br>31-3-78 | Reimbur-<br>ment<br>antici-<br>pated in<br>1978-79 | Total Reim-<br>bursement<br>31-3-79<br>(Col. 7+8) |       |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|-------|
| 1                 | 2                                  | 3                      | 4                                | 5                           | 6                                   | 7  | 8   | 9     |
| URBAN DEVELOPMENT |                                    |                        |                                  |                             |                                     |  |   |       |
| Water Supply :    |                                    |                        |                                  |                             |                                     |  |   |       |
| 1                 | Bombay Water Supply I              | . . . . . 390-IN(IDA)  | 158.20                           | 55.00                       | 30-6-81                             | 29.70  | 17.70   | 47.40 |
| 2                 | U.E. Water Supply                  | . . . . . 585-IN(IDA)  | 75.00                            | 40.00                       | 30-6-80                             | 3.60   | 6.50  | 10.10 |
| 3                 | Punjab Water Supply                | . . . . . 348-IN(IDA)  | 77.60                            | 38.00                       | 31-3-83                             | Nil  | 1.10  | 1.10  |
| 4                 | Bombay Water Supply II             | . . . . . 842-IN(IDA)  | 411.60                           | 196.00                      | 31-3-85                             | Nil  | Nil   | Nil   |
| Urban Development |                                    |                        |                                  |                             |                                     |  |   |       |
| 1                 | Calcutta Urban Development I       | . . . . . 427-IN(IDA)  | 97.00                            | 35.00                       | 31-12-79                            | 24.92  | 4.20  | 29.10 |
| 2                 | Madras Urban Development           | . . . . . 687-IN(IDA)  | 52.00                            | 24.00                       | 30-9-81                             | 0.50   | 7.20  | 7.70  |
| 3                 | ***Hind Calcutta Urban Development | . . . . . 756-IN(IDA)  | 187.70                           | 37.00                       | 31-3-83                             | Nil  | 17.20   | 17.20 |
| Urban Transport   |                                    |                        |                                  |                             |                                     |  |   |       |
| 1                 | Bombay Urban Transport             | . . . . . 1335-IN(IDA) | 50.50                            | 25.00                       | 30-6-80                             | 3.80   | 7.50  | 11.32 |

## Statement B

## PART 'B'

*Wetland Assistance for the Programmes undertaken by the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority in Calcutta Metropolitan District*

(Rs. in crores)

| Sl. No. | Name of Project   | Credit/<br>Loan No. | Total<br>cost | Amount of Closing<br>credit/<br>loan | Reim-<br>burse-<br>ment<br>upto<br>31-3-78 | Reim-<br>burse-<br>ment<br>in 1978-79<br>upto<br>31-3-79 | Total<br>reimburse-<br>ment<br>upto<br>31-3-79 |         |
|---------|---|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|---------|
| 1       | 2   | 3                   | 4             | 5                                    | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9       |
| 1       | (i) Bustee Improvement                                      | .                   | .             | .                                    | .  | .  | .  | .       |
|         | (ii) Primary Schools  | .                   | .             | .                                    | .  | .  | .  | .       |
|         | (iii) Health Facilities                                     | .                   | .             | .                                    | .  | .  | .  | .       |
|         |   |                     | Rs.<br>1.10   | Rs.<br>1.10                          | Rs.<br>1.10                                | Rs.<br>1.10  | Rs.  |         |
|         |   |                     | 0.40          | 0.40                                 | 0.40                                       | 0.40   |  |         |
|         |   |                     | 1.50          | 1.50                                 | 1.50                                       | 1.50   | 0.51,14  |         |
|         |   |                     | 3.00          | 3.00                                 | 3.51,14                                    | 3.51,14  |  |         |
| 2       | Removal of city kept Khatahs (Cattles) in Howrah & Calcutta | Nil                 | 7.36          | 7.36                                 | 31-3-80                                    | 1.00   | Nil  | 3.51,14 |
|         |   |                     |               |                                      |  |  | Nil  | 1.00    |

N.B. The slow pace of reimbursement of credit for Sl. No. 2 is due to non-availability of land.

**Conversion of Type II Govt. Quarters into Type III Quarters in Delhi**

2875. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to convert the Type II quarters into Type III quarters;

(b) if so, the names of such colonies and the reasons thereof; and

(c) what are the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: (a) to (c). Government have decided in 1975 to revise the plinth areas of various types of Government residential accommodation in the General Pool at Delhi and other stations. On the basis of this, the existing Government residences will be reclassified in phases. As a result of such reclassification, a number of type II quarters will be upgraded to type III.

**Recycling of Organic Waste**

2876. SHRI VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to develop effective technology to recycle organic wastes into plant nutrients;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the remarks made by Director-General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during the International symposium held during middle of November in Delhi; and

(c) the plans of the Government regarding recycling of organic wastes

and to save foreign exchange of potash and phosphorus fertilisers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the National Committee on Science and Technology are actively engaged in developing effective technology to recycle organic wastes into plant nutrients.

(b) During the International Symposium on Potassium held in November, 1978 at Delhi, the Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, emphasised the need to develop practical methods of re-cycling organic wastes so as to save on the import of potassic fertilizer. Research on this aspect is already in progress.

(c) The Government has undertaken plans regarding recycling of organic wastes. These include—

(i) mechanical compost plants to manufacture organic manure from city wastes;

(ii) sewage/sullage utilization for irrigation; and

(iii) setting up of gohar gas/biogas plants in rural areas for production of fuel gas and manure, etc.

The conjunctive use of organic and chemical fertilizers is receiving more and more attention in order to save the fertilizer to the extent of the quantity of nutrients recovered and returned to crops. Integrated nutrient supply systems are being developed and popularised.

**Criteria adopted for promotion of Jr. P.E.Ts. to Senior P.E.Ts.**

2877. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many NDS Instructors were absorbed in the Directorate of Education, Delhi on 1st November, 1972;



(b) how many NDS Instructors were D.P.Ed.; and

(c) what is the criteria being adopted for promotion from Junior P.E.Ts. to Senior P.E.Ts. about NDS Instructors taken on 1st November, 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI MATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI):

(a) According to information made available by Delhi Administration 339 NDS Instructors were absorbed in the Directorate of Education on 1st November, 1972.

(b) 2.

(c) All the persons were appointed as fresh entrants as Jr. P.E.T. in the grade of Rs. 220—430 now revised to Rs. 425—640 and they have been assigned seniority accordingly. They will be considered for promotion in due course in accordance with the seniority assigned to them.

बिना सरकारी आवास वाले सरकारी कर्मचारी

2878. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 को ऐसे सरकारी कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी थी, जिन्हें सरकारी आवास आवंटित नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) ऐसे सरकारी क्वार्टरों की टाईप-वार संख्या कितनी है, जिनका निर्माण लगभग पूरा हो चुका है और 31 मार्च, 1979 तक जिन्हें आवंटित कर दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टरों का निर्माण करने के लिए वर्ष 1978-79 के बजट में किये गये प्रावधान का व्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बह्त) : (क) सामान्य पूल वास के सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षित सूचना का यह विवरण (विवरण-1) संलग्न है ।

(ख) मार्च, 1979 तक पूरे किये जाने वाले मकानों के व्यौरा संलग्न विवरण—II में दिये गये हैं । इन क्वार्टरों को यथा सम्भव शीघ्र आवंटित किया जायेगा ।

(ग) वर्ष 1978-79 के बजट में सामान्य पूल रिहायशी वास के निर्माण के लिए 20.63 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

#### विवरण 1

विभिन्न शहरों में सामान्य पूलवास के पात्र अधिकारियों की रिहायशी वास सम्बन्धी निलम्बित मांग का विवरण (31-12-1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार) ।

| स्थान    | टाईप ए० | टाईप बी० | टाईप सी० | टाईप डी० | टाईप ई० | टाईप ई० 1 | टाईप ई० 2 | टाईप ई० 3 | कुल    |
|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| 1        | 2       | 3        | 4        | 5        | 6       | 7         | 8         | 9         | 10     |
| दिल्ली   | 5,830   | 15,731   | 14,261   | 3,575    | 1,550   | 675       | 76        | 89        | 41,777 |
| कलकत्ता  | 12,796  | 23,374   | 6,938    | 1,355    | 541     | 175       | 3         | —         | 45,182 |
| बम्बई    | 6,898   | 10,619   | 2,603    | 1,159    | 423     | 83        | 30        | —         | 21,815 |
| मद्रास   | 1,458   | 2,557    | 1,312    | —        | —       | —         | —         | —         | 5,327  |
| शिमला    | 686     | 1,838    | 581      | —        | —       | 2         | —         | —         | 3,107  |
| चण्डीगढ़ | 1,686   | 3,450    | 1,580    | 318      | 56      | 18        | —         | —         | 7,108  |

| 1         | 2      | 3      | 4      | 5             | 6     | 7   | 8   | 9  | 10       |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|-------|-----|-----|----|----------|
| बंगलौर    | 1,204  | 3,235  | 497    | 49            | 5     | —   | —   | —  | 4,990    |
| फरीदाबाद  | 160    | 414    | 144    | 12            | —     | —   | —   | —  | 730      |
| इन्दौर    | 155    | 172    | 83     | 5             | 2     | 2   | —   | —  | 419      |
| नागपुर    | 392    | 755    | 117    | 66            | 27    | 5   | 1   | —  | 1,363    |
| गाजियाबाद | 94     | —      | —      | मालुम नहीं है | —     | —   | —   | —  | 94       |
| कुल       | 31,359 | 62,135 | 28,116 | 6,539         | 2,604 | 960 | 110 | 89 | 1,31,912 |

चिबरण —II

मार्च, 1979 तक पूरे किए जाने वाले क्वार्टरों के व्योरे

| शहर का नाम | मार्च, 1979 तक पूरे किए जाने वाले क्वार्टरों की संख्या |          |          |       |
|------------|--|----------|----------|-------|
|            | टाईप ए०  | टाईप बी० | टाईप सी० | कुल   |
| नई दिल्ली  | 435  | 490      | 384      | 1,309 |
| बम्बई      | —  | 60       | —        | 60    |
| कलकत्ता    | 32   | 110      | 128      | 270   |
| चण्डीगढ़   | 56   | 36       | —        | 92    |
| कुल        | 523  | 696      | 512      | 1,731 |

Higher Cane Price by Sugar Factory

2879. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sugar factories are paying cane prices higher than the statutory minimum during the current season;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the cane price actually paid by the sugar factories has no relation to the realisation of sugar sale;

(c) whether the average price realisation by sugar factories is much less than the cost of production; and

(d) if answer to part (c) of the question be in the affirmative, what action the Government have taken to enable the industry to sustain itself and also meet the cane cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a). By and large, the factories in most of the States are to pay only the statutory minimum price

of sugarcane fixed for the current season. However, in some of the States where the State Governments have decided to subsidise the cane price, higher prices are receivable by growers to the extent of the subsidy to be given by the State Governments.

(b) The statutory minimum cane price is fixed by the Government of India taking into account a number of factors including the cost of production of sugarcane, the return to grower from alternative crops etc. of which the sale price of sugar is only one of factors.

(c) The final picture would be known only when the entire production of the season is sold by the industry and, even then, would vary from factory to factory depending on a number of factors such as its technical efficiency, operating factors, financial position, sales realization etc..

(d) In order to impart greater liquidity and viability to the sugar industry, Government of India have taken a number of steps including creation of a buffer stock of sugar of 5 lakh tonnes, announcement of export policy for export of 6.5 lakh tonnes of sugar in 1979 and enhancement of cash credit limit by the banking sector.

#### विभिन्न सरकारी बंगलों का कुर्सी क्षेत्र

2880. श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने किस किस टाईप के प्लॉट बनाये हैं इन का टाईपवार मूल्य क्या है और प्रत्येक टाईप का कुर्सी क्षेत्र कितना है; और

(ख) मन्त्रियों, संसद् सदस्यों तथा बड़े सरकारी अधिकारियों को आवंटित बड़े बंगलों का कुर्सी क्षेत्र कितना है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए मकानों के निर्माण के लिए कुर्सी क्षेत्रफल के माप का पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है तथा समय-समय पर निर्धारित किया

जाता है। पिछले वर्ष कुर्सी क्षेत्रफल का पुनरीक्षण किया गया था तथा निम्नलिखित माप निर्धारित किए गए थे। दिल्ली में क्वार्टरों के निर्माण की अनुमानित लागत भी प्रत्येक टाईप के सामने लिखी है :—

| टाईप | कुर्सी क्षेत्रफल   | निर्माण की अनुमानित लागत |
|------|--|--------------------------|
| ए०   | 35.37 वर्ग मीटर (इसमें सीढ़ियों/परिचालन तथा साइकिल शैड जहाँ अनुमेय हो, का क्षेत्रफल भी शामिल है)।  | 17,040₹०                 |
| बी०  | 40.02 वर्ग मीटर (इसमें सीढ़ियों/परिचालन तथा साइकिल शैड जहाँ अनुमेय हो, का क्षेत्रफल भी शामिल है)।  | 19,050₹०                 |
| सी०  | 48.68 वर्गमीटर (इसमें सीढ़ियों / परिचालन तथा स्कूटर शैड जहाँ अनुमेय हो, का क्षेत्रफल भी शामिल है)। | 23,560₹०                 |

य क्वार्टर निर्माणाधीन हैं।

2. टाईप 'डी' तथा 'ई' क्वार्टरों के निर्माण के लिए कुर्सी क्षेत्रफल का माप निर्धारित करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है तथा यह भाषा है कि निम्नलिखित माप निर्धारित किए जायेंगे :—

|     |  |          |
|-----|--|----------|
| डी० | 84.00 वर्गमीटर (इसमें सीढ़ियों/परिचालन तथा स्कूटर शैड, जहाँ अनुमेय हो, का क्षेत्रफल भी शामिल है)।  | 40,950₹० |
| ई०  | 140.75 वर्ग मीटर (इसमें एक सवेन्ट क्वार्टर तथा 18 वर्ग मीटर क्षेत्रफल की एक गैराज का क्षेत्र भी शामिल है ) (75 प्र०श० तक की व्यवस्था की जाती है) | 85,400₹० |

3. मन्त्रियों, संसद् सदस्यों तथा सरकार के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को आवंटित मौजूदा बंगलों का कुर्सी क्षेत्रफल बंगलों/प्लॉटों के टाईप के अनुसार भलग-भलग है। मन्त्रियों को आवंटित बंगलों का कुर्सी क्षेत्रफल सामान्यतया 557 वर्गमीटर से 1595 वर्ग मीटर के बीच है, संसद् सदस्यों के बंगलों का क्षेत्रफल सामान्यतया 162.20 वर्ग मीटर से 1253.31 वर्गमीटर के बीच है तथा सरकार के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के बंगलों का क्षेत्रफल सामान्यतया 330 वर्ग मीटर से 1,572 वर्ग मीटर के बीच है।

4. सरकार भविष्य में मंत्रियों के लिए लगभग 278.71 वर्ग मीटर के रहिवाशी भाग के क्षेत्रफल के छोटे-छोटे मकान बनाने का विचार रखती है। संसद् सदस्यों तथा अन्य उच्चाधिकारियों के लिए भी छोटे-छोटे मकान बनाने का प्रस्ताव है लेकिन मकानों की कुर्सी क्षेत्रफल के सम्बन्ध में अभी निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

**Supply and Demand of Oilseeds**

2881. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a wide gap between the supply and demand for oilseeds in the country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Production of oilseeds in the country is short of the total requirements. Oilseeds are required mainly for the production of edible oil. The demand is, therefore, more conveniently expressed in terms of edible oil. The estimated demand, estimated supply and the gap between demand and supply of edible oils are indicated below:—

(Lakh tonnes)

| Year    | Edible oils |        | Gap between demand and supply |
|---------|-------------|--------|-------------------------------|
|         | Demand      | Supply |                               |
| 1976-77 | 32.00       | 24.00  | 8.00                          |
| 1977-78 | 33.42       | 26.78  | 6.64                          |
| 1978-79 | 35.91       | 28.03  | 7.83                          |

क्रिकेट के मैचों के लिए टिकटों की बिक्री में कदाचार

2882. श्री रामधारी शास्त्री :  
श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें पता है कि जनवरी और फरवरी, 1979 में नई दिल्ली और कानपुर में हुए क्रिकेट के टेस्ट मैचों के लिए टिकटों की बिक्री में बड़े पैमाने पर घोखाघड़ी और कदाचार हुआ, और सम्मानित व्यक्तियों के साथ अशिष्टतापूर्ण व्यवहार किया गया ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका संक्षिप्त व्यौरा क्या है और भविष्य में ऐसे कदाचार को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री छप्पा सिंह गुलशन) : (क) दिल्ली तथा जिला क्रिकेट संघ ने कुछ जाली टिकटों की बिक्री के बारे में पुलिस में शिकायत दर्ज कराई है। इस मामले की तहकीकात की जा रही है। सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि इन मैचों में सम्मानित व्यक्तियों के साथ अशिष्ट व्यवहार किया गया था।

(ख) यह विषय पूरी तरह से भारतीय क्रिकेट कण्ट्रोल बोर्ड तथा उससे सम्बद्ध दिल्ली तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्य एककों के अधिकार क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आता है जो कि स्वयात्तन्त्रासी निकाय हैं।

**Symposium on Tiger**

2883. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had proposed an international symposium on Tiger in Delhi;

(b) if so, the outcome of this symposium; and

(c) whether Government propose to implement the suggestion made at the symposium?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. An International Symposium on Tiger was organised by this Ministry in Delhi from 22nd to 24th February, 1979 in which delegates from Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Nepal and Thailand and organisations such as the IUCN,

UNFP, FAO, WWF and the Smithsonian Institute participated in addition to a large number of delegates, participants and observers from India.

(b) At this Symposium, papers on the Status, Behaviour, Ecology, Management, Research Education and Extension on the Tiger were read and discussed at the various Technical Sessions. The resolutions passed at the concluding Session have been drafted by the Drafting Committees. These resolutions are being finalised and will be communicated to all participating countries for their consideration and implementation.

(c) The recommendation when received will be considered on merits.

#### **Ex-M.Ps. Arrears of House Rent**

2886. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some Ex-M.Ps. who have not cleared the rent of their flats, partly or fully;

(b) if so, the names and number of such M.Ps., party-wise, against whom the rent is to be realised; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to realise the arrears from them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 311 Ex-M.Ps still owe Government dues. Their names are given in the statement enclosed. Party-wise information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Saba.

(c) The final amounts due from the Ex-M.Ps. are intimated to the Lok Sabha/Rajya Saba Secretariat for re-

covery from them. In case of default individual requests are made to the Ex-M.Ps. for payment. Action under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, wherever necessary, is also taken for realisation of Government dues.

#### **Statement**

##### **PART I (LOK SABHA)**

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| S. No. | Name of Ex-M.Ps. |
|--------|------------------|
|--------|------------------|

---

#### **S/Shri**

1. Aziz Imam
  2. N. P. Yadav
  3. Parbodh Chandra
  4. Smt. Subhadra Joshi
  5. Shambu Nath
  6. Banamali Babu
  7. Damodar Pandey
  8. Ramji Ram
  9. Mohinder Singh Gill
  10. Hazi Lutfat Haque
  11. Hari Singh
  12. Maharaj Singh
  13. G. P. Shailani
  14. N. R. Vekaria
  15. Ishaque Sanbhali
  16. R. Balakrishana Pillai
  17. Krishna Chander Pandey
  18. Bhola Manjhi
  19. Erasmo DE Sequeria
  20. Kushok Bakula
  21. P. K. Ghosh
  22. Nageshwar Dwivedi
  23. K. Manoharan
  24. Nawal Kishore Sharma
  25. M. Deveekan
  26. R. D. Nimbalkar
  27. H. P. Sharma
  28. N. S. Kamble
  29. P. A. Swaminathan
  30. M. S. Sivaswamy
  31. S. M. Banerjee
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S. No. Name of Ex-M.Ps.

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S/Shri

32. S. C. Bosra
  33. S. S. Mohapatra
  34. Smt. B. Thankappan
  35. D. S. Garcha
  36. T. V. Chandra Shakrappa
  37. Priya Ranjan Das Munshi
  38. Raja Ram Shastri
  39. T. S. Lakshmanan
  40. Babunath Singh
  41. Jharkhande Rai
  42. P. N. Solanki
  43. Kartik Oraon
  44. Ram Gopal Tiwari
  45. S. Radhakrishnan
  46. Chaplendu Bhattacharya
  47. G. T. Dhandapani
  48. Raj Deo Singh
  49. Chattarpati Ambesh
  50. Smt. Sahodrabai Rai
  51. S. S. Deshmukh
  52. N. N. Pandey
  53. C. B. M. Tiwari
  54. Nathu Ram Ahirwar
  55. Chiranjib Jha
  56. T. Sohan Lal
  57. Mohan Swarup
  58. M. M. Joseph
  59. Pari Poornanand Paonuli
  60. Onkar Lal Berwa
  61. P. M. Joshi
  62. Kumar Majhi
  63. G. Janardhan
  64. B. K. Das Choudhury
  65. Ram Bhagat Paswan
  66. Chandrika Prasad
  67. B. S. Bhaura
  68. D. P. Jadeja
  69. Abdul Shafee
  70. Lambodar Baliyar
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S. No. Name of Ex-M.Ps.

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S/Shri

71. Dhan Shah Pradhan
  72. T. A. Patil
  73. Govind Das Richarya
  74. S. T. Pandit
  75. K. K. Rami Reddy
  76. Mulak Raj Saini
  77. Shaffquat Jung
  78. N. Shivappa
  79. K. Balakrishnan
  80. Inder J. Malhotra
  81. G. S. Badal
  82. D. R. Kadam
  83. Hari Kishore Singh
  84. Awadesh Chandra Singh
  85. T. Kiruttinan
  86. T. Pandey
  87. C. Chitti Babu
  88. Umed Singh
  89. R. P. Yadav
  90. A. Z. Choudhari
  91. B. V. Naik
  92. Mahamed Sheriff
  93. V. Mayavan
  94. Mool Chanda Daga
  95. Vijay Pal Singh
  96. Arvind Patel
  97. Ram Hedao
  98. Nawal Kishore Sharma
  99. Ram Parkash
  100. Mani Ram Godara
  101. Ram Sahai Pandey
  102. R. L. Bhatia
  103. R. P. Ulganambi
  104. M. G. Uikey
  105. Sarjoo Pandey
  106. M. R. Sharma
  107. M. Muthuswamy
  108. K. M. Madhukar
  109. S. B. Thakre
  110. S. K. Rai
-

| S. No. | Name of Ex-M.Ps.           |
|--------|----------------------------|
| S/Shri |                            |
| 111.   | Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi  |
| 112.   | Kinder Lal                 |
| 113.   | Bishwa Nath Jhunjunwala    |
| 114.   | Liladhar Kotaki            |
| 115.   | B. N. Bhargava             |
| 116.   | H. N. Mukherjee            |
| 117.   | Ram Shekhar Prasad Singh   |
| 118.   | Virbhadra Singh            |
| 119.   | Syed Ahmed Aga             |
| 120.   | Shiv Kumar Shastri         |
| 121.   | Jambuwant Dhoté            |
| 122.   | Biren Dutta                |
| 123.   | Banmalj Patnaik            |
| 124.   | A. P. Dhusia               |
| 125.   | R. L. Parikh               |
| 126.   | Kamla Parsad Aggarwal      |
| 127.   | A. Kevichuse               |
| 128.   | Purushuttam Kakodkar       |
| 129.   | Mrs. M. Godfry             |
| 130.   | S. A. Kadar                |
| 131.   | Bashir Ahmed               |
| 132.   | Varkey George              |
| 133.   | T. H. Gavitt               |
| 134.   | J. M. Gowder               |
| 135.   | C. K. Chenna Raj           |
| 136.   | D. B. Chandra Gowda        |
| 137.   | Late M. B. Rana            |
| 138.   | S. N. Singh                |
| 139.   | V. D. Vajpayee             |
| 140.   | Late Mohmand Khuda Bakhash |
| 141.   | S. B. Giri                 |
| 142.   | Late Ganda Singh           |
| 143.   | Nami Saran Jain            |
| 144.   | M. A. Rehman               |
| 145.   | Maj. Ranjit Singh          |
| 146.   | K. Jaggiiah                |
| 147.   | Mahindra Majhi             |
| 148.   | Ram Singh Ayarwal          |
| 149.   | Jai Gopal Pandey           |

| S. No. | Name of Ex-M.Ps.              |
|--------|-------------------------------|
| S/Shri |                               |
| 150.   | Ram Sewak Yadav               |
| 151.   | Rajinder Singh                |
| 152.   | Smt. Girja Kumari             |
| 153.   | G. S. Singh Ju Deo            |
| 154.   | P. C. Adichan                 |
| 155.   | Shiv Charan Lal               |
| 156.   | S. Sinha                      |
| 157.   | Anirudha Dipa                 |
| 158.   | Satyanarain Singh             |
| 159.   | N. Anbuezhian                 |
| 160.   | A. S. Saigal                  |
| 161.   | Late U. Mathuramalinga Thaver |
| 162.   | Nardeo Sanatak                |
| 163.   | D. R. Parmar                  |
| 164.   | Onkar Lal Bhohra              |
| 165.   | R. C. Veerappa                |
| 166.   | Jamna Lal Berwa               |
| 167.   | G. Kuchelar                   |
| 168.   | Bahadur Singh                 |
| 169.   | P. P. Esthose                 |
| 170.   | N. Keshwa                     |
| 171.   | Narain Din                    |
| 172.   | S. M. Krishana                |
| 173.   | Shashi Ranjan                 |
| 174.   | J. N. Hazarika                |
| 175.   | Srinivas Misra                |
| 176.   | Abdul Ghani Dhar              |
| 177.   | J. M. Imam                    |
| 178.   | David Munzani                 |
| 179.   | K. Sambandhan                 |
| 180.   | J. N. Patel                   |
| 181.   | Smt. Tarkeshwari Sinha        |
| 182.   | Suresh Chandra                |
| 183.   | Late Mali Mariyappa           |
| 184.   | Prem Kishan Khanna            |
| 185.   | Dr. Satyanarain Sinha         |
| 186.   | D. N. Pathrikar Kamble        |
| 187.   | Syed Nazir Hussain            |

## S. No. Name of Ex-M.Ps.

S/Shri

188. Late Teja Singh
189. Late Govind Dass
190. P. Antony Reddy
191. S. V. Dhamankar
192. V. C. Mahajan
193. Ram Singh Bhai Verma
194. M. Kathamuthu
195. Smt. V. R. Scindia
196. Nooral Huda
197. Jagdish Bhattacharya
198. B. N. Reddy
199. Dasaratha Deb
200. A. C. Dass
201. Raja Ram Shastri
202. L. K. Dumada
203. Smt. Jahanara Jaipal Singh
204. Bhagwat Zha Azad
205. Smt. Shankuntala Nair
206. R. K. Khadilkar
207. A. K. Sen
208. Mohd. Yusuf
209. Chakleshwar Singh
210. B. S. Murthy
211. G. Vishwanathan
212. Darbara Singh
213. Sudhakar Pandey
214. Rao Birender Singh
215. Jitendra Prashad
216. A. K. Kishku
217. Subodh Handsa
218. K. R. Ganesh
219. R. R. Sharma
220. V. K. R. V. Rao
221. R. S. Panj hazari
222. Smt. Rajnigandha Devi
223. Sant Bux Singh
224. Tulmohan Ram
225. G. Venkataswamy

## S. No. Name of Ex-M.Ps.

S/Shri

1. Raghvendra Rao
2. A. Rathi
3. S. Tombi
4. Late Maulana Abdul Shakoor
5. Smt. Bindumati Devi
6. Dharam Prakash
7. Late Sh. Suraj Mal Shah
8. Dalpat Singh
9. N. Joseph
10. Smt. Sarla Bhadarnia
11. B. T. Kemp raj
12. Rattan Lal Jain
13. M. Srinavasa Reddy
14. A. S. Raju
15. A. M. Tariq
16. Devi Singh
17. V. V. Sarvate
18. G. N Reddy
19. Prithvi Nath
20. Joginder Singh
21. Late S. K. D. Paliwal
22. Krishna Chandra
23. Anand Chand
24. Sher Khan
25. M. P. Bhargava
26. Vlampur John
27. D. K. Patel
28. Smt. Narayani Devi Manak Lal
29. S. S. Rajendran
30. Vidyawati Chaturvedi
31. Parkashvir Shastri
32. M. P. Shukla
33. Chakrapani Shukla
34. Mahendra Bahadur Singh
35. G. S. Musaffir



| S. No. | Name of Ex-M.Ps.         |
|--------|--------------------------|
|        | S/Shri                   |
| 36.    | D. S. Patel              |
| 37.    | Syed Ahmed               |
| 38.    | K. Chandra Shekheran     |
| 39.    | Shyam Lal Gupta          |
| 40.    | Giani Bhupendra Singh    |
| 41.    | M. R. Vyas               |
| 42.    | Irengbam Tompak Singh    |
| 43.    | N. H. Kumbhare           |
| 44.    | Smt. Saraswati Pradhan   |
| 45.    | Himmat Singh             |
| 46.    | A. K. Ragayee            |
| 47.    | D. P. Singh              |
| 48.    | N. K. Bhatt              |
| 49.    | N. R. Choudhary          |
| 50.    | R K. Chakrabarti         |
| 51.    | K. A. Krishnaswamy       |
| 52.    | T. V. Chandrashekharappa |
| 53.    | Dr. Z. A. Ahmed          |
| 54.    | Gunanand Thakur          |
| 55.    | N. C. Buragohain         |
| 56.    | Kotah Punnaiah           |
| 57.    | P. N. Bisi               |
| 58.    | Kasim Ali Abid           |
| 59.    | Ranbir Singh             |
| 60.    | J. N. Bhardwaj           |
| 61.    | L. G. Mavanur            |
| 62.    | Nilamani Routry          |
| 63.    | D. Inder Singh           |
| 64.    | Lal Buila                |
| 65.    | H. S. Narsiah            |
| 66.    | M. S. Oberoi             |
| 67.    | Anand Narain Mulla       |
| 68.    | Yash Pal Kapoor          |
| 69.    | Sanat Kumar Raha         |
| 70.    | D. Y. Pawar              |
| 71.    | A. M. Tarique            |
| 72.    | Arjun Arora              |
| 73.    | S. N. Misra              |
| 74.    | Smt. Sumitra Kulkarni    |
| 75.    | H. M. Trivedi            |

| S. No. | Name of Ex-M.Ps.     |
|--------|----------------------|
|        | S/Shri               |
| 76.    | Virendra Patil       |
| 77.    | A. G. Kulkarni       |
| 78.    | M. H. Chaudhry       |
| 79.    | Smt. L. K. Chundawat |
| 80.    | V. K. Saklecha       |
| 81.    | A. S. Chaudhari      |
| 82.    | B. Bhagwati          |
| 83.    | Genl. Mohan Singh    |
| 84.    | Prof. Nurul Hassan   |
| 85.    | Sukhdev Prasad       |
| 86.    | C. P. Majhi          |

### Shifting of Central Government Offices from New Delhi

2887. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 114 on 20th November, 1978 regarding shifting of Central Government offices from New Delhi and state:

(a) whether Government have received the details from all the Ministries and Departments regarding shifting of Central Government offices from New Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) if the details have not been received what steps are being taken to expedite the same;

(d) the time by which a decision on shifting of Central Government offices will be taken; and

(e) the names of the offices proposed to be shifted and the places to which they are to be shifted?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No. Sir. Details are

still awaited from a few Ministries and Departments.

(b) These will be compiled when details are received from all Ministries/Departments.

(c) The Ministries who have not provided the details are being constantly pursued to expedite the submission of the same.

(d) As soon as detailed information is received from all the Ministries/Departments the Government will take a decision in regard to shifting of the offices.

(e) Does not arise at this stage.

### उर्वरकों में मिलावट

2888. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 16 फरवरी, 1979 के हिन्दी दैनिक "नवभारत टाइम्स" में "खाद में मिलावट का घंटा जोरों पर" शीर्षक से छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस मिलावट के कारण कृषि को हो रही हानि को रोकने के लिए क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किये गये हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से रिपोर्ट मांगी गई है। जानकारी प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

### Use of Cattle Drop

2889. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of cattle drops in the country;

(b) whether the entire quantum of such drops is utilised as manure; and

(c) if not, whether Government are thinking of utilising this wealth properly?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Estimated quantum of cattle drops in the country, on the basis of Livestock Census 1972, is of the order of 767 million tonnes.

(b) No, Sir. Only a proportion of the total quantum is utilised as manure.

(c) Schemes for production of compost through the use of cattle drops have been in operation under the State Plan Sector. State Governments have been advised to accord priority to this programme. Another scheme, viz., Gobar Gas Development Programme, initiated during the Fifth Plan under the Central Sector, aims at fuller utilisation of cattle drops as manure and gas production. Subsidies from the Centre have been provided to encourage the Scheme. About 62,000 Gobar Gas Plants have been set up in the country and another 2,00,000 plants are targeted to be set up during the Medium Term Five Year Plan (1978-83).

### A.R.S.D. Higher Secondary School Building, Ajmeri Gate, Delhi

2890. SHRI UGRA SEN:

SHRI CHATURBHUI:

SHRI MAHI LAL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire building of A.R.S.D. Hr. Sec. School, Ajmeri Gate, Delhi is in a very dangerous condition and many of the roofs of many class-rooms have collapsed and razed to ground;

(b) whether it is a fact that the management of the school had so many times requested to Education Ministry, DDA and Education Deptt. of Delhi Administration for the acquisition of the property and had given blank undertaking to bear the acquisition on charges and expenses;

(c) if so, the action taken so far in this regard; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration, DDA and Education Ministry is not helping the management of the school in acquiring the said property?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI): (a) No, Sir. According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration, the building is not in a dangerous condition as dilapidated portions have been demolished and repairs carried out by the school in other portions.

(b) and (c). Delhi Administration are reported to have received some requests from the Management of the School. According to Delhi Administration the application of the Society for allotment of alternative site in Mata Sundari Road was forwarded to the Ministry of Works and Housing. That Ministry informed Delhi Administration in April 1970 that there was no possibility of allotting land to the school till the finalisation of the redevelopment plan of the area. Since no land can be acquired for a private institution under the Provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894, Delhi Administration also could not acquire the private property under the use of the school.

(d) In view of the reply to (b) and (c) above, question does not arise.

#### **Application Pending for Import of Fishing Trawlers**

2891. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications for fishing trawlers from few private business parties are pending; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the countries from which fishing trawlers are to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

#### **Cross-Bar Telephone Exchange**

2892. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether repeat order is being placed for purchase of cross bar telephone exchanges;

(b) whether the Government are satisfied with the working of this type of telephone exchanges; and

(c) whether the Government have compared its performance with other type of exchanges—the comparative cost and number of complaints be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir. However import of additional quantities of crossbar exchanegs is planned on fresh tenders.

(b) Yes, Sir. the crossbar telephone exchanges which have been imported from Sweden and Japan in the last few years have been giving satisfactory performance.

(c) The comparative performance and cost in respect of the various systems offered will be taken into account while finalizing the orders.

#### **Unsatisfactory Management of piped Water Supply in the Country**

2893. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the recent

statement of Director of the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute that much of water wastage throughout the country was due to unsatisfactory operation, maintenance and management of the existing piped water supply systems and in Bombay alone, treated water worth Rs. 420 million is wasted every year;

(b) whether it is a fact that on an average, the Urban Water Works waste 25 litres of their per head, per day treated water supply which is worth rupees hundreds of millions;

(c) whether it is a fact that Rs. 92 million would cost to supply water to every Indian through piped water supply system; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of the statement contained in the speech delivered by the Director, NEERI, Nagpur at N. V. Madhok memorial lecture. From the statement of the Director, it is seen that the figure of Rs. 420 million is not relatable to Bombay alone but to various urban systems in the country.

(b) No, Sir. While there is bound to be some wastage of water in any water supply system due to ferrule connections, couplings in service pipes and lack of care by beneficiaries, particularly in public stand-posts etc., 25 litres per capita per day appears to be an exaggeration.

(c) According to the Director, NEERI the total outlay in this regard would be Rs. 92 thousand million. As per the rough estimate made in the Workshop organised by the Government of India in collaboration with the World Health Organisation on International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade held in November, 1978, an outlay of about Rs. 101 thousand

and million would be involved for provision of reasonably adequate quantity of safe drinking water to the entire population of the country.

(d) Government of India is seized of the problem. Application of methods for detection and elimination of wastage through leakage etc., is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, Government of India, on their part, by way of preventive maintenance of water supply distribution, had initiated a training programme for personnel connected with water supply systems particularly in urban areas and conducted courses in collaboration of NEERI.

#### **Construction of Postal Buildings and Staff Quarters during VI Plan Period**

2894. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI A. R. BADRI  
NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 39.50 crore for construction of postal buildings and staff quarters during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what is the total amount sanctioned by the Finance Ministry for the financial year for the purpose;

(c) what are the areas that will be covered under the above scheme for opening post offices; and

(d) whether at least one post office will be set up in each village during the sixth plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. In addition, Rs. 2.00 crores have been allocated by the Ministry of Finance during 1978-79 for postal buildings and

staff quarters.

(b) In the financial 1978-79 a sum of Rs. 10.50 crores has been allocated for the construction of Postal buildings and staff quarters for the Postal side, as follows:

|                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Postal buildings:  | Rs. 6 crores    |
| Staff quarters for |                 |
| Postal staff:      | Rs. 4.50 crores |

(c) The above amount has been approved for construction of postal buildings and staff quarters and not for opening post offices.

(d) Post offices are opened according to prescribed norms under a phased programme; 25,000 post offices are planned to be opened in the rural areas during the plan 1978-83. At present, there is no plan to provide a post office in every village.

#### **Composition of Faculty Members of I.I.T., Kanpur**

2895. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the actual sanctioned strength and present composition of the faculty members of I.I.T., Kanpur;

(b) whether during the last two years after joining of the present Director, a number of faculty members resigned and proceeded on long leave, and if so, details thereof and reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is large scale discontentment among the faculty and staff members of the I.I.T. Kanpur, and if so, how Government propose to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The sanctioned strength of faculty is 386. The present strength is 282, with the following break up:

|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| Professors           | 114 |
| Assistant Professors | 129 |
| Lecturers            | 39  |

(b) and (c). If the Hon. Member is trying to draw an inference that the numbers of the faculty members who have resigned was because of the present Director, then the answer is that this inference would not be right as the members who resigned during the last two years is less than the numbers who resigned in any two years during the four academic years prior to the joining of the present Director. It is also not correct to say that there is large-scale discontentment among the faculty and staff members.

#### **Development of Indian Languages**

2896. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by his Ministry to develop Indian languages including the tribal languages so far;

(b) funds provided for the development for the year 1978-79; language-wise;

(c) the progress and achievement made by the scheme; and

(d) future plan and programmes proposed by his Ministry for the tribal languages of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI): (a) There are a number of schemes for the promotion of Indian Languages including tribal languages. Some of these are (i) Assistance to State Governments to develop university level books in Hindi and regional languages, (ii) Grants to the voluntary organisations for teaching of Hindi, Sanskrit, and other Indian Languages, (iii) Development of Hindi through evolution of terminology, definitional dictionaries and encyclopaedia by Central Hindi Directorate, (iv) training of teachers of Hindi through the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan and for other Indian

Languages through the Central Institute of Indian Languages to prepare second language teachers, (v) Setting up of Bureau for Promotion of Urdu to develop academic literature in Urdu and (vi) development of tribal languages through production of phonetic readers, grammars and primers.

(b) Funds are not separately earmarked for different languages.

(c) The progress in respect of major schemes is as under:

(i) 4,798 books have been published so far in various languages.

(ii) Central Institute of Indian Languages is working on 39 tribal languages and has prepared primers, phonetic readers etc. in 15 languages.

(d) The Government propose to continue and expand the existing schemes.

#### Posting of Teachers in Deihl

2897. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the accepted formula, certain number of Primary teachers are being promoted to work as teachers in Higher Secondary schools in the Union territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give instructions to the Education Department to post these teachers in the schools located near their residences to avoid hardship to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information made available by the Delhi Administration, the postings are done as per policy laid down by the Administration in this regard. A teacher has to work in the rural school for a period of three years after which he/she is posted near his/her residence.

#### हिन्दी परामर्शदात्री समिति

2898. श्री हरगोबिन्द बर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी परामर्शदात्री समिति का गठन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समिति के उद्देश्य और कृत्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) समिति सरकार को धपना प्रतिवेदन कब प्रस्तुत करेगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेंजुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) समिति से शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय तथा उसके सम्बद्ध/अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को, सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए हिन्दी के प्रामाणी प्रयोग से सम्बन्धित मामलों तथा उससे सम्बद्ध सहायक तथा प्रासंगिक मामलों पर सलाह देने की आशा की जाती है।

(ग) यह एक स्थाई समिति है तथा उसकी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Price of Tomato Seeds

2899. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the price paid to producers in different areas for tomato seeds by the National Seeds Corporation; and

(b) prices at which the tomato seeds are sold by that Corporation to different users?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The prices paid to producers in different areas are uniform for the same variety. The prices vary from variety to variety and range from Rs. 35/- to Rs. 70/- per kilogram of graded seed. Sale prices of tomato seeds also vary from variety to variety but for the same variety, the prices are uniform throughout the country. Taking into account the procurement prices, cost of proces-

sing and packing, losses in driage, storage, transportation, risk of fall in germination, marketing expenses and market conditions, the sale prices have been fixed between Rs. 120/- and Rs. 200/- per kilogram.

**Completion of Irrigation Schemes of U.P. during 1978-79**

2900. SHRI GANGA BHAKT SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to complete those irrigation schemes of Uttar Pradesh during 1978-79 which were earlier either postponed or suspended for some reasons after undertaking them; and

(b) if so, the amount of expenditure proposed to be incurred by Government on this work during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

**Holding of Asian Games at Calcutta**

2901. SHRI MUKUNDA MONDAL:

PROFESSOR SAMAR GUHA;

DR. SARADISH ROY:

SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government approached the Union Government to hold the Asian Games at Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the fate of the approach?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In June, 1978, in a letter addressed to the Education Minister, Shri Jatin Chakravorty, Minister incharge Public Works and Housing, Government of West Bengal offered to hold the Asian Games, 1982 at Calcutta in the proposed stadium at Salt Lake, the overall cost of which was estimated at Rs. 20 crores as shown below:—

|   | Amount<br>(Rs. in crores) |
|---|---------------------------|
| (i) completion of first phase work which will include the main stadium complex with football ground and athletic track . . . . .                      | 7.00                      |
| (ii) Second phase—  |                           |
| Nightlighting and other electronic devices, scoring boards etc. required for holding the national events . . . . .                                    | 6.41                      |
| (iii) Third phase—  |                           |
| Miscellaneous items such as participating facilities, housing arrangements, police facilities in connection with the holding of Asian Games . . . . . | 6.59                      |
| <b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>  | <b>20.00</b>              |



He further stated that in addition to the proposed stadium at Salt Lake, Ranji Stadium at Eden Garden and the air-conditioned indoor-stadium would be available for the Asian Games, 1982. His offer was subject to the Government of India making necessary funds available to the State Government.

(c) Government decided in December, 1978 to reaffirm the decision taken in 1976 to approve the proposal received from the Indian Olympic Association to hold the Asian Games, 1982 in New Delhi.

#### Food for Work Programme during VI Plan

2902. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether Food for Work Programme has been included in the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): The question of including the Food for Work Programme in the sixth plan is under consideration.

राजस्थान के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में डिग्री कालेज का खोला जाना

2903. श्री हीरा भाई: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने कुशलगढ़ और सागवाड़ा के आदिवासी क्षेत्र में कोई डिग्री कालेज खोलने की सिफारिश की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कब तक खोला जायेगा ;

(ग) यदि यह नहीं खोला जाना है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस आदिवासी क्षेत्र में डिग्री कालेज खोलने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था की है और यदि हाँ, तो इसे अभी तक किस कारणों से नहीं खोला गया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा): (क) से (घ). राज्य के किसी भी भाग में कोई भी नया कालेज खोलने का उत्तरदायित्व वहाँ की राज्य सरकार का है। केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई भी नया कालेज नहीं खोलती प्रथम इस प्रयोजन के लिए अपने बजट में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं करती। अगस्त, 1978 में राजस्थान सरकार ने नये कालेज खोलने के प्रीविलेज के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचार मांगे थे। राज्य सरकार के अनुसार कुशलगढ़ और सागवाड़ा में एक-एक कालेज सहित राज्य में 21 नए डिग्री कालेज खोलने की मांग थी। राज्य सरकार को यह सूचित किया गया था कि क्योंकि कालेजों की संख्या में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है तथा इनमें से अधिकांश कालेजों में दाखिला कम है, अतः विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि नये कालेजों को खोलने से पहले राज्य सरकारों को सम्बन्धित विश्वविद्यालयों के परामर्श से उपलब्ध सुविधाओं का सर्वेक्षण करना चाहिये ताकि उनका अधिकतम उपयोग किया जा सके। ऐसे सर्वेक्षण करते समय पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की विशेष जरूरतों को भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिये। इसके अतिरिक्त, 1978-83 अवधि के लिए राजस्थान सरकार की योजना के लिए व्यवस्था पर विचार करते समय कार्य दल ने सिफारिश की थी कि यदि राज्य सरकार नये कालेज खोलना चाहती है तो उसे ऐसा पिछड़े तथा जनजातीय क्षेत्रों की जरूरतों का उचित सर्वेक्षण करने के बाद ही करना चाहिए।

#### Consumption of Phosphatic Fertiliser

2904. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumption of phosphatic fertiliser has risen sharply in India and is likely to increase further in coming years;

(b) whether the production of phosphatic fertiliser is being stepped up to cope with the increasing demand in future years; and

(c) if so, steps taken to cope up with the demands of the peasants?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The consumption of phosphatic fertilisers has increased from 4.87 lakh tonnes of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> in 1975-76 to an estimated 10.50 lakh tonnes of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> in 1978-79. It is likely to increase further in the coming years.

(b) Yes, Sir.



(c) With the commissioning of two phosphatic fertilisers projects presently under implementation, the installed capacity would increase from 10.80 lakh tonnes of P O per annum by lakh tonnes of P O per annum by 1981. The gap between demand and domestic production will continue to be met in full by imports.

#### शाहदरा दिल्ली में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का विस्तार

2905. श्री रामदेव सिंह :

श्री श्याम सुन्दर बास :

श्री राजबी लाल सुजन :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शाहदरा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के विस्तार की योजना को अभी तक क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह कार्य वर्ष 1978 के अन्त तक पूरा होना निश्चित हुआ था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह काम अभी तक पूरा न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं, और तत्संबन्धी पूर्ण ज्योरा क्या है ?

संचार राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साहू) : (क) से (ग). पूर्वी शाहदरा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का विस्तार करने के लिए 24,00 से 4000 लाइनें लगाने का कार्य संतोषजनक ढंग से चल रहा है और अनुसूची के अनुसार यह एक्सचेंज इस महीने के अन्त तक चालू हो जाएगा ।

#### वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान दिल्ली में मकानों का निर्माण

2906. श्री विजयकुमार मलहोत्रा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में विकास प्राधिकरण तथा अन्य सरकारी एजेंसियों ने वर्ष 1978-79 में कितने मकानों का निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ किया है; और

(ख) दिल्ली की मकानों की मांग पूरी करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बज्ज) : (क) ज्योरे इस प्रकार है :-

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण 3306 रिहायशी एकक (जनवरी, 1979 तक)

#### केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग

(सामान्य पूल बास 6093, इसमें यनीडो के होने वाले सम्मेलन के प्रयोग के लिए 800 सूट का एक होस्टल भी शामिल है । सम्मेलन समाप्त हो जाने के बाद इन सूटों को केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आवंटित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

दिल्ली प्रशासन 374.

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण और केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा किए जा रहे निर्माण कार्यों के अतिरिक्त मकानों का निर्माण करने के लिए सहकारी समितियों को भी प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है । एक प्रयोगात्मक उपाय के तौर पर यह भी निर्णय लिया गया है कि दिल्ली में मकानों की संख्या में वृद्धि के लिए मकानों के निर्माण की गतिविधियों में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र को भी शामिल कर लिया जाए ।

#### Meeting of National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories in Delhi

2907. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd. was held in Delhi recently where amongst other matters the question of creating a buffer stocks of sugar was discussed;

(b) if so, outcome therein; and

(c) expected quantity that has been proposed to be stocked and time by which it is to be created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). At the annual meeting of the general body of the National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories Ltd. held at New Delhi on January 25, 1979, the President of the Federation urged the Government to create a buffer stock of 1.5 million tonnes of sugar. In his inaugural address, the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation announced the Government's decision, already taken, to create a buffer stock of 5 lakh tonnes. The modalities are being evolved.

**Prohibition**

2908. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government have formulated a new policy to enforce prohibition in the country during 1979; if so, its main highlights;

(b) the steps contemplated to implement this policy; and

(c) whether the Government are considering to create separate agencies at the Centre and in States to ensure proper implementation of the prohibition policy in the country; if so, details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN):  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

**Construction of Road Linking Pitampura with Ring Road, Delhi**

2909. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the new road from Ring Road to Pitampura Residential Scheme is likely to be completed according to the plan;

(b) when the said road is likely to be opened for traffic;

(c) when the work on the said road was started and the work done so far;

(d) the reasons for taking up the work of the road so late; and

(e) the progress in respect of metalling or semi-metalling the roads inside 'R' Block in Poorvi Sector in Pitampura Residential Scheme?

4549 LS-6

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(e) First phase treatment of roads inside 'R' Block, (Poorvi), has already been completed. Final phase II treatment of roads will be done after 50 per cent plots are built up.

**Foodgrains and Oilseeds**

2910. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the production of various foodgrains and oilseeds in each State and Union Territory year-wise, during the last three years; and

(b) how much foodgrains and oil seeds have been imported during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Two statements are laid on the Table of the House, one indicating the production of rice, wheat and total foodgrains and the other indicating production of groundnut and five major oilseeds (including groundnut) in different States during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4084/79)

(b) Cereals have not been imported during the current year. But pulses have been allowed import under OGL. The NAFED has a programme to import 57,000 tonnes of pulses during 1978-79. The quantity so far imported adds upto 44,000 tonnes. In regard to oilseeds, one tonne of linseed and 3732 tonnes of copra had been imported upto May, 1978.

### ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मात्स्यकी—परियोजनायें

2911. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में उन स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं, जहाँ केन्द्रीय मात्स्यकी परियोजनायें चल रही हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए मत्स्य परियोजनाओं से सम्बन्धित अन्य समेकित योजनाओं पर भी विचार कर रही है और उन्हें किस प्रकार क्रियान्वित करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के 9 जिलों में केन्द्रीय मात्स्यकी परियोजनायें काम कर रही हैं। इनमें से 5 जिले अर्थात् जौनपुर, बदायूं, इलाहाबाद, मेरठ तथा गोंडा "मत्स्य पालक विकास एजेंसी" योजना और 4 जिले अर्थात् जालौन, हमीरपुर, बांदा तथा मिर्जापुर "सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना" के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। इसके अलावा, "समेकित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम" नामक योजना के तहत 2 मत्स्य फार्म भी बनाए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) सरकार विश्व बैंक की सहायता से एक मात्स्यकी विकास परियोजना के बारे में विचार कर रही है।

### Area allowed to be covered on plots of various dimensions

2912. SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the covered area allowed for 1000 meter plots is only 40

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| (i) upto 100 sq. yds. (83.61 sq. mts.)   | 65-2/3% |
| (ii) above 100 sq. yds. (83.61 sq. mts.) but not exceeding 300 sq. yds. (250.83 sq. mts.)    | 60%     |
| (iii) above 300 sq. yds. (250.83 sq. mts.) but not exceeding 600 sq. yds. (501.66 sq. mts.)  | 50%     |
| (iv) above 600 sq. yds. (501.66 sq. mts.) but not exceeding 1200 sq. yds. (1003.32 sq. mts.) | 40%     |
| (v) above 1200 sq. yds. (1003.32 sq. mts.)   | 33-1/3% |

As the Zoning Regulations are based on densities, setbacks, height of buildings, light, ventilation and other aspects like urban form and aesthetic, plot coverage in respect of bigger plots is not proposed to be increased.

(b) As per the provisions of the Master Plan, each individual plot is to have a minimum frontage of 18 ft. on the access road. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have intimated

per cent whereas it is 33 per cent for 500 meter plots and why it cannot be increased to 60 per cent for 1000 meter plots;

(b) whether the open area to be left on sides has been increased for 1000 meter plots by 19½ feet after the amendment of the act in 1976 whereas for 500 meter plots there is no change in the open space which is very much unjustified for 1000 meter plot holders;

(c) what is the fate of the persons having 1000 meter plots in irregular shape and after having the required open space who are left with a very irregular space on which no proper construction can be done; and

(d) whether Government are taking measures to give some relief to such persons having irregular shaped plots?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) According to the Zoning Regulations contained in the Master Plan of Delhi, the plot coverage is as under:—

that in the light of the provisions of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, where the plot area is more than 500 sq. mts. the building plan is sanctioned by them subject to the condition that the applicant is willing to leave the remaining portion of his plot, keeping the minimum open space on the side as 18 ft. 9 inch. No amendment to the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 has been made in 1976.

(c) and (d). Building plans are sanctioned by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in accordance with the provisions of the Master Plan, the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, etc.

#### **Houses for weaker sections in rural areas**

2913. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether Government are considering any proposal of rural housing scheme for providing residential houses to the weaker sections of society and if so, the detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): The following two schemes introduced by the Central Government are exclusively for rural areas:—

(i) Village Housing Projects Scheme; and

(ii) Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas.

At present, both the schemes are in the State Sector. The Village Housing Projects Scheme provides for grant of loans for construction of houses by villagers and their cooperatives to the extent of 80 per cent of the cost of construction subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 per house provided the cost of a house does not exceed Rs. 8,000. The Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas provides for allotment of house-sites free of cost to the rural landless who do not own a house-site or a built-up house or hut on land of their own.

In the Draft Five Year Plan 1978—83, a provision of Rs. 500 crores has been proposed exclusively for rural

housing i.e. for giving financial assistance for acquisition of plots and construction of houses in rural areas. The assistance will be at the rate of Rs. 500—750 per site. This sum provides for developed plots, provision for a well for 30 to 40 families and approach roads. All the labour inputs will be provided by the beneficiaries themselves. The Plan envisages that approximately 8 million landless workers will be benefited from the scheme thus covering a substantial number of this section of population.

In addition to these two schemes, Housing and Urban Development Corporation—a Government of India Undertaking—has also started financing rural housing schemes since 1977-78. HUDCO provides loan assistance to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of the housing project of a rural housing scheme undertaken by any agency nominated by the State Government provided the cost of each house does not exceed Rs. 4,000. Further, during 1978-79, General Insurance Corporation funds amounting to Rs. 13.85 crores have also been made available to various States for implementing their village Housing Projects Schemes and construction of houses for economically weaker sections.

#### **Committee on taking over of N.F.C. Staff**

2914. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare has constituted a five member Board to settle the terms and conditions of take over of N.F.C. Staff (327 NFC Instructors) by the Directorate of Education, Delhi vide letter No. A-12034/B/77-NFC dated 21st November, 1977; and

(b) if so, the reasons why these terms have not been finalised for the last over fifteen years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,  
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE  
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-  
DER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Qualified Handicapped Persons

2915. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of technically and other highly qualified but unemployed persons in India as on 15th February, 1979 in respect of engineers, doctors, Science Post-graduates, Agricultural graduates, Trained Teachers, Law graduates, Pharmacy graduates;

(b) what is the number of graduates and post graduates belonging to the category of handicapped persons in India in respect of blinds, orthopaedically handicapped, Deaf and Dumb; and

(c) how many handicapped persons with graduate and post gradu-

ate degrees were provided scholarships for education during 1977-78 and 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN):

(a) A statement giving the required information is attached.

(b) The required information is not available. However, the provisional number of physically handicapped persons on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges on 30-6-1978 is as follows:—

|                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Blind                 | 3,554              |
| Deaf and Dumb         | 2,847              |
| Orthopaedics          | 46,441             |
| Respiratory disorders | 342                |
|                       | <hr/> 53,184 <hr/> |

(c) All the States to whom the implementation of the scheme has now been entrusted have not yet furnished the information. It will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

### Statement

*No. of qualified job seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges on 30-6-78.*

(Figures in thousands)

| S.No. | Field of education    | Graduates          | Post-graduates    | Total              |
|-------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1     | Arts . . . . .        | 516.7              | 64.0              | 580.7              |
| 2     | Science . . . . .     | 266.1              | 24.8              | 290.9              |
| 3     | Commerce . . . . .    | 176.7              | 11.9              | 188.6              |
| 4     | Engineering . . . . . | 19.7               | 0.4               | 20.1               |
| 5     | Medicine . . . . .    | 10.2               | 0.6               | 10.8               |
| 6     | Veterinary . . . . .  | 0.9                | 0.1               | 1.0                |
| 7     | Agriculture . . . . . | 9.8                | 0.9               | 10.7               |
| 8     | Law . . . . .         | 3.6                | 0.1               | 3.7                |
| 9     | Education . . . . .   | 111.0              | 3.6               | 114.6              |
| 10    | Others . . . . .      | 10.5               | 2.0               | 12.5               |
|       |                       | <hr/> 1125.2 <hr/> | <hr/> 108.4 <hr/> | <hr/> 1233.6 <hr/> |

**Area Manager's Office for Telecommunications in Kerala**

2916. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to open an Area Manager's office for Telecommunications in the Northern District of Kerala;

(b) if so, whether the proposed Area Manager's office would be set up in Calicut in view of the Central and ideal location of Calicut for Northern Districts and also that P&T Divisions of Cannanore, Malappuram, Pali-ghat and Trichur are under Calicut Telegraph Division; and

(c) what decision has been taken about the location of the said office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It has been decided to locate the proposed Area Manager's Office for Telecommunications in the Northern Districts of Kerala at Trichur.

**Development Plan for South East region of the country**

2917. SHRI RAGHUBIR SINGH MACHHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme was formulated by the Town and Country Planning Organisation under the Ministry for the development of South-East region which including ten districts of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when and the time likely to be taken in clearing this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The Town and

Country Planning Organisation has prepared a study of the long-term development potential of the South-East Resource Region, in which 9 districts in the State of Madhya Pradesh are also included. The study was discussed in the Planning Commission and was considered as a useful diagnostic survey.

**Improvement in Telephone Lines of Garhwal, U.P.**

2918. SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all telephone lines in District Garhwal, U.P. mostly remain out of order;

(b) whether complaints in this connection have been received by the Ministry; and

(c) if so, steps Government have taken to improve the telephone system in Garhwal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A complaint about poor service was received in mid 1978, when the area was subjected to heavy landslides.

(c) Steps have been taken to repair all the lines and also to improve the service of the exchanges by installing standard power plant and batteries at 7 stations.

**Fall in the Prices of Potatoes**

2919. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been considerable fall in the prices of potato during the last few months as a result of which Government have decided its free export;

(b) if so, percentage of fall compared to last two years; and

(c) expected potato to be exported under the free import and its impact in the internal market?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There has been a decline in the prices of potato during the last four months. The index number of wholesale prices of potatoes (with the base level 1970-71-100) which stood at 162.5 in November, 1978 declined to 100.0 in December, 1978 and further to 77.4 in January, 1979. It came down to 74.0 on 17-2-1979. At this level the index is lower by 32.9 per cent and 25.2 per cent as compared to the corresponding indices of 110.3 in 1978 and 98.9 in 1977 respectively.

As regards decision on exports of potatoes, an announcement was made in September, 1978 permitting export of 25,000 tonnes of potatoes for which NAFED was to be the canalising agency. State Government agencies were also permitted to export potatoes in association with NAFED. Subsequently, Government policy was further liberalised and exports of potatoes were de-canalised with effect from 7-2-1979 and allowed under OGL without any quantitative restriction.

(c) It is not possible to give a precise idea about the likely exports of potatoes during the marketing season. It is hoped the measures taken will help in stabilisation of the internal market.

‘काम के बदले भनाज’ कार्यक्रम का क्रियान्वयन

2920. श्री श्याम लाल धुर्वे :

। श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री यादवेन्द्र बल :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के अनेक राज्यों में ‘काम के बदले भनाज’ कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं, जहाँ इसे क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है और क्या राज्य सरकारों ने इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार से निर्देश प्राप्त किये हैं; और

(ग) यह कार्यक्रम कब प्रारम्भ किया गया था ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह): (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) इस योजना को भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, कर्नाटक, हिमाचल प्रदेश, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, नागालैण्ड, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, त्रिपुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा मिजोरम के संघ शासित क्षेत्र द्वारा क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) इस कार्यक्रम को अप्रैल, 1977 से शुरू किया गया था ।

‘काम के बदले भनाज’ कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित किया जाना

2921. श्री धीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है कि ‘काम के बदले भनाज’ कार्यक्रम को जिसको ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के आर्थिक विकास के लिए सब से महत्वपूर्ण परिवहन साधन, सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है, तब तक छोड़ा नहीं जायेगा जब तक कि देश में प्रत्येक गाँव को सड़क से जोड़ नहीं दिया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह): (क) और (ख). फिलहाल काम के बदले भनाज कार्यक्रम को वर्ष 1979-80 के लिए जारी रखा गया है। तथापि इसे सम्पूर्ण छठी योजनावधि (1978-83) के दौरान जारी रखने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ।

### Agreement for export of rice to Mauritius

2922. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-  
BAIAH:

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA  
MURTHY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have signed an agreement with the Government of Mauritius for exporting rice;

(b) if so, what is the quantity that is being agreed upon for export;

(c) whether Government is making enquiries with any other Government for export of rice; and

(d) whether Government will give their concurrence to the State Government if they want to export rice directly either through State agencies or by private individuals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). An agreement had been concluded on 23-10-1978 for supplying on commercial basis to Mauritius a quantity of 24,000 tonnes of rice. Another agreement has recently been entered into on 27-1-1979 with the Government of Mauritius for the supply of a further quantity of 12,000 tonnes of rice on commercial basis, with an option to the Government of Mauritius to purchase an additional quantity of 12,000 tonnes.

(c) Under the Protocol signed on 19-7-1978 between the Governments of India and Libya, the former has agreed to supply 10,000 tonnes of rice to the latter. Detailed arrangements regarding price, quality of rice, delivery period, etc., are still to be finalised. No other deal for the supply of rice on Government-to-Government basis is under consideration at present.

(d) It has been decided to allow, on an experimental basis, export of rice

through the State agencies also and an export quota of 30,000 tonnes of rice has been earmarked for each State Government, who may be interested in the export of rice from its stocks.

### Loan sought by Andhra Pradesh State Government

2923. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh State Government sought five crores loan from the Centre to tide over the crisis facing the sugar industry especially in cooperative sector; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). A request has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for grant of loan of Rs. 5 crores for giving financial assistance to sugar factories, primarily to Cooperative and State-run units.

The proposal is under examination of the Government.

### माडन बेकरीज एम्प्लॉइज यूनियन, कानपुर द्वारा श्रापन

1924. श्री बयाराम शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या माडन बेकरीज एम्प्लॉइज यूनियन, कानपुर ने 1978 में कई श्रापन दिये थे जिनमें मांगों का उल्लेख करते हुए मैसर्स माडन बेकरीज (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, कानपुर में की जा रही अनेक अनियमितताओं की ओर संकेत किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि माडन बेकरीज, कानपुर जिस तेल को ब्रेड बनाने के काम में लाता है वह प्रयोगशाला जांच के अनुसार खरा नहीं उतरा था और उसके लिए जिम्मेदार लोगों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?



कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

वायु प्रदूषण;

2925. श्री इयाराम शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजधानी के मागों पर धुआँ छोड़ने वाली गाड़ियों की संख्या बढ़ गई है और इसे रोकने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है और परिणामतः वायु प्रदूषण की समस्या और अधिक गम्भीर होती जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बाख्त) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है तथापि, धुआँ छोड़ने वाले वाहनों का चालान करने के लिए विशेष अभियान चलाए जाते हैं। राजस्थान, उत्तरप्रदेश, पंजाब तथा हरियाणा राज्य सरकारों से दिल्ली प्रशासन ने उनके राज्यमार्ग परिवहन अभिकरण के धुआँ छोड़ने वाले वाहनों को दिल्ली में चलाने तथा

उनके प्रवेश को रोकने में सहयोग करने को कहा है। दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के डिपो से निकलने वाली सभी बसों का पूर्ण रूप से निरीक्षण किया जाता है तथा अधिक धुआँ छोड़ने वाले वाहनों को रोड से बाहर नहीं निकाला जाता।

Loans to States by H.U.D.C.O.

2926. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many loans to individual States have so far been given by Housing and Urban Development Corporation and how many houses have been made under this scheme;

(b) what are the conditions for such loans to the States and the interest charged on such loans; and

(c) what are the plans for more housing through HUDCO loans during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Statewise loans sanctioned by HUDCO are as follows:

(As on 28-2-79)

| State            | No. of Schemes sanctioned | Loan sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs) | Dwellings Sanctioned |                 |       |
|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------|
|                  |                           |                                | Residential          | Non-Residential | Total |
| 1                | 2                         | 3                              | 4                    | 5               | 6     |
| Andhra Pradesh   | 49                        | 1930.985                       | 14722                | 441             | 15163 |
| Assam            | 1                         | 59.470                         | 357                  | ..              | 357   |
| Bihar            | 18                        | 1622.980                       | 8599                 | 698             | 9297  |
| Gujarat          | 127                       | 4332.715                       | 60906                | 1013            | 61919 |
| Haryana          | 47                        | 1827.670                       | 13279                | ..              | 13279 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 17                        | 299.840                        | 1401                 | ..              | 1401  |
| Jammu & Kashmir  | 8                         | 511.990                        | 2403                 | 1339            | 3742  |
| Karnataka        | 51                        | 3048.937                       | 67528                | 50              | 67578 |

| 1                        | 2   | 3         | 4      | 5    | 6      |
|--------------------------|-----|-----------|--------|------|--------|
| Kerala                   | 33  | 2115.500  | 53127  | 196  | 53323  |
| Madhya Pradesh           | 76  | 2473.005  | 16330  | 60   | 16390  |
| Maharashtra              | 47  | 3409.693  | 30061  | 83   | 30144  |
| Orissa                   | 29  | 1403.725  | 10100  | 154  | 10254  |
| Punjab                   | 23  | 1207.051  | 15461  | ..   | 15461  |
| Rajasthan                | 74  | 3240.720  | 26236  | 94   | 26330  |
| Tamil Nadu               | 149 | 4324.770  | 31476  | 2    | 31478  |
| Uttar Pradesh            | 102 | 5242.400  | 41575  | 449  | 42024  |
| West Bengal              | 23  | 1500.653  | 6584   | 1    | 6585   |
| <i>Union Territories</i> |     |           |        |      |        |
| Chandigarh               | 9   | 712.180   | 4802   | ..   | 4802   |
| Delhi                    | 11  | 1458.680  | 9345   | ..   | 9345   |
| Goa, Daman and Diu       | 3   | 21.900    | 226    |      | 226    |
| Pondicherry              | 1   | 17.370    | 149    | ..   | 149    |
| TOTAL                    | 898 | 40761.234 | 414667 | 4580 | 419247 |

(b) HUDCO has evolved different types of schemes to meet the housing problems of different sections of society in the country and has adopted different interest rates for different schemes on such loan assistance made to construction agencies. The details of HUDCO's terms of financing of various schemes are at Annexure-I.

(c) HUDCO has set for itself a loan sanction target of Rs. 108 crores for the year 1978-79. For the coming years the targets will depend on various factors including the absorbing capacity of various agencies, availability of land for housing to these agencies etc. etc.

#### Statement

##### *Terms of Financing for various schemes sanctioned by HUDCO*

| Type of Scheme   | Extent of loan assistance  | Security                                       | Category                             | Net rate of Interest (%)      | All inclusive cost per dwelling unit (including cost of land) Rs. |
|------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 1                | 2  | 3  | 4                                    | 5                             | 6   |
| 1. Urban Housing | Graded scale of loan assistance (100% for houses costing upto Rs. 5000). | Government Guarantee/ Bank Guarantee/ Mortgage | EWS<br>LIG<br>MIG I<br>MIG II<br>HIG | 5<br>7<br>9.5<br>10.5<br>11.5 | 8000<br>18000<br>25000<br>42000<br>100000                         |

| 1   | 2  | 3  | 4                                    | 5                                |   |
|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| (b) Plotted development including site and services.  | Grade/ scale of loan assistance (100% for EWS sites costing upto Rs. 2700).              | Government Guarantee/ Bank Guarantee/ Mortgage                       | EWS<br>LIG<br>MIG<br>HIG             | 4<br>7<br>9.5<br>11.5            | 2700<br>4500<br>12500<br>25000            |
| 2. Housing by Private builders.   | 50% of the project cost.   | Irrevocable Bank Guarantee   |                                      | 14                               | Maximum Rs. 45000                         |
| 3. Rural Housing  | 50% of the unit cost of the house.   | Government Guarantee   | EWS                                  | 5                                | 4000                                      |
| 4. Staff Housing (a) to be allotted to the employees on rental basis.   | 70% of the project cost.   | Mortgage/Bank Guarantee  |                                      | 12                               | 1,00,000                                  |
| (b) to be sold to the employees on hire purchase basis.   |  |  |                                      |                                  |   |
| —Public Sector or Semi-Govt. Agencies and State Govt.   | —As in Urban Housing—  |  |                                      |                                  |   |
| —Private Sector   | 70% of the project cost.   | Bank Guarantee   | All categories.                      | As in 5(a) below.                | As in 5(a) below.                         |
| 5. Cooperative Housing  |  |  |                                      |                                  |   |
| —State Apex Coop. Housing Finance Agencies.   | 70% of the project cost  | Mortgage/Bank Guarantee/ Govt. Guarantee                             | EWS<br>LIG<br>MIG I<br>MIG II<br>HIG | 6.5<br>8<br>10<br>11<br>12       | 8000<br>18000<br>25000<br>42000<br>100000 |
| —Primary Coop. Housing Societies where no State Apex body exists.   | Do.  | Bank Guarantee/ Mortgage together with specified collateral security | EWS<br>LIG<br>MIG I<br>MIG II<br>HIG | 7<br>8.5<br>10.5<br>11.5<br>12.5 | Do.                                       |
| 6. Urban Development  | 50% of the project cost.   | Government Guarantee   |                                      | 8.5%                             | ..  |
| 7. Manufacturing of building materials  | Private sector parties upto 80% and public sector parties upto 100% of the project cost. | Bank Guarantee/ Mortgage   |                                      | *14%                             | ..  |
| 8. Commercial (Development of plots and/or construction of dwellings, shops, offices and other community/ commercial services). | Upto 100%  | Do.  | ..                                   | 14%                              | ..  |

NOTE 1:— \*Rebate of 1.5% for semi government agencies which will be increased to 2.5% for schemes in backward areas, for manufacturing of non-traditional items and adoption of new techniques.

**Capacity of Telephone Exchange at Ghaziabad and S.T.D. facility**

2927. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total capacity of telephone exchanges of industrial town Ghaziabad (U.P.);

(b) numbers likely to be increased in these Telephone Exchanges by opening new Telephone Exchanges in Ghaziabad within the next three years;

(c) places which are on STD system from Ghaziabad at the moment and which other places are likely to be connected to Ghaziabad on S.T. dialling system; and

(d) whether Government are considering of having a very big telephone exchange at Ghaziabad instead of increasing the strength of the existing Telephone exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The nominal capacity of the present Ghaziabad telephone exchange is 2100 lines and it is working on level 85.

(b) This telephone exchange cannot be expanded any further. A new exchange with an initial capacity of 2000 lines is under installation at Rajnagar in Ghaziabad.

(c) All stations, which are connected to Delhi Telephone system for S.T.D. are available to Ghaziabad exchange also. Plans have been drawn to connect Delhi with 9 more stations.

(d) Rajnagar telephone exchanges building has been constructed to accommodate about 8000 lines.

**Memorandum from Grain Merchant, Groundnut and Oil millers Association, Mangrol for telephone connection erecting**

2928. SHRI DHARAMSINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Grain Merchant, Groundnut and Oil-millers Associa-

tion, Mangrol, Junagadh in Saurashtra region of Gujarat has submitted a 6-demand memorandum to him and the General Manager, Telecommunications, Ahmedabad in November, 1978;

(b) if so, the details thereof, demand-wise;

(c) the action taken by Government on each of these demands so far and the number of demands acceded to and not acceded to so far and the reasons therefor and when and how the remaining demands will be fulfilled;

(d) since when a telephone Exchange has been functioning in Mangrol city and the number of telephone connections provided there until now; and

(e) the number of applications for telephone connections pending in Mangrol Telephone Exchange as on 31st January, 1979 and since when and the time by which the Telephone connections will be provided to them and the reasons for keeping these applications pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Installation of a Trunk Board at Mangrol.

(ii) Increase in Trunk Lines.

(iii) Direct Line to Veraval.

(iv) Direct circuit to Khangam, Khapuni, Bombay, Bangalore, Faizabad and Madras.

(v) Speech circuit to Private Party between Mangrol and Keshod.

(vi) Additional staff in Technical and traffic side.

(c) (i) Estimate for installation of Trunk Board has been sanctioned Stores are awaited. It is likely to be commissioned during 1979-80.

(ii) Plan is under consideration for providing more trunk lines between Mangrol and Keshod.

(iii) Direct circuit to Veraval will become feasible when the 8 channel system is commissioned between Mangrol and Keshod as proposed at (ii) above.

(iv) Direct circuits to Khan-gam, Khapuni, Bombay, Banga-lore, Faizabad and Madras, are not justified at present on the basis of present trunk traffic.

(v) An application for a speech circuit was received but has been cancelled by the party.

(vi) The operative and techni-cal staff has been posted as per sanction.

(d) Since 15-8-1966, 149 connec-tions are working.

(e) There are 8 applicants pending on waiting list as on 31-1-1979, 6 will be provided connections by June, 1979. Remaining 2 are long distance connections, requiring large quanti-ties of line stores which are in short supply. These are also likely to be provided during 1979-80. These con-nections could not be provided earlier as cables had to be laid and line stores had to be arranged.

### Telex facility in Porbander

2929. SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COM-MUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Porbander Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Porbander in Saurashtra region of Gujarat has sent a memora-dum to the Director, Posts and Tele-graphs Department and the Assistant General Manager, Planning Ahmeda-bad on 7th December, 1978 in regard to providing telex facility in Porban-der immediately;

(b) if so, the details of the demands made therein;

(c) the time by which telex facility will be provided in Porbander;

(d) the reasons for delay in provi-ding telex facility in Porbander when Porbander is a big industrial town in the district of Junagarh and Saurash-tra region; and

(e) the time by which telex facility will be introduced in Porbander, the work done so far and the work yet to be done as also the time by which re-maining work is likely to be complet-ed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMU-NICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHMDEO SAI): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) In the memorandum, the Por-bandar Chamber of Commerce & In-dustry have sought immediate action to commission the telex exchange as early as possible.

(c) Telex exchange at Porbandar is likely to be commissioned in March, 1979.

(d) The telex facility is being pro-vided at all important places in a pha-sed manner in the light of limited availability of telex switching equip-ment.

(e) The installation work is in an advanced stage. The exchange is expected to be commissioned during current month.

गुजरात के जूनागढ़ जिले के गांवों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन ।

2930. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश के जूनागढ़ जिले के भालिया-हाटीना तालुका में किन-किन गांवों ने किस-किस प्रकार के टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए कब आवेदन पत्र दिये ;

(ख) इन गांवों में किन-किन गांवों को 1-4-1977 से 31-12-78 तक कितने-कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए गए और 1-1-79 को किन-किन गांवों के टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए कितने आवेदन पत्र लम्बित पड़े थे ;

(ब) इन सम्बन्धित आवेदन पत्र वालों को कब तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए जाएंगे ; और

(घ) उपरोक्त गांवों में से किन-किन गांवों में 1 अप्रैल, 1977 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 तक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाए गए और किन गांवों में 31 मार्च, 1979 तक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाए जाएंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) (ग) सूचना अनुबन्ध में दी गई है।

(घ) प्रश्न के भाग (क), (ख) और (ग) में दिए गए किसी गांव में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर नहीं खोला गया था। मार्च, 31, 1979 तक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

#### विवरण

अनुबन्ध

गुजरात राज्य के जूनागढ़ जिले के गांवों में टेलीफोन सुविधा

| क्रम सं० | गांव का नाम | रजिस्ट्रेशन की तारीख | श्रेणी        | टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये जाने की तारीख |
|----------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 1.       | पांडुरी     | 21-9-1976            | सामान्य       | 23-12-1977                         |
| 2.       | खरोशा       | 13-5-1977            | सामान्य       | 1-7-1977                           |
| 3.       | बडाला       | 16-9-1971]           | सामान्य       | 24-4-1978                          |
| 4.       | काढाया      | 16-11-1977           | ग्रो-वार्ड-टी | 23-2-1979 को रद्द किया गया         |

#### अनिर्णीत आवेदन पत्र

तारीख 1-1-79 को काढाया के लिए केवल एक आवेदन-पत्र ग्रो-वार्ड-टी श्रेणी में अनिर्णीत पड़ा था जो तारीख 23-2-79 को रद्द कर दिया गया था।

#### जूनागढ़ में धावागिर गांव में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

2931. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात राज्य के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में जूनागढ़ जिले के तलाला तालुक में धावागिर गांव में इस समय टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की संख्या कितनी है और यह संख्या कब से है ;

(ख) धावागिर गांव में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए कितने आवेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन पड़े हैं और कब से ;

(ग) इन विचाराधीन आवेदन पत्रों के आवेदकों ने कनेक्शनों के लिए कब और कहाँ अपेक्षित राशि जमा कराई थी तथा कितनी-कितनी राशि जमा कराई थी ;

(घ) धावागिर गांव के इन आवेदकों को कब तथा कहाँ से टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए जाएंगे ; और  
(ङ) उन्हें अब तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) धावागिर गांव में फिलहाल कोई टेलीफोन काम नहीं कर रहा है।

(ख) शून्य

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) और (ङ). धावागिर गांव के लिए लंबी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन एच० से, जिसके 1979-80 में लगाए जाने की भाशा है, एक्सटेंशन दिया जा सकता है।

#### Provision of Washbasins in Govt. Quarters in B. K. Puram, New Delhi

2932. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether C. P. W. D. propose to provide Washbasins in Type III

Quarters, Sector I, R. K. Puram, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also proposed to charge any additional rent for this facility; if so, how much and reasons for the same; and

(c) by what time this facility is proposed to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Wash basins are being provided in Type III quarters of Sector I, R.K. Puram, New Delhi on specific requests made by the allottees.

(b) Additional licence fee is charged whenever wash basin is provided in these quarters. Those who have been paying normal licence fee under FR 45 A are required to pay an additional licence fee of Rs. 1.50 per month for this facility.

The additional licence fee is charged from the allottees due to extra facility provided as this was not taken into account originally at the time of calculation of standard rent which was based on the capital cost of the building without wash basin.

(c) Wash basins are being provided as and when demanded and according to availability of funds. No time limit for covering the area has therefore been fixed.

#### **Financial Assistance for Construction of Stadium at Alleppy**

2933. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kerala Sports Council and the State Government had submitted schemes with the Centre for the construction of stadia, indoor stadia and a swimming com-

plex at Alleppy and sought financial assistance;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have sought financial assistance for the implementation of a scheme for providing playing facilities in the villages;

(c) if so, details of the schemes mentioned in part (a) and (b) and the details regarding the financial assistance sought; and

(d) what is the decision of the Centre on these schemes and also about financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN):

(a) to (d). In a note regarding promotion of sports and games in Kerala, submitted to the Union Education Minister in August, 1978, the Minister of Works and Sports in Government of Kerala had, *inter alia*, sought financial assistance for (i) providing playing facilities in villages, i.e. development of playfields in rural areas, and for purchase of sports equipment for sports and games recognised by the State Sports Council and indigenous games, and (ii) for a swimming complex at Alleppy.

In reply, the State Government was informed that the items like development of playfields, construction of stadia, swimming pools etc. were already covered under the Central scheme of Grants to States Sports Councils and that the proposals for financial assistance under the scheme are to be sent on prescribed proforma complete in all details. Since then no specific request for financial assistance for construction of playfields or a swimming complex at Alleppy has been received on the prescribed form, from the Kerala Sports Council or the State Government. However on the basis of applications received from or through the Kerala Government

and on the advice of All India Council of Sports the following financial

assistance under the scheme has been sanctioned during 1978-79, so far:-

|   | Total sanctioned | Instalment released in 1978-79           |
|---|------------------|--|
|   | Rs               | Rs.                                      |
| (i) For construction of Indoor stadium at Changan-nur.                    | 64,000           | 34,000                                   |
| (ii) For construction of Mini Stadium in Irinjala-kuda . . . . .          | 48,000           | 24,000                                   |
| (iii) For holding Coaching Camps at Quilon in May, 1977 . . . . .         | —                | 11,140<br>(Second and final instalment). |
| (iv) For holding Coaching Camps at Cannanore, in 1978-79 . . . . .        | 37,322           | 37,322                                   |
| (v) For construction of Indoor Stadium at Trichur . . . . .               | —                | 50,000<br>(Second and final instalment). |
| (vi) For Maintenance/Establishment of Rural Sports Centre. . . . .        | 13,303           | 13,303                                   |
| (vii) For purchase of Sports equipment of non-expendible nature . . . . . | 11,000           | 11,000                                   |

#### Mushroom as Agricultural Item

2934. SHRI VAYALAL RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether mushrooms are treated as a commercial product and to pay export duty;

(b) if so, will Government take necessary steps to bring mushrooms to the category of Agriculture items; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a). Mushroom is not specified in the Export Tariff and as such is not liable to export duty. However, cess at the rate of 1/2 per cent *ad valorem* is leviable on exports of mushrooms.

(b) The cultivation of mushroom is essentially an agricultural activity. The matter has already been taken

up with the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, to treat mushrooms as an agricultural product.

(c) Question does not arise.

#### Telex Exchange in Madras

2935. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to put up a new telex Exchange in Madras; and

(b) whether it is an imported electronic exchange or an indigenous one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) It is planned to be an imported S.P.C. electronic telex exchange.



**Chambal Project**

2937. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA**: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan reviewed the progress of the problem of the Chambal Project; and

(b) if so, details of the discussions and outcomes thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA)**: (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Socio-Economic Programme for Rehabilitation of Women**

2938. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA**: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 310 on the 12th December, 1978 regarding Conference on Prostitution and state:

(a) whether socio-economic programme for rehabilitation of women given to prostitution has since been organised; and

(b) if so, details therein and progress so far achieved thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI)**: (a) and (b). The suppression of Immoral Traffic in women and Girls Act, 1956, provided for the establishment and licencing of protective homes for women and girls rescued from the vice of prostitution. The suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls (Amendment) Act, 1978, has recently enlarged this provision to include corrective institutions alongwith protective homes to be

established or licensed under the Act. The State Governments being responsible for the implementation of the Act are being requested to strengthen the rehabilitative contents of the institutional services initiated thereunder. The Association for Social Health in India, New Delhi, is also given financial assistance to promote voluntary effort towards preventive and rehabilitative services.

**Refugees leaving Sunderbans**

2939. **SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN**: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of Bengali Refugees have left Sunderbans;

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof;

(c) the approximate number of refugees that left the Sunderbans;

(d) the place where they are to be rehabilitated; and

(e) whether there is any political influence behind this leaving of the Sunderbans?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT)**: (a) to (e). A number of displaced persons who deserted settlement sites in Dandakaranya and other places and *karmi shibirs* during February—June, 1978, are reported to be still staying in Sunderbans. Since there was no scope for settlement in Sunderbans out of 24,996 families who had so deserted, 19,352 families have since returned. The families remaining in Marichjhapi area of Sunderbans are being persuaded by the State Government to return to their respective rehabilitation sites, and *karmi shibirs*, so that they can be rehabilitated under the sanctioned schemes in Dandakaranya and in other States.

### **Liaison Machinery between R.M.S./ Railways**

2940. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3388 on the 14th December, 1978 regarding Liaison machinery between RMS/Railway and state:

(a) what action have so far been taken on the points discussed during the period of last two years in the Divisional and Zonal Coordination Meetings of Railway and P&T Officers;

(b) whether the Railway Officers promptly responded to the conclusions in the meetings; if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, what efforts P&T officers have made during the period of last two years to get the decisions of the meeting executed; and

(d) if no efforts made, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Several items regarding construction of RMS buildings, allotment of accommodation in various trains, increase in accommodation of the existing RMS vans, increase in halts and proper maintenance of RMS vans and buildings etc. were discussed at the Zonal and Divisional Co-ordination meetings. However only a few of them have been settled; some are still under discussion while some have not been agreed to by the Railways.

(b) Some of the conclusion's mentioned below have been responded to:

(i) Construction of RMS Office at Rupar Railway Station.

(ii) Allotment of 40 seater accommodation by SER 37/38 trains (Howrah-Madras Janta Express).

(iii) Increase in the Mail van accommodation in SR 17/18 trains (Madras-Jammu Tawai Janta Express) by 20 seats.

(iv) Construction of 46 Bogie Vans (BG).

(c) Regarding decisions on which follow-up actions have not been prompt, the Railway authorities are being persuaded by personal contacts and correspondence.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Sanitary Blocks for Female Employees in Post Offices in Thana District (Maharashtra)**

2941. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4466 on 21st December, 1978 regarding buildings owned rented by P&T Department and state:

(a) action taken during the period of last two or three months by the Government to provide separate sanitary blocks for female employees in five departmental as well as 78 rented buildings of post offices in Thana District (Maharashtra);

(b) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons thereof;

(c) what is the number of post office buildings and of female employees where there is no provision of separate sanitary blocks; and

(d) whether Government will take up the matter soon which is a primary necessity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). (i) Work of providing a separate sanitary block for female employees in Thana R. S. Post Office housed in a departmental building has been awarded and the construction is expected to commence soon. (ii) In respect of rented buildings, the landlords of the buildings are being pursued vigorously to provide separate sanitary blocks for female employees.

(c) (i) 83 post offices; 5 Departmental buildings and 78 rented buildings.

(ii) 24 female employees.

(d) Yes. Sir. In the remaining departmental buildings, it is proposed to provide separate sanitary blocks for female employees in the Financial year 1979-80. In respect of rented Post Office buildings, where women employees are posted, efforts will be made to provide sanitary blocks departmentally in case the landlords fail to provide them.

#### सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था

2942. श्री भगत राम : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में ऐसे सरकारी कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता कितनी है जो प्रतिवर्ष आवास सुविधाएं प्राप्त करने से पूर्व ही सेवानिवृत्त हो जाते हैं ;

(ख) कुल कितने प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों को सरकार द्वारा आवास दिया गया है ;

(ग) ऐसे कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने बीस वर्ष से अधिक सेवावधि पूरी कर ली है लेकिन उन्हें अभी तक सरकारी आवास आवंटित नहीं मिले हैं ;

(घ) सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदमबाही कर रही है कि अधिकतम संख्या में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को शीघ्र आवास आवंटित किए जाएं ; और

(ङ) क्या यह व्यवस्था करना संभव नहीं है कि सरकारी कर्मचारी को पांच वर्ष की सेवावधि पूरी करने के बाद आवास सुविधा उपलब्ध हो जाए ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) यह मंत्रालय इस बारे में कोई आंकड़े नहीं रखता है ।

(ख) जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल में सरकारी बास के लिए आवेदन किये हैं उनके बारे में परितट्टि की प्रतिशतता 43.7 प्रतिशत है ।

(ग) 1-3-1979 को दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल बास के लिए प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्रों के आधार पर, जिन कर्मचारियों की सेवा अवधि 20 वर्ष से अधिक हो गई है और बास के अपने पास टाइप के लिए अभी भी प्रतीक्षा सूची पर हैं, उनकी संख्या 11,796 है । तथापि, उनमें से बहुत से अपने पास बास से निम्न बास के दखल में हैं ।

(घ) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान, सरकार ने दिल्ली में 15,300 मकान बनाने की मंजूरी दी है । दिल्ली में सब मिला कर कुल 21,000 क्वार्टर निर्माणाधीन/ निर्माण के लिए स्वीकृत हैं और उनके अगले दो या तीन वर्षों में पूर्ण हो जाने की सम्भावना है इसके अलावा, यूनीडो सम्मेलन में जारी होने वाले प्रतिनिधियों के आबंटन हेतु 800 सूटों का एक होस्टल बनाया जा रहा है । सम्मेलन के पश्चात्, इन 800 सूटों को भी सामान्य पूल बास में सम्मिलित कर लिया जाएगा ।

(ङ) सरकार का विचार यह है कि उपलब्ध साधनों के भीतर काफी संख्या में अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास का निर्माण किया जाए । तथापि, निकट भविष्य में यह सुनिश्चित करना सम्भव नहीं होगा कि सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों को जिनकी सेवा अवधि पांच वर्ष की हो गई है, सरकारी बास दे दिया जाए ।

#### Reservation for Admission of S.C./ S.T. Students in Universities

2943. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of universities accepted reservation in the matter of admission to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students into various courses; and

(b) the percentage fixed for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students in the respective universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDER CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The advice given by the Central Government and University Grants Commission to State Governments and Universities, from time to time, is that there should be a reservation of 20 per cent seats for students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the matter of admissions. Of these 20

per cent seats, 5 per cent are to be filled from amongst students belonging to Scheduled Tribes. The reservation is interchangeable i.e., if sufficient number of students of Scheduled Tribes are not available to fill up the seats reserved for them, the same may be filled up by students belonging to Scheduled Castes, and *vice-versa*.

While it is not possible for the Central Government or for the University Grants Commission to enforce reservations in Universities in view of the Constitutional position and the jurisdiction of the State Governments in such matters, the Commission had requested the Universities in May, 1976 to set up special cells to ensure implementation of the reservation orders. In response to that request the Commission has received replies from 41 Universities/deemed Universities so far indicating the position of reservation in the matter of admissions and/or the creation of a special cell. A statement giving the summary of replies is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT4085/79].

In response to another communication sent by the University Grants Commission to the Universities in November, 1978, information has been received from 28 universities/deemed universities regarding reservation made for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in post-graduate courses. A statement containing the information received from the universities is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4085/79].

#### **Agitation for Abolition of Contract Labour in F.C.I.**

2944 **SHRI BHAGAT RAM:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was agitation by the workers with contractors in Food Corporation of India to demand abolition of contract labour and they were fired upon by the police at Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):** (a) and (b). There was an agitation by contract labour in Jammu and Kashmir demanding abolition of contract labour system. There is no report with Government regarding firing by Police. The question of departmentalization of labour working in the Food Corporation of India Depots had come up before the Government on various occasions in the past. Experience has shown that the productivity at the places where labour has been departmentalized has not been commensurate with the resultant increase in costs. Departmentalization has so far-reaching administrative and financial implications not only for FCI but for other Government Departments/Organisations also and the Government will have to consider all the aspects very carefully before taking any decision in the matter.

#### **Write up by Shri R. S. Sharma on withdrawal of History Book "Ancient India"**

2945. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the write up by Shri R. S. Sharma in 'Patriot' on 7th February, 1979 captioned 'History Book' about the decision of the Government to withdraw a history book called 'Ancient India'; and

(b) what is the reaction of the Government about the serious charges made in that write-up about the manners in which the Government had taken their decision?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of the 7 Historians whose comments on the book "Ancient India" were received, 5 were in favour of its withdrawal. The Central Board of Secondary Education withdrew the book in view of the criticism levelled against it both in and outside the Parliament. The step taken was appropriate.

**News item Captioned 'NBCC Pay offs for Libyan Contracts'**

2946. **SHRI BHAGAT RAM:**  
**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE**  
**PATIL:**

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware about the news appearing in the Sunday Standard (Punjab Edition) dated February 5, 1979 under the caption "N.B.C.C. Pay offs for Libyan Contracts"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This news item is based on the statutory Auditor's observations forming part of the Annual Report of the N. B. C. C. for the year 1977-78 which was laid on the Table of the Sabha on the 18th December, 1978. The news item did not, however, take into account the replies given by the management of the Corporation to the observations made by the audit. Although the same were also included in the Annual Report. The Corporation has reported that it is a well-known practice in the international contracting that appointment of an agent is often unavoidable in the commercial interest of the Company. The Corporation has, therefore, appointed local agents for tackling certain local problems and rendering specific services, connected with the successful

commercial execution of Overseas contracts. The payments to the agents are made by the Corporation through cheques and are related to the services rendered by them.

**Transfer of portion of Kotwali Chandni Chowk to Sisganj Gurdwara, Delhi**

2947. **SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the date by which the remaining portion of the Kotwali at Chandni Chowk would be transferred to Sisganj Gurdwara

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** No decision has been taken to transfer the remaining portion of Kotwali at Chandni Chowk to Sisganj Gurdwara and as such the question of transfer does not arise.

**Control on Sugar price by Reducing Quota**

2948. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government allowed the sugar industry people to control sugar price by reducing quota;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that this will lead to artificial scarcity of sugar; and

(c) if so, whether Government have got any scheme for the free flow of the commodity to the markets?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):** (a) to (c). A decision has been taken by the sugar mill management, in the private, cooperative and public sectors to voluntarily regulate from 1-3-1979 the flow of sugar into the market on quota basis.

This may lead to some firming up of the sugar prices. The Government will, however, continue to keep a close watch on the price and supply position of sugar and will take appropriate measures if the prices show a tendency to go beyond the levels considered desirable, or if adequate supplies are not made available to the public.

**Gujral Committee report on Urdu**

2949. SHRI C. R. MAHATA:  
 SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:  
 DR. BIJOY MONDAL:  
 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:  
 SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:  
 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:  
 SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:  
 SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it, is a fact that Government have received the Gujarat Committee report on Urdu;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Report of the Committee for Promotion of Urdu (Gujral Committee) has already been laid on the Table of the House on 21-2-1979, and is available in Parliament Library. The Government have decided to examine the recommendations of the Committee for Promotion of Urdu in consultation with State Governments.

**Shortage of Postal Articles**

2950. SHRI SAUGATA ROY:  
 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:  
 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that the entire Delhi Postal Circle is hit by an acute shortage of inland letters and other postal articles now-a-days and that the same condition prevails in the rural areas of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa;

(b) the proposed steps to be taken by the Government to meet the situation; and

(c) whether the Government are considering introduction of a good number of mobile postal vans to meet the postal crisis of the rural areas as well as hilly areas of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) There has been shortages of certain items of postal stamps/stationery in some Post offices.

(b) the matter has been taken up for increasing the capacity of the Security Press at Nasik.

(c) No, Sir.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा शाहजहांपुर से खरीदे गये चावल में हानि

2951. श्री सुरेश बिक्रम : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा शाहजहांपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश से वर्ष 1977 और 1978 में खरीद कर रेल द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों को जो चावल भेजा गया था उसमें लाखों रुपये की हानि हुई थी और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) क्या ऐसा कम वजन की बोहरियों के लादने के कारण दुग्धा और बाकी चावल चुरा लिया गया था ?

**डुवि और सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मानू प्रताप सिंह) :** (क) जी नहीं ।

1977 और 1978 में शाहजहांपुर से कुल 1,17,368 मी० टन चावल विभिन्न गन्तव्य स्थानों को भेजा गया था । इन गन्तव्य स्थानों से प्राप्त सूचनानुसार, लगभग 176 मी० टन चावल मार्ग में गुम हो गया था अर्थात् कुल भेजी गई मात्रा का 0.1 प्रतिशत मार्ग में इस हद तक मात्रा के गुम होने को कोई असामान्य घटना नहीं समझा जाता है ।

(ख) किसी भी माल में कम वजन के बोरे अथवा बैगन नहीं भेजे गये थे । माल की बोरी भी नहीं हुई थी ।

### Quick yielding Irrigation Projects

2952. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA

SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI A. R. BADRI

NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to his seech at Trivandrum on 9th February, 1979 and state:

(a) as to which are those quick yielding irrigation projects in the country, which have to meet the challenge of feeding a population of 900 million by the end of the century;

(b) what steps the Central Government have been taking to ensure that these irrigation projects are completed in time; and

(c) what financial advantages and aid the Central Government have proposed to give to these irrigation projects for expanding irrigation facilities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). By the end of the century, the population of the country

is expected to reach a figure of over 900 million and the food-grains requirement is estimated at 230 million tonnes which means nearly doubling of the present level of production within the next two decades. The major increase in agricultural production will have to come from additional irrigation and wider adoption of modern agricultural technology. It is, in this context, that a target of 17 m.ha. of additional potential has been set for the Medium Term Plan period, of which 8 m.ha. are to come from major and medium irrigation projects and 9 m.ha. from minor irrigation projects.

In future programmes, particular attention has to be paid to addition of substantial storage capacities since the run-of-the-river supplies have generally been committed to specific uses. To achieve the ultimate goal of exploitation of the entire water potential by 2010 A.D., a start on adequate number of such storage projects is very essential in the next five year period. With this objective in view, expeditious execution of the following projects is proposed to be given priority:

Warna

Subernarekha (chandil)

Tehri

Bansagar

Bargi

Narmadasagar

Navagam

Kottibhel

Kishau

Thein

Hasdeo Bango

Rajghat

Almtti

Greater Gangau

North Koel

Polavaram-Inchampalli Complex

Vamsadhara-Stage II

Storages on Sone Tributaries

Pench Diversion

Upper Indravati



**Integrated Left Bank Ghaghra canal  
Parallel Sarda Canal  
Rajasthan Canal Phase II**

(c) Irrigation is a State subject and funds for construction of irrigation projects are provided by the State Governments in their development programmes. Central assistance to States is given in the form of block loans and grants which is not related to any sector of development or individual scheme.

**Provision of water lines in Vishwas  
Nagar, Shahdara**

2953. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide water line to Block 31 of Vishwas Nagar, (Shahdara), Delhi-32 in view of the fact that people of that locality are below poverty line and drinking water is a big problem for the people of that area;

(b) if so, when the water line will be provided; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SHIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Municipal Corporation Delhi have stated that Block 31 of Vishwas Nagar, which is an unauthorised agglomeration, will be provided water line/connections as per the Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Committee's policy/Resolution No. 379 dated 14th February 1979 (copy enclosed).

**COPY OF DELHI WATER SUPPLY  
AND SEWAGE COMMITTEE'S  
RESOLUTION NO. 379 DATED  
14-2-1979**

Resolved that after considering the proposal of the Commissioner contained in his letter No. 277/WS&SDU

dated 31-1-79 regarding laying of water mains in unauthorised colonies be approved as under:—

1. It will be ascertained whether trunk water mains are available in the vicinity and the work will be taken-up on "First come First serve basis."

2. The estimated cost of providing water supply less 10 per cent rebate shall be payable by the plot-holders.

3. The plot holders of the colonies, where estimates have not been framed, shall make adhoc payment at the rate of Rs. 6 per sq. meter for water lines. This amount shall be suitably adjusted at the time of execution of agreement or finalisation of the estimates. The work of preparation of estimates will be taken up as soon as some deposits are received from the plot holders.

4. The estimates for water supply will be framed and got sanctioned from the competent authority. It will be on the basis of these estimates that plot holders shall enter into an agreement with the department when called upon to do so.

5. The actual execution of the scheme will be initiated only after 25 per cent of the total estimated cost is received in advance from the plot holders of a colony within three months of the date of publication of the public notice calling upon the plot holders to do so. If 25 per cent of the total estimated cost is not received within the period of 3 months the estimates will be open to revision in all the cases, including those who have already paid their share and signed the agreements. The balance amount or 75 per cent of the estimated cost shall be recovered in 8 equated yearly instalments alongwith interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

6. The first instalment shall become due from the date the area is notified for giving water connections and each of the subsequent yearly



instalments shall become due with reference to the date of notification. Failure to pay subsequent instalments on due date shall render the persons liable for dis-connection of water supply as well as such legal action as the Corporation may deem fit for enforcement of the agreement.

7. After the areas is notified for water tax after completion of the services, the plot holders shall be liable to pay this tax, even if they do not take water connection, in addition to the development charges.

8. The plot holders who pay the entire amount in advance, shall be given a further rebate of 10 per cent for full and final payment. The plot holders who fail to deposit 25 per cent of the estimated cost in advance within 3 months from the date of expiry of publication of the public notice shall have to pay 12 per cent interest on the initial deposit from the date of publication of the public notice.

9. Those plot holders who fail to avail of the facility of paying 25 per cent of the estimated cost in advance and come forward for water connections only after the services have been laid, shall be required to pay the entire amount in a lump sum, along with interest thereon, at the rate of 12 per cent from the date of notification.

10. All the plot holders exception those who pay the full amount initially, shall be required to execute an agreement. Those who have paid full amount or signed any agreement on the basis of any previous resolution of the Corporation shall continue to be governed by the previous schemes.

11. That interest at the rate of 4½ per cent be paid to those depositor by the Undertaking in case where the amount of initial deposit is below 25 per cent of the estimated cost and work as such has not been taken in hand.

### **Visit of Agricultural experts from China**

2954. **SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:**

**DR. BIJOY MONDAL:**

**SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:**

**SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:**

**SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:**

**SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE AILURI:**

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:**

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Chinese agricultural Experts visited India during the month of February, 1979;

(b) if so, the object of their visit;

(c) nature of discussion held with the Indian Leaders and Indian Agricultural scientists during their visit; and

(d) whether any agreement commitment has been made with the visiting delegation and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) to (d). No, Sir. No team of Chinese Agricultural Experts visited India during the month of February, 1979. However, during 1978 on getting information from the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT). Hyderabad, (set up with the approval of Government of India) that a delegation of agricultural scientists was visiting ICRISAT, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) with the approval of Govt. of India, invited the delegation to visit some ICAR Institutes and Agricultural Universities. The 4-member Chinese delegation of agricultural scientists accompanied by

an interpreter arrived in India on September 13, 1978. During the period of their stay (September 13 to October 7, 1978), the delegation had general discussions on the advances in agricultural research and development in the two countries on a number of days with the officials of the Ministry and ICAR scientists and visited some agricultural research institutes and Agricultural Universities. Scientific journals were exchanged between both sides. The Chinese delegation presented samples of seeds of some varieties of sorghum, millet and groundnut. In return some seed samples of varieties of wheat, rice sorghum, groundnut, Sesamum rapeseed and mustard were requested for by the Chinese delegation.

जाली डाक सेवा चलाने वाले व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया जाना

2955. श्री बयाराम शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश पर्यन्त जाली डाक सेवा चलाने वाले जिस गिरौह का कानपुर में 1978 में पता चला था उसमें से कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और

(ख) इस कारण सरकार को कितनी राशि को वार्षिक हानि हुई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) : (क) केवल एक व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किया गया था। पुलिस द्वारा मामले की अभी भी छानबीन की जा रही है।

(ख) हानि की राशि मालूम नहीं है क्योंकि मामले की छानबीन की जा रही है।

दिल्ली की सीमा का विस्तार

2956. श्री बयाराम शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार गांव मंडावली, फाजिल्का एक्सटेंशन को दिल्ली में स्थानान्तरित करने का विचार है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्थान पर सरकार की योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और स्थानान्तरित किये जाने वाले क्षेत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस गांव के लोगों द्वारा जमीन के प्लॉटों के बेचे जाने पर रोक लगाने के लिए आदेश दिए हैं और क्या ये प्लॉट सरकारी जमीन में से अनधिकृत रूप से काटे गए हैं; ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में "मण्डावली फाजिल्का" एक्सटेंशन नाम का कोई गांव नहीं है। किन्तु यमुना पार क्षेत्र में "मण्डावली फाजिल्का" नामक एक गांव है। इस गांव को दिल्ली के सीमा क्षेत्र से बाहर रखने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) चूंकि भूमि अधिनियम, 1894 की धारा 4 और 6 के अन्तर्गत गांव का अधिकांश क्षेत्र अधिसूचित है, इसलिए दिल्ली भूमि (स्थानान्तरण पर प्रतिबन्ध) अधिनियम, 1972 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत सक्षम प्राधिकारी की आज्ञा के बिना भूमि का हस्तान्तरण नहीं हो सकता।

Rehabilitation of persons from Sri Lanka

2957. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons were rehabilitated from Sri Lanka;

(b) how many Indians are still in Sri Lanka; and

(c) what is the fate of the children born to Indians who are still to be settled in India?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) As on 31-12-1978, 2,39,476 accountable persons along with their natural increase consisting of 74,685 families have been repatriated from Sri Lanka. Of these, 48,923 eligible families have been provided rehabilitation assistance upto that date.

(b) 3,60,524 accountable persons (with natural increase), who are

covered under Indo-Sri Lanka Agreements of 1964 and 1974, are still in Sri Lanka.

(c) Presumably the reference is to the children born after the bilateral agreement of 1964 between the two countries. Children of persons granted Indian Citizenship will be repatriated along with their parents and given necessary assistance.

### **Drinking water in Villages**

2958. SHRI DHARMVIR VASISHT Will the Minister of WORKS & HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that top priority is being accorded to rural drinking water supply schemes so as to cover the "problem" villages by 1981, if so, the details and phasing of the programme State-wise during 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(b) measures taken to meet the targets and utilise the fund allocations?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Supply of Drinking Water is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The schemes for supply of drinking water to problem villages are formulated and executed by them according to their own priorities. The allocation of funds for rural water supply is made in the State Sector of the Plan under the Minimum Needs Programme. The details and phasing of the work programmes are determined by them in relation to funds which become available from year to year. The Government of India is, however, keen on providing drinking water supply to problem villages (identified in 1972 survey) within a defined time span, and with that in view, an Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme was launched by the Central Government during 1977-78, to supplement the

efforts and funds under the State Minimum Needs Programme and to accelerate the pace of provision of safe drinking water to identified problem villages. Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 38.20 crores was released last year. Rs. 60 crores have been provided during 1978-79 under the Centrally Sponsored Programme.

It is proposed to cover all the remaining problem villages (identified in 1972 survey) during the present Plan period, given the required funds and other resources.

Monitoring and Investigation Units have also been set up under the State Governments/Union Territories to monitor the programme. Grant-in-aid under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is released to various States/Union Territories on the basis of progress of implementation of the water supply schemes in problem villages both in State Sector and under the Centrally Sponsored Programme.

### **Stock of foodgrains with Government**

2959. SHRI DHARMVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total stock of foodgrains excluding gram and pulses with the Government as on 1st January, 1979;

(b) the rate of in take and off take during the quarter ending 31st December, 1978;

(c) whether there was fear of grain shortage in West Bengal; if so, why; and

(d) the total procurement of wheat and rice during 1978-79 as compared to last year on 1st January, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) About 17.4 million tonnes with all the Public Agencies in the country.

(b) 3.1 and 2.4 million tonnes respectively.

(c) No, Sir. The requirements of wheat and rice of the Government of West Bengal for their public distribution system are being met in full.

(d) The total procurement of rice and wheat during the kharif-rabi 1978-79 marketing seasons up to 1st January, 1979 was of the order of about 8.5 million tonnes as against 7.5 million tonnes procured during the corresponding period last year.

2960. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been decline in the per capita availability of pulses from 74.9 grams in 1959 to 50.8 grams in 1976 if so, what was the position in 1978; and

(b) whether steps taken to increase production of pulses as detailed in Government reply to Unstarred Question No. 1077 of 24th July, 1978 or other measures pursued during the last two years before any positive results?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, sir, there has been a decline in per capita availability of pulses from 74.9 grams in 1959 to 50.8 grams in 1976. The per capita availability in 1978 was 44.4 grams.

(b) Yes Sir, measures have been taken to increase pulse production. Central assistance has been provided to the States for (i) laying out of demonstrations, (ii) production of rhizobium culture, (iii) seed multiplication, and (iv) subsidy on plant protection chemicals/equipments. The present strategy is to increase the pulse production by (i) bringing additional area under these crops through

multiple cropping, mixed cropping and inter cropping; (ii) adoption of package approach by the farmers; and (iii) bringing more area under pulse crops after rice where the lands lie fallow and after wheat in irrigated areas. These measures have induced the farmers to adopt improved practice such as use of seed of improved/short duration varieties, rhizobium culture, application of phosphatic fertilizers and control of insect pests in pulse cultivation.

The other measures pursued during the last two years were (i) to organise the campaigns in kharif, rabi and summer seasons on pulse crops by mobilising staff of the Agriculture/Development Departments of the State Governments. In these campaigns timely supply of inputs, training programmes for the officials and farmers were organised; and (ii) the Government of India declared the support price for gram, moong and arhar to encourage the farmers to take up the cultivation of these crops with improved technology.

The production of pulse crops increased from 11.20 million tonnes in 1976-77 to 11.80 million tonnes in 1977-78.

#### **Better quality grains for Public Distribution System**

2961. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Food Corporation of India to supply better quality grains for public distribution system;

(b) whether specification changes for purchases have adversely affected the farmer, if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether raising of free limit of moisture from 15 to 18 per cent has really helped the farmer; if so, whether any survey was conducted?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):** (a) The Food Corporation of India takes steps to supply food grains conforming to the specifications laid down by the Government of India which are within PFA limits.

(b) and (c). Before 1978-79 kharif season, a flat cut per quintal in price for excessive moisture ranging from 15 per cent to 18 per cent used to be levied @ Rs. 1.25 for bold varieties of paddy and @ Rs. 2.00 for slender varieties. Consequent upon raising tolerance limit of moisture to 18 per cent, the farmers will get full notified price provided other quality limits are within the laid down specifications. Obviously, these changes are of direct benefit to the farmers. For other items of specifications, no report regarding their adverse effects have been received.

#### **Central Project on Pond Fish Culture**

2962. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) number of places where the centrally sponsored project of pond fish culture is in operation;

(b) the total amount that has been sanctioned for these projects; and

(c) the quantum of increase in fish production as a result of this project?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) Fish Farmers' Development Agencies for intensive fish culture in ponds, have been established, in 50 districts under a Central Sector Scheme.

(b) A total of Rs. 352.3 lakhs has been sanctioned for these Agencies.

(c) Most of these Agencies are still in their pre-production phase, which includes survey and long term lease of water areas, training of fish far-

mers, reclamation of ponds etc. Fish production has partially commenced in 17 Agencies established prior to 1976-77, where a fish production of 229 tonnes has been reported so far. However, the 50 Agencies on full development are expected to produce 7,500 tonnes of fish per annum.

#### **Cancellation of allotment of plot by D.D.A.**

2963. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Will the Minister of WORKS & HOUSING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority has cancelled the allotment of about 150 plots because of mere technical lapse of non-registration despite the fact that plot-holders had paid full amount of plots and they had taken possession of the plots;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority has imposed exemplary penalty of 50 per cent extra of the cost of the plot for restoration of plots, contrary to the previous practice of charging only a nominal fee of Re. 1 per sq. metre; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government to redress the genuine hardship caused to the plot-holders?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) No, Sir. No allotment has been cancelled on mere technical grounds.

(b) In accordance with the terms of offer, if the lease deed is not executed within one year, the allotment stands automatically cancelled, subject to certain conditions. As cancellation would deprive a person of an allotment of a plot, the D.D.A. have taken a policy decision to restore such allotment on a penalty equal to 50 per cent of the original premium.

(c) The circumstances do not warrant Government intervention.

### Funds for Integrated Rural Development Programme

2964. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States and the respective quantum of sums surrendered during 1978-79 as a result of tardy implementation of the centrally sponsored Integrated Rural Development Programme; and

| B.E.  |  |
|---|--|
| SFDA Provision for IRDP .                   |  |
| DPAP provision for IRDP .                   |  |
| CAD provision . . . . .                     |  |
| Scheme of Area Planning for full employment |  |

(b) The implementation of the programme is largely the responsibility of the State Governments. This is being monitored through a high Powered State Level Coordination Committee constituted by the States and the Union Territories. The States are constantly reviewing the progress of implementation with the Project Officers at the district level, and also holding talks with banks so that the flow of institutional finance which is necessary for the successful implementation of the programme on adequate scale is ensured. Government of India's officers are touring the States with a view to acquainting themselves with the problems of the States in the implementation of the programme. A meeting of State Level officers dealing with the programme had been held on 21st February, 1979 to discuss the problems in the implementation of the programme and improve the pace of implementation of the programme. In view of the importance of the institutional finance for the programme the Prime Minister held a meeting with the Chairmen of the Nationalised

(b) the action taken by Government to ensure full utilisation of the funds allotted for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The States do not surrender any amount under the Centrally sponsored I.R.D.P. Taking into account the pace of utilisation of funds, the Department of Rural Development submitted proposals for Revised Estimates for the current year for the IRD Programmes, the details of which are as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

|              | R.E.  | Amount surrendered |
|--------------|-------|--------------------|
| 1978-79      | 1978  |                    |
| 50.00        | 41.00 | 9.00               |
| 12.88        | 10.00 | 2.88               |
| No surrender |       |                    |
| 20.00        | 7.45  | 12.55              |

Banks and requested the banks to provide adequate support by way of credit for the programme. Necessary instructions have also been issued to the Nationalised Commercial banks by the Reserve Bank of India. The programme is being constantly monitored at the State and the Central levels.

### Review of Policy on Sugar Decontrol

2965. SHRI C. R. MAHATA:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government are reconsidering its policy on sugar decontrol as described by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Sugar was decontrolled only on 16th August, 1978. The Government are closely watching the production, distribution and prices of sugar. No major change in the policy of decontrol is contemplated at present.

### Improvement of Telephone facilities in Rural Areas

2966. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the steps Govern-

ment are taking to improve telephone facilities in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): The Government is pursuing a liberal policy to extend telephone facilities in the rural areas of the country. Normally telephone facilities are provided if the schemes are financially viable, but in case of rural areas they are being provided even on loss basis in certain selected categories of stations. A copy of the current policy in this regard is enclosed.

### Statement I

#### Policy for Provision of PCOs. on Loss

| Categories of Stations  | Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.  |
|---|--|
| (1) District Headquarters<br>(2) Sub Divisional Headquarters<br>(3) Tehsil Headquarters<br>(4) Sub Tehsil Headquarters<br>(5) Block Headquarters<br>(6) Places with a population of 5,000 or more in ordinary areas & 2,500 or more in backward or Hilly areas. | Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue.   |
| (7) Places with Police Stations under the charge of an officer of the rank of Sub Inspector of Police or above.   | The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.  |
| (8) Out of the way places   | (a) Should be beyond 40 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing exchange.<br>(b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 5% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas. |
| (9) Tourist/pilgrimage centres/agricultural/irrigation/power project sites/townships.   | The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.   |
| (10) All other stations   | On the basis of financial viability or in the case of loss on rent and guarantee basis.  |

**NOTE :** For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should be taken into account and not that of a group of villages within a radius of 10 Kms. from a central village, can be considered. No two Public Telephones can be opened under this relaxed condition within a distance of 10 Kms. from each other.



काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम में सुधार

2967. श्री सीठा लाल पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'काम के बदले अनाज' योजना के अच्छे परिणामों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार उसमें और सुधार करने तथा उसे और अधिक उपयोगी बनाने का है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार 'काम के बदले अनाज' योजना के साथ साथ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए निर्माण कार्यों के लिए, वस्तुओं के बदले अनाज को भी क्रियान्वित करेगी तथा क्या इस योजना को शहरों की कच्ची बस्तियों तथा अधिकांशतः अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति की जनसंख्या वाले क्षेत्रों में भी लागू किया जायेगा और यदि हाँ, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ। कार्यक्रम की लगातार पूनरीक्षा की जा रही है और कार्यान्वयन में प्राप्त अनुभव के आधार पर आवश्यक संशोधन तथा सुधार किए जाते हैं।

(ख) फिलहाल काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम केवल खाद्यान्नों, मुख्य रूप से गेहूँ तथा चावल पर आधारित है और यह कार्यक्रम केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए है।

#### Developmental Aid to Metropolitan Cities

2968. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given general or/and special financial assis-

tance to metropolitan and other major municipal authorities in the country for one or more projects of urban development, housing, slum clearance-cum-improvement, etc. during the years 1976, 1977 and 1978;

(b) if so, full facts thereof; and

(c) whether Government are effecting changes, if any, in this policy of helping the urban developmental authorities in executing their various projects?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) It is presumed that reference is to the Central financial assistance given under the Scheme of Integrated Urban Development. Such assistance is given to the State Governments for approved Development Projects including slum improvement etc., in selected cities. The assistance is being given since 1974.

(b) The details of assistance given to various State Governments during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 are given in the attached statement.

(c) The changes in the policy were effected in 1978 by enlarging the scope of the Scheme by providing for projects aimed at improving the living conditions of the population with the urban poor as the target group and by including cities with a population over 50,000. No further changes are under contemplation.

#### Statement

Statement indicating the amount sanctioned to various States during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 under the Integrated Urban Development Programme.

sanctioned to various States during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 under the Integrated Urban Development Programme.

(Amount sanctioned Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Name of the States | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 |
|---------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1       | 2                  | 3       | 4       | 5       |
| 1.      | Madhya Pradesh     | 150     | 220     | 244     |
| 2.      | Punjab             | 75      | 160     | 279     |
| 3.      | Kerala             | 60      | 60      | 80      |



| 1     | 2              | 3    | 4    | 5       |
|-------|----------------|------|------|---------|
| 4.    | Uttar Pradesh  | 161  | 127  | 51      |
| 5.    | Andhra Pradesh | 178  | 191  | 371.38  |
| 6.    | West Bengal    | 650  | 840  | 1050    |
| 7.    | Gujarat        | 35   | 85   | 117     |
| 8.    | Karnataka      | ..   | 30   | 170     |
| 9.    | Maharashtra    | 315  | 1100 | 592     |
| 10.   | Tamil Nadu     | 265  | 112  | 462     |
| TOTAL |                | 1889 | 2925 | 3416.38 |

**Special Funds for Programme and Project during International Year of Child**

2969. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 830 on 26th February, 1979 regarding Time bound programme for economic, social, educational and cultural development of children during I.Y.C. and state:

(a) whether Government have allocated special funds for the said programmes and projects throughout the year and the country; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For the years 1979-80, following allocations for various child welfare programmes have been proposed:—

| Programme  | Allocation<br>(Rs. in lakhs) |
|--|------------------------------|
| Integrated Child Development Services                | 574.50                       |
| Balwadi Nutrition Programme                          | 175.00                       |
| Services for Children in Need of Care and Protection | 50.00                        |
| Creches for working and Ailing Women's Children      | 75.00                        |

Apart from this, an overall allocation of Rs. 60 crores has been proposed by Ministry of Works and Housing under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Department of Rural Development has also proposed provision of Rs. 269.68 lakhs for the Intensive Development Programme for the year 1979-80 for further improv-

ing the nutritional status of children in the rural areas. Department of Food has also provided a sum of Rs. 369.00 lakhs for various nutrition programmes in their budget for 1979-80. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has kept a budget provision of Rs. 605 lakhs for special maternal and child health schemes during the year 1979-80. Planning Commission

have agreed to earmark a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakh in the Annual Plan of the Department of Social Welfare for 1979-80, for giving publicity to IYC programmes.

State Governments have also been requested to incorporate in their Annual Plans and budgets, funds for IYC programmes directed towards welfare and development of children.

#### Grants for Research in Agricultural Universities

2970. PROFESSOR P. G. MAVA-LANKAR:

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are giving, through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, regular and even increasing financial grants to one or more Agricultural Universities in the country for strengthening agricultural education;

(b) if so, broad details thereof; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir, all the 21 Agricultural Universities established so far in the country are being assisted through the ICAR under the scheme for establishment and development of agricultural universities.

(b) The main objective of this scheme is to assist the State Governments to establish and develop service-oriented, Agricultural Universities with a view to (i) improve the quality and relevance of agricultural education, (ii) create research capabilities both for fundamental and applied research to generate appropriate production processing and utilisation technologies, (ii) develop new methodologies for speedy transfer of research results to farms and farm fami-

lies and (iv) to provide competent trained man powers at each level specialists, professionals, technician and extension workers.

Starting with the establishment of the first Agricultural University at Pant Nagar in 1960 there are at present 21 Agricultural Universities in the country. Depending on the year of establishment, quality of and quantum of state support, these universities are at different stages of development and the range of variability is considerable. In view of the high priority given to agricultural research and training to support agricultural development programmes during Sixth Plan, the objective would be to bring the existing agricultural universities to an optimum functional stage as early as possible. More specifically the objectives are:—

(i) To help agricultural universities to develop basic infrastructure in terms of building, equipment laboratories, libraries, workshops, pilot plans, experimental stations, hostels and staff quarters etc.

(ii) To provide incentive to introduce education reforms to strengthen practical training content, to start new departments of teaching and research to re-orient the current courses and curricula and to meet the demand for diversification of professional manpower to suit the needs of agricultural development.

(iii) To provide assistance for the establishment of 'centres of advanced studies' or 'Centres of Excellence', to train specialists and to reduce our dependence on foreign institutions for advanced training.

(iv) To strengthen extension training facilities and programmes by providing training units, communi-

cations centres, transport for mobility and facilities for correspondence courses.

(v) To attract and retain highly qualified teachers and research workers at agricultural universities by providing incentives such as enhanced salaries (latest UGC pay scales), inservice advanced training, better opportunities for career advancement, awards for outstanding performance and better amenities and working conditions.

(vi) To create manpower planning placement and self-evaluation units at the agricultural universities to relate education planning to manpower needs and to ensure efficient utilisation of resources.

(vii) To provide specific incentives to develop inter-institutional and regional collaboration in the field of agricultural education and training.

(viii) To enable agricultural universities to contribute towards the implementation of adult education and non-formal programmes in their respective service area.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Telephone facilities in Rural Areas of Gujarat**

2971. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facility of telephonic communications is being extended

to various rural and country side regions in Gujarat, particularly in the Gandhi Nagar and Ahmedabad districts therein, during the last three years;

(b) if so, broad details thereof;

(c) whether telephone facilities are going to be further extended in the rural regions all over the country;

(d) if so, how and when; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (d). The Department has evolved a liberal policy to provide telephone facilities in the rural areas all over the country. The details of the policy are given at attached statement I. According to this policy it is proposed to open 15,000 public telephones all over the country including Gujarat during the current plan period 1978-83. The progress of providing telephone facility in Gujarat State, Ahmedabad District and Gandhinagar district during the period 1976-77, 77-78 and 78-79 (upto 31-1-79) is given in the attached statement II. As regards Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar districts a statement showing the provision of telephone facilities at places covered by the policy of the Department on the subject is shown in attached statement III.

(e) Question does not arise.

#### **Statement I**

Policy for provision of PCOs on Loss

#### **Categories of Stations**

#### **Condition for provision of Public Call Offices**

- (1) District Headquarters.
- (2) Sub Divisional Headquarters.
- (3) Tehsil Headquarters.
- (4) Sub Tehsil Headquarters.
- (5) Block Headquarters.
- (6) Places with a population of 5,000 or more in ordinary areas and 2,500 or more in Backward or Hilly areas.

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue.

| Categories of Stations  | Condition for provision of Public C II Offices  |
|---|---|
| (7) Places with Police Stations under the charge of an officer of the rank of Sub-Inspector of Police or above. | The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.   |
| (8) Out of the way places   | (a) Should be beyond 40 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing exchange.<br>(b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas 15% of ARE in backward areas ; and 10% ARE in hilly areas. |
| (9) Tourist/pilgrimage centres/agricultural/irrigation/power project sites/townships.                           | The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas. 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.  |
| (10) All other stations   | On the basis of financial viability or in the case of loss on rent and guarantee basis.   |

NOTE: For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should be taken into account and not that of a group of villages within a radius of 10 Kms. from a central village, can be considered. No two Public Telephones can be opened under this relaxed condition within a distance of 10 Kms. from each other.

### Statement II

Statement showing progress of providing Telephone facility in Gujarat during the period 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79.

| Facilities provided             | Gujarat State |       |       | Ahme dabad Distt. |       |       | Gandhinagar Distt. |       |       |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|
|                                 | 76-77         | 77-78 | 78-79 | 76-77             | 77-78 | 78-79 | 76-77              | 77-78 | 78-79 |
| Telephone Exchanges             | 36            | 31    | 19*   | —                 | 1     | 1     | —                  | 1     | —*    |
| Long Distance Public Telephones | 31            | 210   | 57    | —                 | —     | —     | —                  | 1     | —     |
| Local Public Telephones         | 9             | 55    | 40    | —                 | —     | —     | —                  | —     | —     |

\*Figures upto 31-1-79

**Statement III**

*Statement showing provision of Telephone Facility at category stations covered by the policy of the Department on the subject.*

Ahmedabad

Gandhinagar

| Category Station                            | Total No. | No. provided with telephone facility | Total No.                                     | No. provided with telephone facility                                    |
|---|-----------|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. District Headquarters                    | 1         | 1                                    | 1   | 1   |
| 2. Sub Divisional headquarters              | 3         | 3                                    | 1   | 1   |
| 3. Taluka Headquarters                      | 7         | 7                                    | 1   | 1   |
| 4. Places with 5,000 population or more     | 25        | 25                                   | 10  | 7   |
|   |           |                                      |   | Remaining 3 places (Unava, Kolvada and Unwasad to be provided in 78-79. |
| 5. Block Headquarters                       | 1         | 1                                    | 1   | 4   |
| 6. Police stations under the charge of S.I. | 17        | 16                                   | On places Vithapur to be provided in 1978-79. |   |
| 7. Tourist Centres                          | 1         | 1                                    | —   | —   |
| 8. Agriculture/irrigation projects          | —         | —                                    | —   | —   |

NOTE :— Stations under earlier categories are excluded from the list in the later categories.

#### Ad-hoc Employees in Delhi Milk Scheme

2972. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4412 on 27th March, 1978 regarding Employees on ad-hoc basis in Delhi Milk Scheme and state:

(a) the steps taken for regularisation of the ad-hoc appointments of 490 employees in Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) whether certain section Managers who had been holding Ad-hoc

appointments for 5 to 10 years have recently been recruited to lower posts; and

(c) if so, the reasons and justifications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Out of 490 ad-hoc appointments as in March, 1978, so far it has been possible to regularise 20 ad-hoc appointments. In addition, the cases for the regularisation of 59 ad-hoc appointments are under process. In respect of the remaining ad-hoc appointments steps are being taken to finalise the Recruitment Rules and to complete the enquiries in res-

pect of individuals against whom vigilance cases are pending.

(b). Yes, Sir. Certain Section Managers who were not approved for selection have been reverted.

(c) According to the notified Recruitment Rules, the post of Section Manager/Manager, MC&CC in the DMS is 'SELECTION POST'. Whereas the ad-hoc appointments were made purely on seniority basis, the cases of all incumbents holding the post of Section Managers/Managers, MC&CC on ad-hoc basis were considered by the Departmental Promotion Committee (Group B) and only such incumbents who were approved by the Departmental Promotion Committee for regularisation on merit, have been regularised in the posts and the other incumbents whose regular appointment was not approved by the DPC have been reverted to the lower posts that were held by them prior to their ad-hoc appointment in the post of Section Manager/Manager, MC&CC.

**कश्मीरी बाग किशन गंज दिल्ली**

\*973. श्री शिव नारायण सरसूनिया : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मकान नं० 431, कश्मीरी बाग, किशनगंज, दिल्ली पुनर्वास विभाग की सम्पत्ति है ;

(ख) उसकी कितनी कीमत है और उसमें कितने किरायेदार हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक किरायेदार से कितना किराया वसूल किया जाता है ; और

(ग) क्या मकान को नीलाम कर दिया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो कब और कितनी धनराशि के लिए ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) यह सम्पत्ति जो मुद्रावजा पूल की थी अब हस्तान्तरित की जा चुकी है ।

(ख) हस्तान्तरण के समय सम्पत्ति का मूल्य 4034/- रुपये था; इसमें तीन किराएदार थे और मासिक किराया 5.75 रुपये, 4.50 रुपये और 3.81 रुपये आका गया था ।

(ग) मकान को नीलाम नहीं किया गया था बल्कि उसे अक्टूबर, 1959 में 4034/- रुपये के मूल्य पर उस एकमात्र कब्जेदार विस्थापित व्यक्ति को हस्तान्तरित किया गया था जो नियमों के अधीन इस हस्तान्तरण का पात्र था ।

**दिल्ली में खोले गए सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र**

2974. श्री शिव नारायण सरसूनिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974-75 तथा 1975-76 में दिल्ली में कितने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोले गए;

(ख) क्या प्रत्येक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र पर एक अतिरिक्त फोन उपकरण भी रखा गया था; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या ऐसा करना नियमानुसार था ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) वर्ष 1974-75 और 1975-76 के दौरान खोले गए सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

1974-75—201

1975-76—362

(ख) और (ग). प्रत्येक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र पर एक अतिरिक्त टेलीफोन उपकरण नहीं रखा गया था । अटेंडेंट टाइप सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों पर हो इस प्रकार के अतिरिक्त टेलीफोन रखने का प्रावधान है ।

### Re-Classification of Government Quarters

2975. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6305 on the 10th April, 1978 regarding re-classification of Government Quarters and state reasons for re-classification of Government accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): The reasons for reclassification

tion of Government accommodation are:

(a) Revision of pay-scales of Government employees.

(b) Decision of the Government to restrict the plinth areas of various residences in order to enable it to construct more houses within the available resources to meet the housing needs of a large number of Government employees.

The existing residences would be reclassified on the basis of revised plinth areas in phases.

### National Professorship to Dr. Ramesh Chandra Mazumdar

2976. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of appointing Dr. Ramesh Chandra Mazumdar, the most eminent historian of India as a National Professor;

(b) whether this question is pending before the Ministry for more than a year and a half;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in taking a final decision regarding the matter;

(d) whether Dr. Mazumdar is now 91 years and still he is devoting on an average 8 to 9 hours a day for doing research work in history; and

(e) if so, whether inordinate delay in appointing him as a National Professor may be of no use if an early decision is not taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (e). The Schemes of National Professorship is still under review. It is hoped to complete the review soon.

### ग्रहमदाबाद टेलीफोन सर्किल में भर्ती

2977. श्री छोटू भाई गायित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रहमदाबाद टेलीफोन सर्किल के प्रत्येक डिवीजन में मार्च, 1977 से 31 जनवरी, 1979 की अवधि के दौरान भर्ती किए गए कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों के लिए कितना कोटा आरक्षित रखा गया है और कितनी मात्रा में कोटा पूरा किया गया; और

(ग) यदि कोटा पूरा नहीं किया गया तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और कोटा पूरा करने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुञ्जदेव साय) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है जिसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

### Taking Over of Mountaineering Institutes

2978. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government of India to take over all mountaineering institutes in the country; and

(b) if so, what would be the constitution of its governing body?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

### Demand for Restoration of Text Books at Conference of Indian History Congress

2979. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR;

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of the Indian History Congress held in Orissa

has strongly criticised the withdrawal of certain History books prepared by NCERT;

(b) whether the Conference has demanded the restoration of these books; and

(c) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The 39th Conference of the Indian History Congress held at Hyderabad (not in Orissa) in December, 1978 passed a resolution criticising Government's decision to withdraw some history books prepared by the NCERT.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A copy of the resolution is attached. (Statement). Only one book "Ancient India" by Prof. R. S. Sharma has been withdrawn by the Central Board of Secondary Education. This decision was taken after very careful consideration and Government do not propose reconsidering the issue.

#### Statement

#### RESOLUTION

Conscious of the importance of transmitting a correct and balanced portrayal of our country's past to school and college students, the Indian History Congress has consistently held that the Government of India should refrain from extending their patronage to communal and biased text-books. The Congress at its last session had to raise its voice in strong protest when the Government of India began to contemplate the withdrawal of certain history school text-books, for the sole reason that they did not conform to the communal viewpoint of history.

The Congress is gratified that its resolution received widespread support from historians, educationists and people all over the country and from the

press and in Parliament. It is a matter of great regret, however, that the Government of India have persisted in their attitude. Central Board of Higher Secondary School Education have now withdrawn one of the offending text-books from the syllabi; and there is every reason to expect that the other books too will be similarly removed.

The Congress considers this a much wider issue than the inclusion or exclusion of certain text-books from School and College syllabi. It is a question of whether a ban is to be placed on books embodying balanced, scientific and secular views. It is also becoming clear that the attack on the text-books is part of a wider attempt to promote communal and chauvinistic writing by extension and manipulation of official patronage, reconstitution of bodies and committees, etc.

The History Congress is of firm opinion that it is the duty of all historians and other citizens to defend our scientific and secular traditions and that unremitting effort must continue to prevail upon the Government of India to reverse its policy in this regard. It is confident that given such effort, it would be possible to secure a reversal of the action taken against the History text-books and obtain/greater respect of the freedom of expression for all people, including historians.

#### New Scheme of Special Benefit for Rural Poor

2980. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT:  
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether some of the important centrally sponsored schemes of rural development are being discontinued from 1979-80 and some new schemes for providing special benefit to the



rural poor have been formulated for transforming rural economy and creating massive employment;

(b) if so, important feature of central sector schemes such as objective, scope coverage allocation of funds, State-wise expenditure incurred during 1977-78 and the anticipated expenditure during 1978-79; and

(c) whether performance of schemes suffered a set back during 1977-78 and 1978-79 due to uncertainty regarding continuation of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No scheme of national importance from the centrally sponsored Rural Development schemes is being discontinued from 1979-80. No new schemes for providing special benefit to the rural poor have been formulated for transforming rural economy and creating massive employment.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

समानान्तर संचार व्यवस्था

2981. श्री यादवेन्द्र दत्त :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री श्याम लाल धुबें :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कुछ लोगों द्वारा चलाई जा रही समानान्तर संचार व्यवस्था की जानकारी मिली है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई का व्यौरा क्या है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद कुशदेव साय) : (क) पाटियों/एजेंसियों द्वारा भारतीय डाकघर नियम, 1898 का उल्लंघन करके, पत्र प्रेषण के कुछ मामले सरकार की जानकारी में आये हैं।

(ख) अपराधी पाटियों के विरुद्ध उपर्युक्त विधि न्यायालयों में उनके खिलाफ कानूनी कार्रवाई करने के लिए मामले दर्ज कराये गये हैं।

गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में भारतीय डाक निगम के गोदामों का निर्माण

2982. श्री यादवेन्द्र दत्त :

श्री श्याम लाल मुक्त :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय डाक निगम ने गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में नये गोदामों का निर्माण करना स्वीकार कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनमें से कितने गोदाम दिसम्बर, 1978 तक नहीं बनाये गये थे, वे कहां कहां और कब तक बनाये जाने थे और अब वे

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

कृषि सम्बन्धी नवीनतम तकनीकी जानकारी के लिए आदिवासियों को प्रशिक्षण देना

2983. श्री सुभाष आहुजा :

श्री अश्वन सिंह ठाकुर :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आदिवासी किसानों को कृषि के क्षेत्र में आधुनिक तकनीकी जानकारी प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से गत दो वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयत्न किए गये ताकि वे इन तकनीकों को अपने कृषि-कार्यों में उपयोग में ला सकें और

(ख) इन प्रयासों का व्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) निम्नलिखित प्रयास किए गए हैं:—

1. आदिवासी जिलों में 31 कृषक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित किये गए हैं।
2. आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में 5 कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र स्थापित किये गए हैं।
3. इन क्षेत्रों में 2 परिवालन अनुसंधान परियोजनायें शुरू की गई हैं।
4. आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश और उड़ीसा में 8 आदिवासी विकास एजेंसियां स्थापित की गई हैं।
5. 9 राज्यों में "प्रशिक्षण तथा भ्रमण प्रणाली" नामक पुनर्गठित कृषि विस्तार प्रणाली शुरू की गई है। इस कार्यक्रम में आदिवासी जिले भी शामिल हैं।

(ख) 1. कृषि की तकनीकी जानकारी, कृषक प्रशिक्षण और शिक्षा के माध्यम से विशिष्ट कृषि पाठ्यक्रमों में 5 दिन के प्रशिक्षण आयोजित करके कृषकों/कृषि महिलाओं को दी जाती है। प्रत्येक संस्थान में एक वर्ष में ऐसे 20 पाठ्यक्रम आयोजित किये जाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, कृषकों को उनके गांवों में 100 प्रशिक्षण शिविरों के आयोजन द्वारा चलते-फिरते दलों, प्रशिक्षण और प्रदर्शनों द्वारा भी जानकारी दी जाती है। प्रत्येक जिले में प्रौद्योगिकी के ज्ञान के प्रसारण के लिये कृषकों/कृषक महिलाओं के 300 चची-मण्डलों का आयोजन किया जाता है।

2. कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों का अपने निकट के किसी एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय अथवा केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान के साथ औपचारिक रूप से सम्पर्क होता है। वे कार्य अनुभव के माध्यम से किसानों को प्रशिक्षण देते हैं। किसान इन संस्थानों में उन कार्यों का अभ्यास करते हैं जिनके उन्हें अपने खेतों में कार्य रूप देने की अपेक्षा की जाती है।

3. उन क्षेत्रों में परिचालन अनुसंधान परियोजनायें शुरू की गई हैं जहाँ वैज्ञानिक समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। परियोजना का उद्देश्य, उसे 4 गांवों के समूह अथवा पनधारा क्षेत्रों में आदिवासी कृषकों को नई कृषि प्रौद्योगिकी का अपना और प्रदर्शन करना है। किसानों को वैज्ञानिक प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रदर्शन करने के लिये क्षेत्र दिवसों का आयोजन किया जाता है।

4. आदिवासी क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश और उड़ीसा में 8 आदिवासी विकास एजेंसियों का पता लगाया गया है। इन एजेंसियों के आर्थिक विकास कार्यक्रम में अन्य बातों के साथ साथ कृषि प्रणालियों को सुधारने में आदिवासियों को प्रशिक्षण देना शामिल है।

5. "प्रशिक्षण तथा भ्रमण प्रणाली" नामक पुनर्गठित कृषि विस्तार असम, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान और पश्चिम बंगाल में क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। इस प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत, यह सुनिश्चित किया जा रहा है कि विस्तार कार्यकर्ता निश्चित दिनों में इस क्षेत्र के गांवों का दौरा करें और कृषकों के खेतों पर ही उनको प्रशिक्षण दें। विस्तार कार्यकर्ताओं को, कृषि में अपनी तकनीकी दक्षता का विकास करने और उसे किसानों तक पहुंचाने के लिये नियमित आधार पर प्रशिक्षण किया जा रहा है।

**राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद् द्वारा आकाशवाणी के अभिलेखागारों का उपयोग**

2984. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद् का आकाशवाणी के साथ कोई समझौता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सब है कि राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद् आकाशवाणी के अभिलेखागारों का उपयोग कर रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इनका किस प्रकार प्रयोग किया जाता है और उन पर कितना मासिक व्यय किया जाता है ; और

(घ) यह समझौता कब तक चलता रहेगा और इसके लिए अन्तिम तारीख क्या है ?

**शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री**

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् के निदेशक के अनुरोध पर महानिदेशक, आकाशवाणी ने आकाशवाणी के अभिलेखागार सम्बन्धी सामग्री का उपयोग करके, शैक्षिक प्रयोजनों के लिए रा० 0 प्र० 0 प्र० 0 में एक श्रव्य टेप पुस्तकालय विकसित करने में सहयोग देने के लिए अपनी सहमति दे दी है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) अभिलेखागार सम्बन्धी सामग्री का शैक्षिक रेडियो कार्यक्रम तैयार करने में प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। 1978-79 के लिए स्टॉक के वास्ते नियत मासिक पारिश्रमिक और कार्यक्रम निर्माण लागत सहित परियोजना पर होने वाला मासिक खर्च लगभग 8,900 रुपये है।

(घ) आकाशवाणी के साथ सहयोग समाप्ति के लिए कोई निर्धारित तारीख नहीं है तथापि, यह परियोजना 1-3-1976 से चार वर्षों की अवधि के लिए प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर चलाई जा रही है।

**दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना**

2985. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समूची दिल्ली को दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अधीन दूध मिल रहा है ;

(ख) दूध के काडों का बितरण करने सम्बन्धी नियम क्या हैं और क्या प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को काडें मिल गये हैं ; और

(ग) इस योजना के विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) :** (क) जी हां।

(ख) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना 1-4-77 से दूध सम्भालने की अपनी इष्टतम क्षमता तक पहुंच चुकी है, अतः दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने दुग्ध काई जारी करने हेतु नये प्रशंनान्त्रों का पंजीकरण करना बन्द कर दिया है।

(ग) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा संसाधित दूध की प्रभावी सम्भाल को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए दीर्घकालिक उद्देश्य को दृष्टि में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय डेरी परिसर में 100 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से व्यापक रूप से नवीकरण कार्य पहले ही शुरू हो चुका है। आशा है कि नवीकरण से दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना की कार्यकुशलता में सुधार होगा।

### राज्यों में प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम

2986. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रौढ़ शिक्षा का जो कार्यक्रम 2 अक्टूबर, 1978 से समूचे देश में आरम्भ किया गया था उसके अन्तर्गत किन किन राज्यों ने आभासकीय संस्थाओं को यह कार्य सौंपा है और 2 अक्टूबर, 1978 से 31 जनवरी, 1979 के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य में प्रत्येक आभासकीय संस्था को कितनी कितनी घन राशि दी गई;

(ख) क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के लिए दी गई राशि का सदुपयोग हो रहा है कोई व्यवस्था की गई है अथवा नहीं; और

(ग) क्या कोई ऐसे राज्य हैं जिनमें प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम जनवरी, 1979 के अन्त तक आरम्भ नहीं किये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं और वहां उक्त कार्यक्रम शुरू न किये जाने का कारण है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा) : (क) जुलाई, 1978 को हुए शिक्षा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन द्वारा अनुमोदित 1978-83 योजना के लिए प्रौढ़ शिक्षा पर कार्यदल की सिफारिशों के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए स्वीच्छिक संगठनों को भूमिका बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण है। प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों को चलाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता के लिए स्वीच्छिक एजेंसियों के प्राबलता पर राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से भरोसा जरूरी है। स्वीच्छिक एजेंसियों को जिनके मामलों को 2-10-78 से 31-1-1979 तक के बीच अनुमोदित किया गया है, समा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है। [बन्धालब में बंधा गया। देखिए संख्या एल-टी-4086 /79]।

(ख) प्रत्येक स्वीच्छिक एजेंसी, जिसकी परियोजना अनुमोदित कर दी गई है, को परियोजना की प्रगति के बारे में आबद्धिक रिपोर्ट तथा परीक्षित लेखों का विवरण देना जरूरी है। राज्य सरकारों से परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी करने की आशा की जाती है। किसी राज्य में कार्यक्रम के काफी

विस्तार हो जाने के बाद, स्वतन्त्र विशेषज्ञ एजेंसियों से उसका मूल्यांकन कराने का भी प्रस्ताव है। सरदार पटेल आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक अनुसंधान संस्थान, अहमदाबाद द्वारा गुजरात में 47 स्वीच्छिक एजेंसियों का इस प्रकार का मूल्यांकन पहले ही किया जा चुका है।

(ग) सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेश में कार्य शुरू किया जा चुका है।

### Change in Pattern of Land Ownership

2987. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey in the country to know the changing pattern of land ownership as a result of land reforms on the basis of the sizes of land owned by people;

(b) if so, details regarding the different categories of people and what percentage of land is owned by each category (State-wise details);

(c) the number of landless people in 1951-52, 1961-62, 1971-72 and 1977-78; and

(d) the total surplus land available in each State in the years mentioned above and the progress of the distribution of those lands?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Changes in pattern of Land Ownership are determined, besides land reforms, by a variety of other factors such as the law of inheritance, transfer, sale, partition, etc. While information on the size distribution of holdings is available and collected in the course of the Agricultural Census, no study on the impact of land reforms on this distribution has been undertaken.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The information is given in the attached statement No. I.

(d) The latest information supplied by the State Governments is given in

the attached statement No. II. No realistic estimate of ceiling surplus land is available for the mid-fifties as the States were engaged in enacting ceiling legislation and the surplus could be

determined only after such legislation was enacted. The ceiling laws enacted in fifties and sixties were revised extensively after the National Guidelines were formulated in 1972.

#### Statement I

*Estimated number of Agricultural Labour Households without land.*

| (In millions)                           |   |                                  |                                   |
|---|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1st Agricultural Labour Enquiry 1950-51 | 2nd Agricultural Labour Enquiry 1956-57 | 1st Rural Labour Enquiry 1964-65 | 2nd Rural Labour Enquiry 19974-75 |
| 8.96                                    | 9.31                                    | 8.60                             | 10.53                             |

*No. of Agricultural Labourers in each Census year from 1951 to 1971 (according to the Census of India)*

| (in millions)   |      |      |      |
|---|------|------|------|
|   | 1951 | 1961 | 1971 |
| No. of Agricultural Labourers (with and without land) | 27.5 | 31.5 | 47.5 |

#### Statement II

*Statement showing Progress in the implementation of the ceiling laws reflecting the National Guidelines*

(areas in acres)

| State/Union Territories | As on    | Area estimated to be surplus | Area declared surplus | Area distributed |
|-------------------------|----------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1                       | 2        | 3                            | 4                     | 5                |
| Andhra Pradesh          | 31-12-78 | 12,84,718                    | 12,84,718             | 2,16,000         |
| Assam                   | 31-3-78  | 5,74,990                     | 5,74,990              | 3,03,752         |
| Bihar                   | 31-10-78 | 3,00,000                     | 2,34,046              | 1,30,990         |
| Gujarat                 | 31-12-78 | 65,000                       | 56,260                | Nil              |
| Haryana                 | 31-12-78 | 30,393                       | 10,111                | 28,609           |
| Himachal Pradesh        | 30-9-78  | 1,95,307                     | 87,141                | 4,143            |
| Jammu & Kashmir         | ..       | ..                           | ..                    | ..               |
| Karnataka               | 31-12-78 | 4,00,000                     | 1,24,235              | 37,033           |
| Kerala                  | 31-12-78 | 1,50,000                     | 1,14,471              | 44,998           |
| Madhya Pradesh          | 31-11-78 | 2,80,725                     | 2,80,725              | 22,116           |

| 1               | 2        | 3         | 4         | 5         |
|-----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Maharashtra .   | 31-10-78 | 3,70,650  | 3,62,407  | 2,79,709  |
| Manipur         | 31-12-78 | 2,685     | 111       | Nil       |
| Orissa          | 30-11-78 | 2,00,000  | 1,24,394  | 94,335    |
| Punjab          | 31-3-78  | 87,000    | 28,716    | 4,494     |
| Rajasthan       | 30-11-78 | 7,94,000  | 2,48,248  | 1,30,617  |
| Tamil Nadu .    | 31-12-78 | 1,91,422  | 40,887    | 31,218    |
| Tripura         | 31-12-78 | 5,074     | 2,464     | 458       |
| Uttar Pradesh   | 31-12-78 | 2,79,529  | 2,79,529  | 1,94,096  |
| West Bengal .   | 30-6-78  | 2,00,000  | 1,11,850  | 40,391    |
| Dadra & N. H.   | 31-12-78 | 9,390     | 8,967     | 3,192     |
| Delhi           | 31-12-78 | 1,500     | 807       | Nil       |
| Pondicherry .   | 31-12-78 | 3,012     | 2,042     | 791       |
| ALL INDIA . . . |          | 54,25,395 | 39,78,119 | 16,00,113 |

### **Inquiry against Vice-Chancellors of Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru Universities**

2988. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has completed the inquiry against the Vice-Chancellors of University of Delhi and former Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University;

(b) if so, what are the details of the findings of the inquiry; and

(c) what action has been taken over the inquiry report by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The Prime Minister conducted a preliminary enquiry into the complaints against Jawaharlal Nehru University about irregularities in the matter of admissions, appointment of teachers, termination of services of employees and arrest of

students, etc. Steps are being taken to initiate action on the various recommendations/suggestions made in the Report in consultation with the authorities concerned.

A similar enquiry is being conducted into the complaints against University of Delhi. The report of the enquiry has not yet been received.

### **Per Student Expenses by Central Universities**

2989. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the expenses incurred on one student per year by the Hill University, Shillong, Jawaharlal Nehru University and all other Central Universities;

(b) what is the total strength of the students in each Central University;

(c) how many professors, readers and lecturers and other employees are employed by each University;

(d) what specific steps Government propose to take to reduce the expenses by these Universities;

(e) is it a fact that inspite of so much expenditure, there is shortage of hostel accommodation in each Central University; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c). The strength of students, teachers and other employees in three of the seven Central Universities during 1978-79 is as follows:—

| University                    | No. of students | No. of teachers | No. of other employees |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Jawaharlal Nehru University   | 2,967           | 279             | 1,012                  |
| University of Hyderabad       | 476             | 72              | 286                    |
| North-Eastern Hill University | 480             | 87              | 431                    |

Information in respect of the remaining four Central Universities is still awaited and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) The Budget Estimates of Central Universities are examined carefully by the University authorities before submission to the University Grants Commission, one of whose functions is to inquire into the financial needs of the Central Universities and allocate and disburse grants to them for maintenance and development. Government as such do not directly come into the picture. However, allocations to University Grants Commission are made after taking into account need for economy.

(e) and (f). Provision of hostel accommodation is one of the numerous items of expenditure in a University, and shortage is unavoidable considering the increase in demand and limited financial resources available to the Central Universities for this purpose. Efforts are, however, always made to provide more hostel accommodation, subject to availability of funds.

#### Lease System in Delhi

2990. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been considering since long to abolish lease system in Delhi;

(b) if so, what decision has been taken by the Government;

(c) what are the reasons for the delay for not taking the final decision; and

(d) whether Government are aware of the fact that it was hte part of the manifesto of Janata Government during the elections?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No decision has yet been taken.

(c) The decision will have several important implications and will, therefore, be taken after considering all the pros and cons. Hence the delay.

(d) Yes, Sir.

#### Cost and Administrative set up of Schemes in International Year of Child

2991. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 830 on 26th February, 1979 regarding time bound programme for Economic, Social, Educational and

**Cultural Development of Children during I.Y.C. and state:**

(a) the estimated cost thereof; and

(b) the administrative set up proposed for implementation of the schemes?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI):** (a) For the year 1979-80, the estimated cost of various child welfare programmes has been proposed as under:—

| <i>Programme</i>                                     | <i>Allocation<br/>(Rs. in lakhs)</i> |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Integrated Child Development Services                | 574.50                               |
| Balwadi Nutrition Programme                          | 175.00                               |
| Services for Children in Need of Care and Protection | 50.00                                |
| Creches for working and Ailing Women's Children      | 75.00                                |

Apart from this, an allocation of Rs. 60.00 crores has been proposed by Ministry of Works and Housing under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Department of Rural Development has also proposed provision of Rs. 269.68 lakhs for the Applied Nutrition Programme and Rs. 361 lakhs for the Intensive Development Programme for the year 1979-80 for further improving the nutritional status of children in the rural areas. Department of Food has also provided a sum of Rs. 369.00 lakhs for various nutrition programmes in their budget for 1979-80. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has kept a budget provision of Rs. 605 lakhs for special maternal and child health schemes during the year 1979-80.

State Governments have also been requested to incorporate in their Annual Plans and budgets, funds for IYC pro-

grammes directed towards welfare and development of children.

(b) The National Children's Board under the presidentship of the Prime Minister which also acts as the National International Year of the Child Commission, Plans, reviews and supervises the activities and programmes connected with the IYC. Similarly, State IYC committees have also been set up to oversee implementation of IYC schemes at State/Union Territory level. As the Government of India level Department of Social Welfare acts as the Nodal Department, which is coordinating IYC programmes and activities being under taken by Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments/Union Territories and Voluntary Sector.

**Assistance sought by West Bengal for running Literacy Schools**

2992. **SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the extent of assistance sought by the Government of West Bengal by way of financial grants to voluntary agencies/organisations for running literacy schools as part of the national adult education programme;

(b) which are the voluntary agencies/organisations recommended by the State Government for the purpose of providing financial grants for running literacy schools in the State;

(c) how many literacy schools are being run at present by each of these organisations and what is the total number of adult illiterates covered by all these schools; and

(d) what is the total financial assistance so far given to each of these organisations for running adult literacy schools?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) to (d). The Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working

in the field of Adult Education is directly administered by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and funds under it are provided to voluntary agencies on the recommendations of the State Government/Union Territory Administrations.

The Government of West Bengal have not recommended proposals of any voluntary agency for providing grants under this scheme during 1978-79. Recently a communication was received from the State Government forwarding therewith a list of 205 voluntary agencies and requesting to place an amount of Rs. 45.73 lakhs at the disposal of the State Government for making a grant to these agencies. State Government have not forwarded any properly formulated project proposal and forms of applications of voluntary agencies together with necessary documents as is required under the Scheme. The State Government have, therefore, been advised to send the proposals of the concerned voluntary agencies in the prescribed form together with all necessary documents and their specific recommendations about the area of operation and capability of the agency to take up the proposed programme.

Under the Central scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies, only one agency i.e. Ananda Bhawan, Howrah is running 100 centres for which it was given grant by the Ministry. This organisation is being assisted by the Ministry from 1972-73 and the project is an on-going project. The application was received direct as the recommendation of the State Government was not necessary when grant-in-aid was started to this agency. The grant approved to this organisation is Rs. 92,200.

#### **Economical Limited on land Ceiling**

2993. **SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any statistical records regarding the economical limits of land ceiling proposed and implemented by various State Governments all over the country; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government believe the success of land ceiling as a progressive step for green revolution;

(c) whether the ceiling of lands are not fixed as the same level all over India but varies from State to State depending on the yielding capacity of the land; and

(d) if so, whether the Government have any idea about the proposed economical ceiling of lands to West Bengal both for the irrigated and non-irrigated areas?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BANALA):** (a) A statement showing the ceiling limits prescribed in the ceiling laws of different States is appended.

(b) Land ceiling result in greater equity in ownership of land and reduce concentration of the means of production with a small number of persons. Landless persons allotted surplus land will have the opportunity of increasing their presently low incomes. If they have adequate access to inputs, they are likely to cultivate the lands more intensively than bigger landowners and adopt new production technologies more enthusiastically.

(c) The ceiling limits differ from State to State and, generally speaking, vary within a State according to the quality of the land.

(d) The ceiling limit applicable in West Bengal is indicated in the appended statement.



**Statement***Maximum Limit for a Family of 5 Members as in various states Ceiling Laws.*

| Name of the State           | Maximum limit for a family of 5 members  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Andhra Pradesh .            | (i) Double crop wet land . . . . 10 to 18 acres<br>(ii) Wet Land other than double crop . 15 to 27 acres<br>(iii) Dry Land . . . . . 35 to 54 acres  |
| Assam . . . . .             | (approximately 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres) Plus the actual area of the orchard subject to a maximum of 15 bighas.  |
| Bihar . . . . .             | (i) Class I Land . . . . . 15 acres<br>(ii) Class II Land . . . . . 18 „<br>(iii) Class III Land . . . . . 25 „<br>(iv) Class IV Land . . . . . 30 „<br>(v) Class V Land . . . . . 37.50 „<br>(vi) Class VI Land . . . . . 45 „<br>Besides an area not exceeding 1 acre forming part of homestead and compact block/blocks not exceeding 3 acres as orchard or bansbari. |
| Gujarat . . . . .           | (i) Perennially irrigated land. . . . 10 to 18 acres<br>(ii) Seasonally irrigated land . . . . 15 to 27 „<br>(iii) Superior dry crop land . . . . . 20 to 36 „<br>(iv) Dry crop land . . . . . 30 to 54 „<br>In desert or hilly areas the 12½ increase can be allowed.   |
| Haryana . . . . .           | (i) Assured irrign. for two crops . . . 7.25 hec.<br>(ii) Assured irrigation for one crop . 10.9 „<br>(iii) All other lands including orchards . 21.8 „  |
| Himachal Pradesh . . . . .  | (i) Double crop land with assured irrigation. . . . . 10 acres.<br>(ii) Land with assured irrign. for one crop 15 acres.<br>(iii) Other lands including orchards . 30 „<br>(iv) Lands in certain specified hilly areas 70 „  |
| Jammu and Kashmir . . . . . | (i) Irrigated land . . . . . 16.8 acres<br>(ii) Un-irrigated lands . . . . . 22.2 „<br>(iii) All classes of land in Lakdhak . 19.2 „   |
| Karnataka . . . . .         | (i) A class land . . . . . 10 to 13 acres<br>(ii) B class land . . . . . 15 to 20 „  |

| Name of the State        | Maximum limit for a family of 5 members  |
|--------------------------|--|
|                          | (iii) C class land . . . . . 15 to 30 acres  |
|                          | (iv) D class land (dry land) . . . . . 54 „  |
| Kerala . . . . .         | For a family of up to 5 members . . . . . 10 Std. Acres or 12 to 15 acres.   |
| Manipur . . . . .        | (i) Class I land . . . . . 5 hectares.   |
|                          | (ii) Class II land . . . . . 6 „   |
| Maharashtra . . . . .    | (i) Land with assured irrigation capable of yielding at least two crops in a year 18 acres.                            |
|                          | (ii) With assured irrign. for crops . . . . . 27 „   |
|                          | (iii) Land irrigated seasonally by flow irrigation from Govt. or national source unassured water supply . . . . . 36 „ |
|                          | (iv) Dry crop land situated in the Bombay suburban and other specified districts . . . . . 36 „                        |
|                          | (v) Dry crop land not falling under any of the above . . . . . 54 „  |
| Madhya Pradesh . . . . . | (i) Land with assured irrign. for two crops 18 „   |
|                          | (ii) Land with assured irrign. one crop 27 „   |
|                          | (iii) Dry land . . . . . 54 „  |
| Orissa . . . . .         | (i) Class I land (2 crops) . . . . . 10 „  |
|                          | (ii) Class II land (1 crop) . . . . . 15 „   |
|                          | (iii) Class III land (Paddy Land) . . . . . 30 „   |
|                          | (iv) Any other land . . . . . 45 „   |
| Punjab . . . . .         | (i) Land with assured irrign. for two crops 7 hecets.  |
|                          | (ii) Land with assured irrign. for one crop 11 „   |
|                          | (iii) Land of other classes including banjar land . . . . . 21.8 „   |
| Rajasthan . . . . .      | (i) Land with assured irrign. for 2 crops 18 Acres.  |
|                          | (ii) Land with assured irrign. for 1 crop 27 „   |
|                          | (iii) Land under orchard existing on 28-7-72 . . . . . 54 „  |
|                          | (iv) Certain specified categories of land in fertile zone . . . . . 48 „   |
|                          | (v) Certain specified categories of land falling in semi-fertile zone . . . . . 54 „                                   |
|                          | (vi) Land falling in certain specified hilly zone . . . . . 54 „   |
|                          | (vii) Land not included in any of the above categories in semi-desert zone . . . . . 125 „                             |

| Name of the State     | Maximum limit for a family of 5 members   |
|-----------------------|---|
|                       | (viii) Land not included in the above falling in desert zone . . . . . 175 acres.   |
| Tamil Nadu . . . . .  | For a family of upto 5 members . . . . . 15 standard acres.<br>(1 Std. acre varying from 0.8 acre of wet land of best quality to 4 acres of dry land).  |
| Tripura . . . . .     | (i) Lunga or nal land . . . . . 4 hec.<br>(ii) Tilla land . . . . . 12 „  |
| U.P. . . . .          | (i) Irrigated land . . . . . 7.30 „<br>(ii) Unirrigated land . . . . . 10.95 „<br>(iii) Groove land . . . . . 18.25 „<br>(iv) Usar land . . . . . 18.25 „<br>(v) Unirrigated land in specified areas . . . . . 18.25 „  |
| West Bengal . . . . . | For a family of 5 members . . . . . 5 Std. hectares.<br>Besides orchard land upto two Std. hectares or the actual areas of the land in orchards whichever is less( 1Std. hec. equals to 1 hec. of irrigated area equals to 1.40 hec. of any other area and land under orchard). |

#### Wages of casual labour engaged by National Seeds Corporation

2994. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of casual labourers engaged on daily basis for regular and *ad hoc* type of works by the National Seeds Corporation State-wise, and its various offices all over India and range of services normally rendered by such daily rated workers;

(b) State-wise daily wages paid for male and female workers and the revisions in wages carried out during the past three years;

(c) whether daily wages paid to such workers by the NSC are lower than the approved minimum wages difference of wages; and

(d) the steps taken for upward revision of wages of casual workers in NSC?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House shortly.

#### Expenditure on additional irrigation Potentials during 1977-78

2995. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the year 1977-78 a target of 1.48 million hectares of additional irrigation potentials were set for the major, medium and minor irrigation projects, with an estimated outlay of Rs. 892 crores;

(b) if so, whether there have been substantial shortfalls in expenditures in several States *vis-a-vis* the outlays approved by the Centre for the programme; and

(c) if so, full details of the facts connected therewith, with particular reference to the shortfalls in different States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The target of additional irrigation potential from major and medium irrigation projects during 1977-78 was 1.48 million hectares. The outlay approved for 1977-78 for the major and medium irrigation programme was Rs. 863 crores. In addition, an advance plan assistance of Rs. 102.37 crores was also agreed to by the Government of India. Against this, the expenditure reported by the States was Rs. 892 crores. Details are given in the Statement.

The shortfall in expenditure was mainly in the case of Bihar, Haryana,

Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. In case of Bihar, as indicated by the State, funds sanctioned for major/medium projects had to be diverted under compelling circumstances to other Sectors such as flood control because of constraint of resources. In case of Haryana, Rs. 19 crores which was earmarked to be spent on works of Sutlej-Yamuna link project in Punjab portion, could not be utilised due to lack of agreement with Punjab regarding execution of this scheme. In case of Uttar Pradesh, outlay in the State Budget was about Rs. 10 crores less than what was approved. Even this reduced outlay could not be utilised fully during the year.

#### Statement

Major and Medium Irrigation Programme—

Programme and Performance during 1977-78.

(Rs. crores)

| Sl. No. | States/Union Territories.  | Approved Outlay |                              |             | Actual expenditure reported by States. |
|---------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------|--|
|         |                            | Outlay approved | Advance Plan Plan Assistance | Total       |  |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh . . . . .   | 103.32          | 4.00                         | 107.32      | 107.32                                 |
| 2.      | Assam . . . . .            | 7.40            | ..                           | 7.40        | 7.33                                   |
| 3.      | Bihar . . . . .            | 71.61           | 7.20                         | 78.81       | 70.94                                  |
| 4.      | Gujarat . . . . .          | 70.13           | 18.25                        | 88.38       | 88.25                                  |
| 5.      | Haryana . . . . .          | 48.64           | 6.00                         | 54.64       | 35.64                                  |
| 6.      | Himachal Pradesh . . . . . | 1.40            | ..                           | 1.40        | 0.85                                   |
| 7.      | Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .  | 11.95           | ..                           | 11.95       | 11.10                                  |
| 8.      | Karnataka . . . . .        | 46.88           | 6.14                         | 53.02       | 57.30                                  |
| 9.      | Kerala . . . . .           | 27.00           | 5.00                         | 32.00       | 32.00                                  |
| 10.     | Madhya Pradesh . . . . .   | 62.40           | 11.00                        | 73.40       | 74.90                                  |
| 11.     | Maharashtra . . . . .      | 114.39          | 20.75                        | 135.14      | 135.14 +                               |
|         |                            | 19.10(EGS)      |                              | 19.10(EGS)  | 11.00(EGS)                             |
| 12.     | Manipur . . . . .          | 5.70            | ..                           | 5.70        | 3.85                                   |
| 13.     | Meghalaya . . . . .        | 0.02            | ..                           | 0.02        | 0.02                                   |
| 14.     | Nagaland . . . . .         | ..              | ..                           | ..          | ..                                     |
| 15.     | Orissa . . . . .           | 24.60           | 5.00                         | 29.60       | 27.60                                  |
| 16.     | Punjab . . . . .           | 18.35           | 8.00                         | 26.35       | 25.99                                  |
| 17.     | Rajasthan . . . . .        | 53.30           | 5.00                         | 58.30       | 58.30                                  |
| 18.     | Sikkim . . . . .           | 0.35            | ..                           | 0.35        | 0.36                                   |
| 19.     | Tamil Nadu . . . . .       | 25.58           | ..                           | 25.58       | 15.12                                  |
| 20.     | Tripura . . . . .          | 0.06            | ..                           | 0.06        | 0.02                                   |
| 21.     | Uttar Pradesh . . . . .    | 126.54          | 1.03                         | 127.57      | 107.60                                 |
| 22.     | West Bengal . . . . .      | 18.16           | 5.00                         | 23.16       | 21.41                                  |
|         | TOTAL . . . . .            | 837.78          | 102.37                       | 940.18      | 875.04                                 |
|         |                            | +19.10(EGS)     |                              | +19.10(EGS) | +11.00(EGS)                            |
|         | Union Territories. . . . . | 6.20            | ..                           | 6.20        | 6.30                                   |
|         | TOTAL ALL INDIA . . . . .  | 843.98          | 102.37                       | 946.35      | 881.34                                 |
|         |                            | +19.10(EGS)     |                              | +19.10(EGS) | +11.00(EGS)                            |
|         | Say . . . . .              | 863             | 102                          | 965         | 892                                    |

### **Release of Loan by World Bank for Rajasthan canal**

2996. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank is reported to have refused to release loans worth Rs. 200 crores it had promised to provide for the Rajasthan Canal Project during 1978-79;

(b) if so, the reasons for such refusal; and

(c) the repercussions thereof and how do the Government propose to meet the situation arising therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Rajasthan Canal Command Area Development (Stage I Phase I) is already being financed by the World Bank with credit of \$83 million. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has shown interest in assisting phase 2 of stage I of this project.

### **Residual problems of rehabilitation**

2997. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any dialogues recently with the representatives of the State Governments of West Bengal and Tripura in matters relating to the financial assistances from the Centre for the speedy and effective completion of the residual problems of the rehabilitation of the displaced persons from East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) as assessed by the two State Governments concerned; and

(b) if so, the full facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) There has been no dialogue recently with the representatives of West Bengal and Tripura Governments. A proposal for additional financial assistance has, however, been received from the Government of Tripura in February, 1979.

(b) The Tripura Government's proposal seeks (i) reimbursement of full expenditure on the P. L. Home at Amtali and deferring of its transfer to the State Government; (ii) increase the scale of assistance to S.T. families from Rs. 7,900/- to Rs. 14,500/-; (iii) further financial assistance for 485 families already rehabilitated during 1975-77; and (iv) resettlement of 842 old families who had deserted the Camps at the time of dispersal to other States and had thus become ineligible for assistance.

### **Electrification of Resettlement colonies Delhi**

2998. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose that all the resettlement colonies in the capital should be electrified without the residents paying development charges;

(b) if so, the names of such colonies and details regarding its cost; and

(c) whether Government would also make arrangements for other civic amenities in these colonies?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Civic amenities such as community latrines, street lighting, drinking water, storm water drains, parks, shopping centres, milk booths, etc. already exist in the resettlement colonies.

### Districts without telephone facilities in Bihar

2999. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the district headquarters in the State of Bihar where telephone facilities have not been provided so far; and

(b) the necessary steps Government propose to provide telephone facilities for such districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) There is no district head-quarter in the State of Bihar where telephone facility is not provided at present.

(b) Question does not arise.

### Credit Utilisation by National seeds Corporation

3000. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the slow pace of credit utilisation by the National Seeds Corporation; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Out of the total World Bank credit of 41 million dollars, the credit to be utilised by the National Seeds Corporation is only to the extent of 0.59 million dollars for vegetable processing and packaging equipment. This portion of the credit could not be utilised because of the delay in the appointment of a Consultant on whose advice the required equipment was to be purchased. A Consultant is likely to be appointed soon. In the meanwhile the Corporation has floated global tenders for the purchase of the required equipment.

12 hrs.

### RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (मथुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा विशेषाधिकार का सवाल है, जो कि मैंने आपको लिख कर दिया है और आपसे बात भी की है ।

इस माननीय सदन के सदस्य श्री बीर यशवन्त जी को 10 तारीख को चण्डीगढ़ में किस तरह से अपमानित किया है, यह आपने भी प्रश्नकारों में पढ़ा होगा । चण्डीगढ़ में सरकारी नौकरशाहों की यह एक मिसाल नहीं है बल्कि लोक-सभा के सदस्यों का बारबार अपमान होता जाता है । मैं आपसे चाहूंगा कि आप इसका बड़ी सख्ती से नोटिस लें ।

मैं इस बात का भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि जैसे हवाई जहाज की टिकट लेकर हम जाते हैं, अगर किसी को पता लग जाये तो हवाई जहाज को भी मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट की वजह से हाईजैक कोई कर ले , . . . . . (व्यवधान) ।

MR. SPEAKER: I was looking into the matter. I am looking into the matter. There should be no debate on this. I am taking up the matter with the Law Minister.

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा : (गुरदासपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य का आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने इस प्रश्न को यहां उठाया है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अग्रवाल महोदय, जो वहां के चीफ कमिश्नर हैं, उन्होंने इस सारी चीज के लिए मुझ से लिखित क्षमा मांग ली है, इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि यह विषय आगे नहीं बढ़ना चाहिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am looking into the matter.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक मिनट और बोलना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने तो बोल दिया ।

### RE. THREATENING CALLS TO AN M.P.

श्री मोहन लाल पिपिल : (खुर्जा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक लैटर आपको कल लिखा है जिसमें मैंने आपको सूचित किया है कि कल मेरे घर में 3 बार टेलीफोन आया और उसमें कहा गया कि आप गरीबों, हरिजनों और दलितों के अफादार बनते हो, आपको जल्दी ही गोली मार दी जायेगी ।

पिछले महीने 5 फरवरी को मेरे घर में एक आदमी घुसा,

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Pipil, You want to say something.

श्री मोहन लाल पिपिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जज हैं, सारे सदस्य यहां एडवोकेट नहीं हैं, हम रूल्स को बहुत कम जानते हैं, यह आपकी मर्जी है कि आप इसे कौन से रूल में लेते हैं।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि पिछले 5 फरवरी को मेरे घर में एक आदमी घुसा, जिसने मेरे लाइट और पावर के मीटरों को टैम्पर किया, उसके बाद वह भाग गया। थोड़ी देर बाद वह आदमी छत पर देखा गया। उसके बाद पुलिस को रिपोर्ट की गई, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी मेरे यहां टेलीफोन आया। उसमें मुझे धमकी दी गई कि आपको मार दिया जायेगा।

इसके अलावा अगस्त, 1977 में मेरे बच्चे को भी इसी कोठी से किडनैप किया गया था लेकिन उस सिलसिले में भी आज तक कोई गिरफ्तार नहीं हुआ।

मैं दुःख के साथ आपको सूचित करता हूं कि मेहरवानी करके इस मदन के मदियों की सुरक्षा का इन्तजाम कीजिए, वरना वह दिन दूर नहीं... (व्यवधान)।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Pipil, I am on my legs. Immediately we got the letter from Mr. Pipil, we have taken every action and a constable has been posted in his house. Every protection has been given to him. No further discussion please.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor-mugao): On a point of order. After the question hour I wanted to seek a clarification from the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: My point of order is this. I have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already informed you about this.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: That is regarding the promotion of Mr. Vohra in the High Court. I have given two notices.

MR. SPEAKER: It has not come to me.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: You have brought to my notice. A direction was given by my predecessor that no question can be asked. There is a Direction in the manual.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid. Dr. Chander.  
(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

Shri R. L. Kureel then left the House.

## RE. ANNUAL REPORTS OF STATE UNIVERSITIES

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Sir, the Constitution as now envisage education to be in the Concurrent List. So when papers are laid on the Table regarding universities of various part of India, I request the Education Minister to also lay on the Table reports particularly Annual Reports of State universities because, take the instance of West Bengal, CPI (M) is making great inroads and politicising the whole thing. So, we must have an opportunity. There is demand from the university teachers.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): Sir, may I submit that this cannot be done because the mere fact that Education is in Concurrent List

\*\*Not recorded.

will not do. Parliament has to pass a law to give executive power to the Central Government. There is yet no such law. So, this cannot be done.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO. Sir.  
(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

12.07 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS EXPLAINING REASONS FOR NOT LAYING ANNUAL ACCOUNTS ETC. OF INDIAN INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY, KANPUR, BOMBAY, AND KHARAGPUR AND NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING, NEW DELHI, ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1977-78 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4061/79].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1977-78 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4062/79].

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1977-78 within the stipulated period of nine

months after the close of the accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4063/79].

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Audited Accounts of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4064/79].

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4065/79].

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and the Audited Accounts of the Aligarh Muslim University and the Banaras Hindu University for the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 and of the North-Eastern Hill University for the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 and the Delhi University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Hyderabad University and Visva-Bharati for the year 1977-78 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4066/79].

STATEMENTS EXPLAINING REASONS FOR NOT LAYING ANNUAL REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS OF KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, NEW DELHI, AND CENTRAL TIBETAN SCHOOLS OF ADMINISTRATION, NEW DELHI, FOR 1977-78 AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TRAINING IN INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING, BOMBAY, FOR 1977-78 WITH A STATEMENT FOR DELAY

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): Sir, on behalf of Shrimati

\*\*Not recorded.



[Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder]

Renuka Devi Barkataki, I beg to lay on the 'Table—

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Accounts of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4067/79].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4068/79].

(3) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4069/79].

#### URBAN LAND (CEILING AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT RULES, 1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): Sir I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulations) Amendment Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 79(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1979, under sub-section (3) of section 46 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 together with an explanatory memo-

randum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4070/79].

#### INDIAN TELEGRAPH (1ST. AMNDT.) RULES, 1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (First Amendment) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 178 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1979, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4071/79].

#### RICE-MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION AND LICENSING) (AMNDT.) RULES, 1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) (Amendment) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 80(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 1979, under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4072/79].

12.10 hrs.

#### Statement re. Presence of U.S. Naval Task Force in the Gulf Area

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have read with considerable concern reports that the United States Government are despatching a carrier-led naval task force to the Indian Ocean and the Gulf Area. Committed as we are to keep the Indian Ocean free from naval presence and rivalry of great powers, we are distressed at

this announcement. This is contrary to the spirit of the U.K. resolution on keeping the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

The latest move cannot, in our view, assist the process of bringing stability is a region which has seen serious upheavals and is still seething with tensions and uncertainty. Stability in the region will, first and foremost, depend on the countries themselves and the resolution of bilateral problems and regional cooperation between them. The world community as well as the economics of many of the countries which depend on the oil supplies from this region, would like the flow of oil to continue and not threatened, the production not impeded, and peaceful trade to go on across the Indian Ocean.

The Arab league met only a few days ago and agreed upon measures to be taken to bring about cessation of hostilities and an understanding between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic, following the conflict which has taken place recently between the two countries. In keeping with the spirit of the Arab league recommendations and our own policy, we would urge and end to the hostilities on the basis of non-interference and respect for established frontiers between countries.

Efforts at stability and mutual respect and harmonious relations are shared by all nations of the region and serve the interests of countries outside the region. The increased military and naval presence in the area and fears of involvement of great powers can have adverse political and economic consequences which would not ease but only add to the tensions in this vital region.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, I rise on a point of order. It is a very serious matter. You, in your wisdom, allowed the hon. Minister of External Affairs to make a statement. We wanted to ask questions. We know that the Government

is anxious. Many hon Members have given notices of Calling Attention because this gives them an opportunity to say something and ask questions on the subject, and it also gives an opportunity to the hon Minister to explain the Government's stand.

(Interruptions).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): It is a serious matter, Sir. It should be debated.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It would have been better if you had allowed a Calling Attention.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You keep on allowing them to make statements. You please look into your file. You will see that we have given many Calling Attention Notices. You are just not bothered.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): People have risen in revolt against the rules in North Yemen. Saying that there is big-power rivalry is not enough. We have in the past made the mistake of supporting the Shah. Now we should not equate North Yemen and South Yemen. It should at least have been put in the List of Business.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Saugata Roy, I am not allowing any debate now. Please resume your seat. Calling Attention would be there. The fact that he is making a statement does not preclude the Calling Attention. There is no point of order.

Now, Shri Satish Agarwal.

12.15 hrs.

PONDICHERRY BUDGET, 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL) Sir, The House is aware that the functions and powers of the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Pondicherry are

[Shri Satish Agrawal]

at present exercisable by Parliament. Accordingly, with your permission. Sir, I lay before the House a Statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the territory in relation to the financial year commencing on 1st April, 1979.

#### REVISED ESTIMATES, 1978-79

2. Receipts, including grants-in-aid from the Centre, in the revenue account of the Consolidated Fund of Pondicherry during 1978-79 are now expected to be Rs. 2.66 crores more than had been estimated in the Budget for the year. The improvement is attributed, mainly, to the additional revenues raised by the Union territory by upward revision of electricity tariff as well as rates of sales tax and excise duty on potable liquor. A part, estimated at Rs. 1.61 crores of the increased revenue receipts will be utilised towards meeting unanticipated additional expenditure resulting, primarily, from payment of a further instalment of dearness allowance sanctioned with effect from 1st January, 1978, introduction of selection grade scales of pay for certain categories of teachers, calamities caused by cyclone and flood, purchase of larger quantity of electricity from Tamil Nadu and implementation of the Accelerated Rural Water Supply programme. Thus, in the current financial year the revenue account of the Consolidated Fund of Pondicherry is expected to have a surplus of Rs. 1.05 crore which will be just enough to clear the actual deficit at the end of the previous year. The Revised Estimates 1978-79 for capital outlay and loans by the Union territory have been placed at Rs. 6.77 crores, against the original estimate of Rs. 5.37 crores. This requirement will be met, mainly by drawing loan from the Government of India and, to a small extent, by effecting recoveries against loans advanced by the Union Territory.

#### BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1979-80

3. Revenue receipts in 1979-80 are estimated at Rs. 26.90 crores, including Rs. 10.28 crores as grants-in-aid from the Central Government. These

receipts will fully take care of expenditure on revenue account, also estimated at Rs. 26.90 crores. On capital account, disbursements in 1979-80 are estimated at Rs. 7.17 crores, including Rs. 154 crores for loans to be advanced by the Union territory and Rs. 1.48 crores towards repayment of loans obtained from the Central Government. This requirement will be met to the extent of Rs. 1.09 crore, by recoveries of loans to be effected by the Union territory and the balance by obtaining equivalent loans from the Central Government.

#### PLAN OUTLAY

4. The estimates that I have laid before the House provide for an outlay of Rs. 10.5 crores on the Plan of the Union territory in the current financial year, against Rs. 9.98 crores envisaged earlier. Plan outlay of the Union territory in 1979-80 will be Rs. 11.57 crores i.e. even more than in the current year. In addition, the estimates for 1979-80 include an outlay of Rs. 48 lakhs for Central and Centrally-sponsored schemes in the Union territory.

#### VOTE-ON-ACCOUNT

5. While I have, as required, laid before the House the estimates of receipts and expenditure of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the whole year 1979-80, and the connected Demands for Grants are also being circulated to the Hon'ble Members along with the other Budget papers, I propose to move the House, in due course, to authorise, for the present, supplies sufficient to meet the estimated expenditure of the Union territory in the first six months commencing on 1st April, 1979.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (PONDICHEERY), 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): I beg to present a Statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the year 1978-79.

12.18 hrs.

## MIZORAM BUDGET, 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): Sir, the House is aware that following a situation which had arisen in which the administration of the Union territory of Mizoram could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, President's Rule was imposed in Mizoram for a period of six months commencing from 11th November, 1978. In the circumstances, the functions and powers of the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Mizoram are at present exercisable by Parliament. Accordingly, with your permission, Sir, I lay before the House the Annual Financial Statement of the Union territory showing its estimated receipts and expenditure for the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1979.

## REVISED ESTIMATES 1978-79

2. Receipts, including grants-in-aid from the Centre, in the revenue account of the Consolidated Fund of Mizoram during 1978-79 are now expected to be Rs. 6.07 crores more than had been estimated in the Budget for the year. The improvement is mainly on account of receipt of grants for construction of border roads, pertaining to the earlier year, from the Government of India. The expenditure on revenue account in the current year is expected to go up by Rs. 4.15 crores. The additional expenditure is mainly due to payment of a further instalment of dearness allowance to the employees with effect from 1st January, 1978, clearance of certain arrear payments to the Government of Rajasthan, additional provision for increased medical facilities for prevention of epidemic diseases in the wake of Thingtam famine and inclusion of provision for maintenance of completed plan schemes. Thus, in the current financial year the revenue

account of the Consolidated Fund of Mizoram is expected to have a surplus of Rs. 1.92 crore, which will be just enough to clear the deficit at the end of the previous year. The Revised Estimates 1978-79 for capital outlay and loans by the Union territory have been placed at Rs. 11.07 crores, against the original estimate of Rs. 9.81 crores. This requirement will be met to some extent by effecting recoveries against the loans advanced by the Union territory and the balance by drawing loans from the Government of India.

## BUDGET ESTIMATES 1979-80

3. Revenue receipts in 1979-80 are estimated at Rs. 45.52 crores, including Rs. 43.31 crores as grants-in-aid from the Central Government. These receipts will fully take care of expenditure on revenue account, also estimated at Rs. 45.52 crores. On capital account, disbursements in 1979-80 are estimated at Rs. 11.19 crores, including Rs. 2.13 crores for loans to be advanced by the Union territory and Rs. 0.91 crore towards repayment of loans obtained from the Central Government. This requirement will be met to the extent of Rs. 1.05 crore by recoveries of loans to be effected by the Union territory and the balance by obtaining loans from the Central Government.

## PLAN OUTLAY

4. The estimates that I have laid before the House provide for an outlay of Rs. 17.72 crores on the Plan of the Union territory in 1979-80 as against Rs. 16.65 crores in the Budget for 1978-79. In addition, the estimates for 1979-80 include an outlay of Rs. 0.80 crore on Central and Centrally sponsored Plan schemes and Rs. 1.21 crore on the Plan schemes of the North-Eastern Council.

## VOTE-ON-ACCOUNT

5. While I have, as required, laid before the House the estimates of receipts and expenditure of the Union

[Shri Satish Aggarwal]

territory of Mizoram for the whole year 1979-80, and the connected Demands for Grants are also being circulated to the Hon'ble Members along with other Budget papers, I propose to move the House, in due course, to authorise, for the present, supplies sufficient to meet the estimated expenditure of the Union territory in the first five months commencing from 1st April, 1979.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Pajanor, you wanted to say something...

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Before I proceed to it, I want to congratulate Mr. Chavan. Today is his birthday.

MR. SPEAKER: May I join you all in wishing him very many more years! Now, Mr. Pajanor, what is your point of order?

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: The hon. Minister of State for Finance, Mr. Agarwal, has presented a budget for 1979-80 for Pondicherry—and of course for Mizoram also. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons he has said that because these Union Territories cannot be maintained by elected councils, President's Rule has been imposed. As far as Pondicherry is concerned, already 3 months have passed; and they can continue for 3 more months, unless they express their intention to extend it for another 6 months. He has not stated so in the Objects and Reasons. So, the Vote on Accounts can be only for 3 months. If he takes it otherwise, and if he considers it as a Union Budget, then Chaudhry Saheb should have acquired the powers and added it to the Union Budget. Provisions are given there. They have not done so.

There is already a fear in the minds of the people of Pandicherry. You know what is taking place. There is a proposal to merge it with the neighbouring State. I want a clear and categorical statement from the Minister himself, when he introduces

the budget, because otherwise it would mean abrogating the rights of the future council which is likely to be elected in Pondicherry as well as in Mizoram. As it is, you know that by May 1979, the time expires. They can have only a Budget or Vote on Account upto that period. But he is giving the Plan programme and it is a budget for the entire year. It means that he has an intention to take away the entire right of the Pondicherry people. That he has to explain in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. That is my point of order.

Then, if you look to the Constitution, as long as this Union Territories Act of 1963 is in force, they can extend it under section 56.

MR. SPEAKER: Because they have to make a budget for the year, it does not mean that there will be President's rule. It is only a Vote on Account.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: You have permitted them to print it in the paper. What is presented is a budget.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the normal rule. That does not affect their revoking the President's rule at any time.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I am not talking about it. They are presenting a budget for the entire year.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the normal practice.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: What is the intention behind it? I want to know it from them.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Agarwal, would you like to say something about it?

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I just want a clear statement whether they are going to have a Vote on Account. The entire budget has to be discussed in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking for a vote on account.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: He says the surplus is Rs. 1.6 crores. I was listening patiently. You do not know what are the conditions there; you are 1500 miles from that place. There is a petty raj, like a princely state.

MR. SPEAKER: He is merely asking for a vote on account; he has mentioned. But the normal practice is to present the budget for the year.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I request you to consider the matter. Don't think Pondicherry is a small state and you can brush it aside; many people think so. Democracy cannot be there unless small people are respected. Let them come out with a clarification tomorrow. I am afraid he has to take instructions from elsewhere. I do not know about Mizoram.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the occasion to discuss all that.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I take constitutional objection; he cannot present a budget for one year. He can have only a vote on account.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: So far as Pondicherry is concerned, I have submitted a proposal for a vote on account for six months; so far as Mizoram is concerned it is for 5 months. Whether it is five months or six months or even 3 months, the total budget has to be presented, I cannot present a budget for six months.

MR. SPEAKER: He has made it clear in the statement also.

## SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (MIZORAM), 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): I beg to present a statement showing supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Union territory of Mizoram for the year 1978-79.

12.28 hrs.

### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED HARDSHIP FACED BY THE OPIUM GROWERS OF MADHYA PRADESH AND RAJASTHAN DUE TO HAILSTORM AND UNTIMELY RAINS

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में अफीम का उत्पादन विदेशी मुद्रा के लिए काफी महत्वपूर्ण है इससे काफी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की जाती है। पिछले सप्ताह मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के अनेक भागों में अनपेक्षित ओलावृष्टि व वर्षा के कारण अफीम उत्पादकों को भयंकर कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। जहां उन्हें अत्यधिक आर्थिक हानि हुई है वहां नियमानुसार उन्हें पुनः लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने में भी कठिनाई है क्योंकि अफीम उत्पादकों को सम्पूर्ण व निश्चित मात्रा में उत्पादन सरकार को देना पड़ता है किन्तु अनपेक्षित ओलावृष्टि से उन की फसल सर्वथा नष्ट हो गई है। ऐसी हालत में निर्धारित मात्रा में किसी भी प्रकार से उन से अफीम प्राप्त नहीं की जा सकती और निर्धारित मात्रा में अफीम देने में वे असमर्थ रहेंगे। इस के साथ ही अफीम उत्पादकों को जहां महंगा चीज खाद और पानी मिलता है और उन पर अत्यधिक व्यय करना पड़ता है वहां इस के उत्पादन पर सुरक्षा व विभिन्न व्ययों के कारण भी भारी नुकसान हुआ है—और उस की आर्थिक स्थिति में अत्यन्त गिरावट आई है।

देश में मध्य प्रदेश में ही अधिकांश अफीम का उत्पादन होता है और उस में भी मंदसौर व रतलाम के जिले अफीम उत्पादन के लिए प्रमुख हैं। राजस्थान के कतिपय भागों में भी इस का उत्पादन होता है और उन पर भी विपरीत असर पड़ा है किन्तु मध्य प्रदेश का मंदसौर जिला, जो एशिया में अफीम उत्पादन में प्रथम है, वहां के किसानों को इस ओलावृष्टि से सर्वाधिक हानि हुई है और उन्हें निर्धारित मात्रा में अफीम उत्पादन देने में काफी कठिनाई होगी। अतः यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि उन को अफीम उत्पादन देने में छूट की जाए। साथ ही यह भी निश्चित किया जाना जरूरी है कि ओलावृष्टि से प्रभावित अफीम उत्पादकों के पट्टे या लाइसेंस नहीं कटेंगे और उन के लाइसेंस पुनः रिन्यू हो जाएंगे। साथ ही अन्याय राहतें देना भी जरूरी है क्योंकि अफीम उत्पादन



[ डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय ]

विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जन के लिए काफी महत्वपूर्ण है और जो किसान इस अनपेक्षित वर्षा और भोलावृष्टि से भयंकर रूप से प्रभावित हुए हैं, उन्हें सरक्षण देना आवश्यक है।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में गंभीरता से विचार करेंगे और किसानों को राहत पहुँचाने की कृपा करेंगे।

(ii) CONDITION OF WORKERS FROM  
MADHYA PRADESH WORKING IN HARYANA  
CANAL COUSTRUCTION WORKS

SHRI BHAGAT RAM (Phillaur): It has been brought to my notice by the Dist. Committee, CPI(M) Karnal, Haryana, that more than 20,000 workers of Madhya Pradesh are working in Haryana Canal Construction works under conditions of bonded labour. They were brought to this State by different contractors on commitments of decent wages and other facilities. But now they are being paid only fifteen rupees a week for working more than ten hours a day. They are forced to live on the work site in different groups, more or less in open air or in small tents in severe winter and rain.

They are kept under strict watch and prohibited to meet outsiders. When they go outside for shopping etc., their children are kept with the people of the contractor so that they may not be able to flee away. Almost every worker is forced to sign for loan of thousands of rupees against their name. Those who slightly resist to work under these conditions of slavery, are beaten brutally.

I request the Government to conduct an enquiry to ensure justice to these unfortunate poor citizens of India. They should be liberated immediately from the clutches of the contractors. Their past wages should be given to them after calculation on the prevalent local rates. In future, local committees of all parties at all construction works should be made to guarantee them wages on local rates. All the loans should be cancelled.

12.32 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1979-80—

GENERAL DISCUSSION

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up the general discussion on the General Budget. Mr. Venkataraman.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I am disposed to look upon the budget from a purely party point of view, I should welcome it because it is the most unpopular budget ever presented in this House and it will hasten the exist of the party in power. But the budget is a national document. It is an instrument of national development and growth and it contains policies which set out the objectives of improving the economy, eradicating poverty and improving the standard of life of the masses of the country. It is from this point of view that I propose to examine this budget which our elder Statesman, The Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, has presented to the House. I am not given to denigrating the country for the sake of decrying the Government. The Finance Minister has stated in the budget speech that the performance of the Indian economy during the year is a matter of great satisfaction, a statement with which subject to some qualifications, I will agree. It is true that agriculture has maintained the record production reached last year of 126 m. tonnes. Industry shows signs of recovery and may achieve a 7 to 8 per cent growth. There is relative price stability in respect of wholesale prices, thanks particularly to the 20 m. tonnes of food grains and Rs. 5000 crores of foreign exchange which have held down the wholesale prices. I would, however, like to remind my friends that this large asset was not built up by the party in power, but is in fact a legacy from the previous Government. I mentioned there are a few qualifications to this proposition. If you look at agriculture, you will find that it has reached a plateau. stabili-

sing around 125 m. tonnes, largely on account of the induction of science and technology in the past in the field of agriculture. If you further examine the position of agricultural production, you will find that only in cereals there has been a purt. There is a large shortfall in edible oils and pulses so that we cannot take a complacent view of agriculture, but endeavour to induct more scientific methods of agriculture in order to improve our production.

So far as industry is concerned, the growth is only patchy. If you look at the growth in industries, it is noticeable only in power generation and food industries. Even in power generation there has been growth only in hydel projects, thanks to the good monsoon, and there has been a shortfall, and also deterioration I should say, in thermal power generation. The other basic industries like steel, engineering and coal have lagged behind and the industrial sector lacks vitality.

The price stability, which was mentioned as one of the points in favour, is also illusory. While there has been a steady feature in wholesale prices, there has been considerable growth in the consumer prices. The wholesale price index rose by less than 1 per cent. On the other hand, the consumer price index rose from 321 to 340 points, a growth of 4.4 per cent. This only shows that the middleman's profit is very high, and that the high price which the consumer pays does not reach the producer. Even this increase to 340 points does not really reflect the real growth in the cost of living. The working class cost of living index does not include many articles consumed by the workers and, therefore, it does not reflect the real cost of living. Secondly, and more importantly, in the working class cost of living index, food and clothing are given greater weight, higher weightage. So, even if all the other articles of consumption go up very high, sky rocket in price, if the prices of food and cloth are steady

or go down, the cost of living index will not show any increase at all. Therefore, merely to rely on the cost of living index and to say that it has not gone very high is to ignore the fact that the cost of living index does not really reflect the real cost to the working classes. There has been a great demand from the organised labour in this country that the working class cost of living index should be revised and the constituents of the basket which go into the cost of living index must be reviewed to include the new items of expenditure incurred by the middle and the lower middle class.

Another matter of great concern to the country is unchecked expansion in money supply. During the current year, upto 12th January 1979, the increase in money supply is of the order of Rs. 2,200 crores, an increase of 12 per cent, as against Rs. 1,299 crores, an increase of 8.1 per cent last year. If you take the three-year period from 1976-77 to 1979-80, the money supply would increase by 50 per cent, which is a very serious matter for the stability of prices. The *Economic Survey* admits, and I quote from page 56:

"If a monetary expansion of this magnitude continues, it will be difficult to entertain hope that it will have no impact on prices."

They have themselves said that it will have a very great impact on prices, they put it negatively, and this is a matter for serious concern. A relatively poor harvest, or inability to import edible oils and other articles of consumption, will throw the economy out of gear.

The next point which is a matter of concern is the yawning gap in our trade deficits. It is estimated that in the current year the trade deficit would be of the order of Rs. 1,200 crores. Unless this trend is reversed, the foreign exchange which we have built up over the past few years will be eaten up in four or five years.



[Shri R Venkataraman]

The economy on the whole is sound, but the management is poor. I shall substantiate this statement with reference to a number of points. Having had a very good monsoon, having had no constraint whatsoever on resources, on foreign exchange, and having made an appropriate allocation of over Rs. 11,000 crores last year for the Plan the net national product will increase by only 3.5 per cent—in spite of all these favourable circumstances—as against 7.2 per cent last year. With a growth of 2.2 per cent in our population, a 3.5 per cent growth in the national income will leave nothing for the improvement in the standard of life of our people. Compared to the 4.5 per cent growth which is envisaged in the Plan, the performance in the last year cannot but disturb all of us. We have a feeling that the Government are sitting like a miser on the assets which they have without deploying them to the best advantage. In fact, they are not using the assets which they have, intelligently for the improvement of the economy of the country. This is a view which I find has been recently endorsed by Mr. L. K. Jha when he delivered the T. T. Krishnamachari Memorial Lecture at Madras. It is reported that he said:

"It was a pity these resources have not been used for developing the economy at a faster pace instead of being invested abroad at a low rate of interest. It would be defeatist to argue that more resources could not be used. Full advantage of the present possibilities must be taken to advance audaciously instead of creeping cautiously."

This is the first point that I would like to mention.

The second one is related to the Plan performance. The draft Sixth Plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 69,380 crores. It has carefully worked out the resources that should be raised by the Centre and the States, the market borrowings, and the deficit which

could be faced by the country without any danger of affecting prices. They have placed this deficit at Rs. 2,226 crores. We are aware that deficit financing, within reasonable limits, is accepted as a plan resource in modern economic theory, but the Government in the first year of the Plan, 1978-79, budgeted for a deficit of Rs. 1,050 crores, i.e., nearly 50 per cent of the entire deficit contemplated in the Sixth Plan. Last year I protested against this enormous deficit which was equal to 50 per cent of the entire deficit which the Planning Commission contemplated for the whole period of five years, but to our horror, to our amazement that Rs. 1,050 crores has now risen to Rs. 1,590 crores in the revised estimates excluding Rs. 550 crores, as my hon. friend. Mr. C. Subramaniam, says, which have been given to the States.

The deficit which has been planned for this year is Rs. 1,355 crores. If you add up these two, the total comes to Rs. 2,945 crores. that is Rs. 719 crores more than the deficit which is contemplated for the entire Plan period of five years. The balance of resources for the Plan will be upset and the effect on prices can be easily imagined. There are three more years to go. It looks as if the main resource for the Plan so far as this Government is concerned, is the Nasik Printing Press and not the resources within the country. Nobody seems to have worried about it nor about the consequences of such huge deficit overrunning the Plan itself. The Plan is based on stability of prices. If that is going to be rudely shocked, then the entire Plan will fail.

The third point which I would like to refer is the growing public debt of India. The Railway Minister, when he was replying to the debate, claimed that his Ministry had performed several things better than the previous Congress Ministry. I should like him to add one more feather in his cap and that is, in the three budget which this Government has presented, they

have equalled what the Congress Government did in a period of 10 years, a decade, and that is increase of public debt of India. During the period 1965-66 to 1975-76, the public debt of India rose from Rs. 8000 crores to Rs. 20,451 crores, roughly Rs. 12,000 crores. From 1st April 1977 to 31st March, 1980, the public debt has increased from Rs. 22,745 to Rs. 34,116 crores, an increase of about Rs. 11,500 crores. It is indeed a remarkable achievement and the Government must take credit for it. The result of this public debt is reflected in the interest payments that we are making. In the budget year 1979-80, Rs. 2161 crores would be paid as interest charges. This is the next largest item of expenditure after defence. Even in the current year, the interest charges have gone up by 16.9 per cent as stated in the Economic Survey.

There is bad management from another point of view. The public undertakings in India have an investment of Rs. 12,800 crores. Even if we take an average of 10 per cent return, we should be earning Rs. 1280 crores and this earning of Rs. 1280 crores would have rendered a taxation of Rs. 665 crores unnecessary and a deficit of Rs. 1355 crores unnecessary. It is because of the poor management of the public sector that we have had to face this huge deficit and this huge taxation. The public sector, in the last two years, had really turned the corner and had actually started earning profit. It is only in the last year that it has not only not earned profit but has ended, or will end, with an overall loss of Rs. 14 crores. If this is not mismanagement. I would like to ask what else is.

Then I come to the next point, the disastrous policy of gold sales. Last year the previous Finance Minister argued very strongly and vehemently in favour of gold sales. We pointed out that it would be frittering away the assets of the country and that it was totally wrong to give away or part with gold which forms the na-

tional asset. But Mr. Patel was very serious and he said that he would reduce the price of gold. He was almost adamant and he also said that he would control smuggling. But, within the next few months of his starting the gold sales, the market price of gold went up higher and higher than the gold price tendered at the auction until at last Government themselves stopped the gold sales. There is a widespread complaint that only a section of the bullion dealers in some parts of the country have benefited by gold sales. But I am concerned only with the national loss.

Gold backing to our currency is minimal, and the 77 tonnes which constitute the Government asset could have been retained as additional backing to our currency and that would have enhanced the prestige of our currency abroad. But on the other hand the Finance Minister frittered away 13 tonnes of gold. I am glad he has stopped at that and had not gone further because I was afraid that he might not do it.

This is what Mr. Patel said in the last debate:

"On the question of gold sales, Shri Venkataraman has described me as the prodigal son of India. I have not the slightest doubt that he will the honest man that he is describe me at the end of the year as the provident son of India."

Then I interjected to ask: 'Provident or prudent', and Mr. Patel said: 'Provident and prudent'.

Then he went on to say:

"I must reiterate that the Government's intention in commencing gold sales is primarily to fight and to end the evil of gold-smuggling. This evil has had a very pernicious influence on the economy and has encouraged law-breakers, black-marketeers and foreign exchange racketeers, I am confident that we shall

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

succeed in ending once and for all the evils of gold smuggling, and our success in this respect will convince even Shri Venkataraman that the Government's gold-sales policy is sound and should be pursued in a sustained manner."

The honest man that Mr. Patel is, I think he has left the job....

AN HON. MEMBER: He has been sent back.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): He has been smuggled out of the job.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I now come to the budget proposals. At the outset I must point out that the total burden on the people is over Rs. 1,000 crores and not Rs. 620 crores as mentioned in the budget. I give the details now.

The direct taxes in the Budget year—Rs. 58.6 crores...

MR. SPEAKER: Just a minute, please. Unless Your Party wants to give you more time, you have already taken 25 minutes.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: How much time I can take—I do not know. I can cut my speech to size any time, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. I will cut the numbers later.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Let him be given some more time.

MR. SPEAKER: It will be useful. I only wanted to know how I am to adjust.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: (Arko-nam): Sir, in the olden days, the Opposition used to be given much more time than it is being given now. What is this—calculating of minutes?

MR. SPEAKER: Now we are hearing Mr. Venkataraman.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I said that the total burden this year is over Rs. 1000 crores and I was giving details. The direct taxes account for Rs. 58.6 crores, indirect taxes—Rs. 606.14 crores, compulsory deposits—Rs. 160 crores, hikes in railway fares and freights—Rs. 178 crores and postal increases—Rs. 58 crores. It comes to over Rs. 1060 crores and in a full year it will be over Rs. 1100 crores.

Even after this massive central taxation—I will deal with one point—the Central Plan budget provision hardly goes up by Rs. 300 crores. Please mark my words—the Central Plan Budget provision because the Central Plan consists of the Budget provision as well as internal resources. But, when you are taxing, you must take into account only the Budget provision for the Plan and if you look at it, it is only Rs. 300 crores. It goes up from Rs. 4250 crores in 1978-79 to Rs. 4808 crores in 1979-80. Even if you take the national plan as a whole, the increase in the Plan expenditure is only Rs. 852 crores and for this additional taxation is going to be raised by the States.

Sir, ever since the Janata government came to power, the increase in the National Plan expenditure has been steadily going down. For instance, in the Subramaniam Budget of 1976-77 the increase in the Plan expenditure over the previous year was 31 per cent. In 1977-78 it was 27 per cent. In 1978-79 it was 17 per cent. and in this year it is a bare 7.4 per cent increase. Even allowing for the transfer of a sum of Rs. 835 crores as committed expenditure to the Plan, the total sum of Rs. 1600 crores is far less than the resources raised for the Plan—namely, Rs. 1000 crores by way of levies and Rs. 1350 crores by way of deficit financing. You raise Rs. 2500 crores by way of resources in order to expand the Plan of the country by Rs. 800 or Rs. 1600 crores. Is

it worthwhile taxing the people for such a small thing? It looks to me, Sir, that we are really burning the house to roast a pig. Sir, we are frittering away our resources without corresponding advantages to the people. Actually this shows that the administrative expenditure is swallowing up all the sacrifices that the people of the country are making for the sake of development in the country.

12. 59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The Finance Minister has stated in his Budget speech that he has three objectives before him viz, minimising of disparities in incomes, increasing production and elimination of waste and elimination of unemployment and under-employment by stimulating agriculture and small-scale industries. It is necessary to examine the Budget proposals from this point of view. The Budget lays emphasis on agricultural development and rural industries but in absolute terms the amount allocated to agriculture is not so stunning as has been mentioned.

The plea that it is a kisan budget is not really borne out by the figures.

13 hrs.

It is said that a pride of place has been given to agriculture. But the allocation for agriculture and rural development, is Rs. 1,811 crores as against Rs. 1,754 crores in 1978-79 a magnificent increase of 57 crores. Even some of the programmes such as drought prone area programmes have been cut down and pruned and reduced from Rs. 76 crores to Rs. 59 crores. The only area in which a great deal of concession has been given in the agricultural sector is by way of tax concessions to the tune of Rs. 209 crores, by reduction in the excise duty on fertiliser, light diesel oil and unmanufactured tobacco. But these very concessions will not minimise the disparity in the rural area but it will accentuate the disparity between the rich agriculturists and the poor agri-

culturists. It is common knowledge that only bigger farmers use fertilisers, pumpsets and power tillers to the small, marginal and the poor landless farmers, they are of no use to them. It is wellknown that the benefit of the massive investments on agriculture in the past several plans have gone to the richer farmers. They have not contributed their legitimate share to the developmental effort. The rich do not cease to be rich because they are living in the villages; nor can the rich claim all the benefits because they are agriculturists. Considering that 15 per cent. of the farmers own or control sixty per cent. of the cultivated areas and 80 per cent. of the marketable surplus, the benefit of the concession will clearly go to the wellto do farmers. Sir, I would like to quote the Planning Commission in this regard. The Planning Commission, in its report, has stated as follows:—

“According to the Agricultural Census, 15 per cent of cultivators accounted for 60 per cent of the total operational net cultivated area in 1970-71. A major share of higher agricultural incomes, therefore, must have accrued to a small proportion of cultivators constituting the upper strata of rural society. But these incomes remain untaxed while similar urban incomes are subject to substantial taxation. Progressive taxation of these incomes at rates comparable to those payable by non-farm earners is now essential in order to secure horizontal equity as between the taxation of agriculturists and non-agriculturists, and to reduce the disparity between the less affluent and more affluent sections of the rural community itself.”

Now, in the face, in the tooth, of this declaration, concessions are given and they are said to be in favour of the rural population, the poor population, whereas it is actually in favour of the rich population among the rural areas.

Sir, instead of giving concessions of Rs. 200 crores in taxation, if the same

[Shri R Venkataraman]

amount had been invested on rural development. it would have provided more employment to the unemployed persons. The tax concessions benefit only tax payers the haves and, on the other hand, the investments on rural development will benefit the havenots, namely, the unemployed. Therefore, even if this Rs. 200 crores, instead of its being wasted by concessions, had been diverted for the rural development programmes, it would have brought far more employment than in the past.

This dichotomy that rural people are poor and the urban people are rich by *reductio ad absurdum* will mean that the kulaks are poor and entitled to relief from taxation and the slum dwellers are rich and they can be soaked with taxes. It is this senseless philosophy that has been the undercurrent of the budget and that is a thing which has vitiated the budget itself. This country has seen several conflicts; we have religious conflicts; we have caste conflicts; we have class conflicts and tensions and we are adding one more conflict. That is the conflict between the urban and the rural people. Look at the whole picture. Now we find that the entire tax system which has been put forward in the proposals, in the direct and indirect taxes, has been motivated by this class feeling that the urban people are different and they can be taxed and the rural people, big or small, irrespective of their ability to pay or the tax-taxable capacity—must be given all the concessions.

I shall now briefly deal with the tax proposals. What time I shall be given?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Another five minutes.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I shall be closing. I shall be moving several amendments to the Finance Bill as usual and, therefore, I shall take more time on the Finance Bill at that time. But, I will broadly explain a few things.

So far as the direct taxes are concerned, consistent with the stand we have taken—even at the time when Mr. Patel introduced the capital gains exemption in the Bill. Mr. Subramaniam and I protested and we voted against this and moved amendments—we shall support the restoration of the Capital Gains Tax. We shall also have no objection to the raising of the Wealth Tax in view of the resources required for the country. But, we shall be opposed to the increase in the surcharge on Income-tax because, in the wake of the increase of 5 per cent last year and 5 per cent this year, which this further increase will make a heavy burden. Also we shall oppose the changes in the eligibility for savings because the middleclass which has to provide for their old age and family responsibilities will have nothing left with them to save.

When we turn to the indirect taxes, we are stunned by the variety and the magnitude of levies. There are a few items on which concession has been given. But, these are like a spec of grain in a Bushel of Chaff and the avalanches of taxation have swept away even this small benefit.

I have only one complaint to make before I conclude. The Government does not seem to have examined or analysed the impact or consequences of the indirect taxes on the community in the country and on themselves. They have trampled on the report so ably made by Shri L. K. Jha. They have not taken into account the impact and the incidence of these taxes on the people. The taxes are so brutal that the entire urban community is to-day aghast at the levy that has been made.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There are rural consumers also.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will come to that. It is wrong to imagine that the rural community does not use many of these things. Tooth brush, tooth paste, washing soap, matchee.

kerosene and confectionary are the things which are used by the rural communities as well and taxation on these things is so heavy that it is going to adversely effect the credibility of this government.

The last point I want to mention is, that the effect of these taxes on the prices has been variously calculated. The Finance Ministry has calculated that it will be 1 per cent. Nothing can be more ridiculous. In fact, they have sustained the argument which I advanced earlier that many of the items which are taxed will not go into the cost of living of the working class and, therefore, it will have no effect. On the contrary, the effect of these taxes on the prices would be to the tune of 10 per cent and it has been so estimated by many economists. But what one is surprised to find is that government should have launched on a plan of taxation without considering, studying, analysing the impact on the prices. Between now and the discussion of the Finance Bill, I trust, the Finance Minister will give serious consideration to all these points and reduce the whole of the tax—both on direct and indirect levies—to the extent that the people will find that the tax burden is not burdensome.

PROF. R. K. AMIN (Surendranagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to make a few comments on the budget proposals for 1979-80 as presented by the Finance Minister. I have heard with rapt attention the criticism made by my hon'ble friend who preceded me. I was not surprised by this criticism. It was but natural because of the way in which they have viewed the economic development for the last thirty years in considered. It is no surprise, therefore, that they will ask certain questions. for instance, what is the Plan performance; whether index number has gone up or down; what is the size of the Annual Plan and what is the public sector getting out of the total Annual Plan etc? They are bound to ask things

like this. But he should realise two things: To judge this budget one has to take into consideration the mandate by which Chaudhury Sahib or Janata Party has come into power—a mandate from the people.

AN HON. MEMBER: To fritter away the finances!

PROF. R. K. AMIN: During the last thirty years what you had done was wrong and a new 'U' turn was to be given to the economic policy. You have not been able to raise the income of the rural people and as a result of your policy unemployment has mounted up and if you measure the *per capita* income between agriculture and non-agriculture which was some thirty years ago is 1:2 ratio has grown to 1:4 ratio by now, and if you are taking a credit for the food reserves the credit is also being wrongly taken because the reserve is possible due to the low purchasing power of the poor people. They have not attained the nutritional standard and that is why you have accumulated the reserves. If they had the purchasing power they would have certainly purchased the foodgrains for their eating. If you take the nutritional standard and try to find out the total production then probably you are unable to fill up the gap, that is, the nutritional gap. That is why, please for heavensake, do not take any credit for accumulating reserves of foodgrains which is nothing else but shows the lack of purchasing power of agriculturists and rural masses.

That is what exactly Chaudhury Saheb would like to correct. He would not like to see this rump economy of India divided into two. He does not want to see the rump society also divided into two classes of people, one, the rich people having a different style of living and the second also having a different style of living, the old traditional one. He wants to integrate them. If in the process of integration somebody has



[Prof. R. K. Amin]

to make a sacrifice, that sacrifice will have to be made by that upper crest of the society, known as U Sector or a rich society of whatever is the upper sector in the urban area.

In order to give more to the rural area, to those who are very poor. But this is an attempt to remove the rump society which is prevailing in this country. And if you examine it from that point of view you will probably be in a position to appreciate this Budget.

Secondly, we should know the circumstances in which he has to take the stewardship of the Finance Ministry. During the last year we have seen that our deficit financing which was planned for Rs. 1050 crores actually came to be Rs. 1590 crores. If you include the sum of written-down drafts of the States; if you take the total disbursements, revenue and capital account and total receipts on revenue and capital account, the deficit goes to Rs. 2145 crores. With that deficit he has to handle this budget. You must also know that between the Sixth and the Seventh Finance Commissions about one thousand crores of rupees are to be passed on from the Central Budget to the States Budget. On top of that we have introduced a prohibition policy in regard to which also the Centre has to give help to the States. With these three big legacies he has to enter into this Ministry of Finance and get things done!

Now Sir let me tell you this. He has said that he has taken the small step. Within the time available and the circumstances in which he has to work, he has taken a step,—only a small step. But in taking this small step, I must congratulate him in that he has done it with great wisdom and with great sagacity. The small step that he has taken means that he has to take a leap forward henceforth, if he really wants to implement his programmes and give a real U

turn to the economy a work for the poor, remove unemployment, and implement the programmes given by the Janata Party. For all these things he has to take a leap forward and this is a small step in that direction. And if you view it from that point of view, I can show you various salient features regarding the Budget.

You take for instance the total size of the plan. We have been saying this for a number of years that out of these total resources available to the States a greater chunk was going to the public sector, 65 per cent of it goes to the public sector. As has been indicated, the public sector is not giving any profit. And, because of that greater chunk going to the public sector, there was a starvation of capital for the agricultural sector. One way of pushing the resources to the agricultural sector is to stop that waste. Don't allocate much. Even reduce your size of the plan so that whatever remains in the pocket of the poor can fructify, go back to agriculture and industries where they would be really needed. I am not afraid of bringing down the size of the plan. My friend Mr. Subramaniam, the former Finance Minister, in 1976 made its increase of 31 per cent; then the increase was reduced to 27 per cent and then to 17 per cent. If you take the committed expenditure and everything put together because of the different terminology which has been used now in estimating the States' Plan, you will find that the increase is now 15 per cent, which is way down and this is a welcome step. I say, welcome step in this sense that more and more is being left with the people in order to fructify so that they can get both the agricultural development and the industrial development.

Now, while allocating from the Central Plan, he is allocating more for the right purpose. If you read the allocation made you will realise that he has given greater percentage to those sectors where it is needed. For transport and communications the Central plan outlay rose from Rs. 748 crores to Rs. 901 crores, an in-

crease of about 20 per cent. You take power development. The increase is quite impressive from Rs. 241 crores to Rs. 375 crores. If you even take the increase in agricultural and allied services, it is equally impressive; from Rs. 763 crores to Rs. 898 crores. But if you look to the allocation of steel, it has been reduced from Rs. 563 crores to Rs. 366 crores. If you take petro-chemicals, it has been reduced from Rs. 81 crores to Rs. 56 crores. So also is the case in respect of machinery and engineering industries and others. Therefore, he has taken first agriculture, then consumer industry and then heavy industry. He has openly reversed the process. It is not the heavy industry and then consumer industry and agriculture; instead of it, agriculture is first, consumer industry second and the third is heavy industry. This was necessary if you examine the under-utilization, the excess capacity available which was only in the heavy industries. For a number of years, they have been incurring losses. I remember one case of MAMC. When we examined it in 1969-70—I was a Member of the Public undertakings Committee—unanimously we recommended that it should be closed down and auctioned. If that had been done, probably the country would have been served better. For the last ten years, it has been making losses every year; even today it is making losses.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil):** It was making profit also for some time.

**PROF. R. K. AMIN:** Even in the budget proposals, it is mentioned that MAMC was making losses after ten years. If this is the state of affairs, it is better....

**SHRI T. A. PAI (Udipi):** Though you recommended that the MAMC should be closed down and auctioned, we found that it was possible to make it profitable and in the years 1975-76 and 1976-77, it made little profit, but that may not be commensurate with

the capital invested in it. However, since then it has been losing very heavily.

**PROF. R. K. AMIN:** This year also it is losing. If you take the ten years period, it has lost tremendously. That is why this sort of approach is there. You may even give the go-by to the Mahalanobis framework or strategy; we have adopted a new strategy known as employment oriented growth strategy.

From the allocation point of view, it is O.K. in so far as we are concerned.

The second thing that I want to mention is that he has put the taxation proposals in order to see that encouragement is given to the small scale industries and larger employment is created. What has he done? You take the indirect taxes. He has imposed taxes on upper society which is using those commodities like chocolates and gums and cheese.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** As also on tooth pastes.

**PROF. R. K. AMIN:** If you ask 90 per cent of the population of this country whether they are affected by it, they will say: No. If you take the luxuries also, they will say: No.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** This is the international year of the child.

**PROF. R. K. AMIN:** Yes, in the international year of the child, they do not ask for chocolates and gums. If you ask me whether we should give concession on the proteinised biscuits which the children are using, I would certainly recommend that and for that I would have no objection but for chocolates you want a concession; for gums you want a concession and you want a concession for cheese.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** For tooth pastes.



PROF. R. K. AMIN: There also, if you want to really understand the indirect taxes, they fall into two groups. One is totally on luxuries which are also to be borne by the upper crest of the society. The second is between the small and the big. When the tax on soap is imposed, it is on Lever Brothers and Tatas, not in the soap being manufactured in the small factories and locally. That distinction must be borne in mind, even in the case of bidis, small manufacturers, say, upto 60 lakhs of bidis, are not being affected. It may well be the case that today they may be in small number, but if you give a protection of this nature, very soon the small factories will be established in the rural areas where they will import those sukas and leaves and would begin to prepare the bidis to be sold. Then, on bidis and other things, he has taken away Rs. 121 crores impost on tobacco and imposed it on cigars and other cigarettes and tobacco. It is only taking from the left hand and giving it to the right hand. It is the system of taxation or the excise duty that has been changed; nothing as additional import has been put.

Having said this, I would agree that you could have done this exercise in a little more sophisticated manner. In so far as the direct taxes are concerned, he has increased the maximum rate from 69 to 72 per cent probably he could have gone from 69 per cent to 66 per cent, because the elasticity of revenue in income-tax is greater than one. That was the experience when we brought it down from 92 to 66 per cent. That could have been carried further by us. Probably, he may correct it later on.

Similarly, for capital gains, the total abolition might come in the way. Some people might have already agreed for selling their property, although the actual sale might not taken place. They may also be put in difficulty. In capital gain, instead of leaving that money in the bank drafts, stocks and securities, probably I would allow them to keep that capital gain in

their pocket, because the gain is as a result of inflation. Some 25 per cent or 30 per cent of the total capital gain would have been taken by the Finance Minister for revenues and left the rest of that in the pocket of the people.

Then, I would also like to give a hint that he has not abolished the food subsidy which amounts to 550 crores of rupees. Who gets the benefit of this food subsidy? Instead of imposing this Rs. 600 crores of indirect taxes, he could have said that he was taking away the food subsidy. Who would have been in trouble? The urban people would have been in trouble, not the rural people. They do not depend very much on the fair price shops. It is the urban population that depends. Even the lower middle class would have been put into difficulty. Instead of talking about the tooth pastes and other things, the simple exercise of abolishing food subsidies he could have done. Had he done this, you would have said that it was urban-oriented and middle-class oriented budget. He has every right to take away the food subsidy. Why? Should it be given to those people as against the rural people who eat only inferior food-grains, bajra, jawar and things like that. They hardly eat rice and wheat. They are eaten by the urban people for which that subsidy goes. Therefore, never make any fuss of it. He could have even arranged it in such a way a more sophisticated way, put the same burden on you and show that the benefits also have been given to you.

Now, this budget has been variously criticised. It has been said that it is a kulak budget, and anti urban, anti-industry and even inflationary and with conceptual clumsiness. Things like that have been told about this budget. Had it been a kulak budget, do you know, what he would have done? He would not have given concessions to inputs. This input concession goes to all cultivators. The National Council of Applied Economic

Research conducted one research study, here it has been found that the small farmers are using more fertilizers. When the concession is given at the input level, all farmers get advantage. If you want to give concession to the big farmers, you would have given it at the marketable surplus level. Big farmers are big because they have the bigger marketable surplus. Also, if there are kulaks and really kulaks, what would their interests have been? They would have said: "Do not go for agricultural development at all". When more output is there, agricultural output increases, a greater portion comes as the marketable surplus. At present, 25 per cent of it is coming as a marketable surplus; it becomes 35 per cent. But on 25 per cent of the marketable surplus, in the market, the increase is about 40 per cent and the price falls by 60 per cent. His income goes down. Those whom you call as rich farmers or kulaks who give the marketable surplus, are not interested in the agricultural development. Elsewhere, you have seen how the kulak mentality works. In Russia, they said they would not grow any more crop whatsoever. In America, the mentality was to throw the wheat into the sea. In Brazil, it was to burn coffee or to have a commodity corporation and sell it out abroad at concessional rates. Such are the mentalities of the kulaks. Do you find that mentality here? Had it been here you would not have witnessed the increase in agricultural production in 1977, 1978 and 1979 which they are doing. They have increased the marketable surplus. It is not in their interest. Please note it. The cotton growers would have liked to burn their cotton, if they were really interested in increasing their income. They have not done it. They have given it to you at a lower price, even suffering themselves in real income. Their real income has come down. Therefore, for Heaven's sake. If you are interested in the country's growth, don't describe it as a kulak budget. It is not in the interest of the kulaks. So, it is in the interest of the marginal and

small farmers. If a greater and greater amount of our output is from the small holders, it will be in the interests of the country as a whole.

You call this budget as inflationary? My friends, the officials, have described it as the one leading to 1 per cent increase. Somebody has said that the increase will be still bigger. Mr. Venkataraman has also said that. Please, never go into these estimates because there are many slips between the cup and the lip. With the present Rs. 2145 crores of deficit, your wholesale price index has not gone up. It has remained stable. Remember, stability is not a virtue—and not a virtue as far as this index number is concerned. It is not a virtue, in that wholesale prices of agricultural commodities have all gone down. The other prices have gone up. The average has remained the same.

You have looted those farmers and given it to the textile mill owners. Yes; in cotton it has been done. So, don't make much of this inflation and non-inflation. Inflation depends upon many other factors, on which management of our economy has no control whatsoever. If you get more foreign aid, if our labourers working in West Asia save more, and send—instead of Rs. 2500 crores, Rs. 3500 crores are sent, or if foreign aid is well utilized and instead of its coming to Rs. 300 crores or Rs. 400 crores you get Rs. 800 crores or Rs. 1000 crores, you will find that even the increase in money supply about which you are bothering so much, is only an attempt at balancing the increase in foreign exchange reserves. There may not be any inflation whatsoever. And there is no sanctity of the stability of the index number. What you should judge is whether there is increase in employment, i.e. employment of those who are below the poverty line—whether it gives goods and services that those poor people require. If you bother about it, you will find that this budget is a small step in that direction. But the leap-forward remains to be taken. If I were in the Finance

[Prof. R. K. Amin]

Minister's place, I would have straightway declared a moratorium to the farmers; for one year let them not make any repayment of debts. They are being harassed at present.

Take the cotton growers' case today. If he sells his cotton, he gets a very small amount. And the very next day, the recovery man comes to him and takes it away. And his wife is waiting inside the curtain, in order to get a chunk of it, so that she can go to the grocer's shop and pay the dues. If Chaudhry Saheb had given a moratorium for one year, and appointed a committee to evolve the best way in which relief could be given, probably the harm done during the last 3 years by the fall in agricultural prices, and the various agricultural penalties imposed on the farmers, could have been rectified.

I would go even a step forward and say that he could have given relief in a corporation tax, because he stands neither for capitalism nor for communism. He has said that the public sector is not working very well. Can he do something to see that the competitive market economy is well operated? In order to do that, probably the trusteeship principle of Gandhiji could have been introduced in the corporate sector, and the corporation tax could have been modified, so that democratization is there, and the shareholders from the middle class and lower middle class are given their due voice in the management.

He could have given an assurance by way of guaranteeing work at a work-place. If anybody in the country who is able to work and willing to work goes to the work place at 9 O'clock in the morning, work must be given to him, and he should be paid a minimum wage. Probably, he could then have dispensed with all efforts, and dispensed with all committees and programmes to give aid to the poor people. If this scheme is introduced, and work-guarantee is given to each and everybody, even the sta-

tistics regarding unemployment will become irrelevant. He could have done it. Further, he could have appointed a protection board.

We have given protection to the extent of 200 per cent and 300 per cent and sometimes to 400 per cent to several industries. We have insulated the economy by giving monopoly to industrialists. The hon. Finance Minister could have appointed a Committee under which not more than 50 per cent protection is given to the industries. Then your export and import policy would have been wise. Today what happens is this: heaps of salt are available and yet import is permitted and export has been stopped. For mangoes, and for zeera, export is not permitted. Why? Members of the urban areas want the Ratnagiri type of Alphonso mangoes. So, they stopped it. That sort of thing could have been avoided.

As I suggested last year, instead of spending whatever foreign exchange you have on import of edible oils, or of machinery for that matter and disturbing the industrial growth which has already taken place, you could have used it for getting crude oil, so that transport arrangements became very smooth; and there are better arrangements for movements of goods and services. This import could have been stopped at any time—whenever there was a need to stop it. You could have used it for that purpose. That is why Mr. L. K. Jha had suggested that the poor countries could not afford to have such assets invested at 6 per cent in new work—when you are charging 14 per cent from your own people. That sort of anomaly could have been avoided.

Lastly, I would like to point out 1 or 2 discrepancies which have crept in, while giving concession to independent processors, not using power, he has given protection to roller printing, and not to table printing. The table printers use 10 times more labour than the roller printers. Table printers are badly affected in the new

changes. I hope the Finance Minister will look into it and correct the position. And, in regard to a 10 HP pump, the pump is not taxed, but the spare parts are being taxed. That concession also could have been given because the spares for 10 HP pump, could not be fitted into 12 HP pumps, and so, there is no chance of avoidance of taxes. Therefore, such small matters should be looked into and corrected and a leap-forward made by having the work places, giving moratorium from the recovery of debts, instituting the protection board and changing the structure of corporate sector so as to bring it in line with the idea of trusteeship of Gandhiji, and democratizing the ownership of the corporate sector. Such steps should be taken in the next year. I am quite sure that he would rise to the occasion.

Before I sit down, I must mention to Chaudhry Saheb that for us and for everybody, this is the last hope. In 1971, Mrs. Gandhi came in, in order to abolish poverty. She could not do it. Now, Chaudhry Saheb has come to abolish poverty. If he fails, democracy and the last hope of the people will fail. So, he must make all attempts to succeed; our people have hopes in this last attempt. If they are not satisfied, and if he does not rise to the occasion and does not make the leap forward, I am sure democracy's doomsday will come in.

As a professor, I would have only written an article; but as an MP since I represent a constituency of poor people, I request the Finance Minister with folded hands to rise to the occasion.

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा (नागौर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस साल जो बजट इस सदन में पेश हुआ है इस में कुछ नई दिशाओं का भान होता है। उन नई दिशाओं की प्रतिबिम्बिता भी इस देश में काफी हुई है। ज्यादातर जनजातों ने जैसा मैंने पढ़ा यह लिखा है कि यह बजट कुलकों का बजट है, गांवों में भी और शहरों में भी मिडिल क्लास के लोगों की कमर तोड़ दी है, इसलिए जनता विरोधी बजट है। मैं सोचता हूँ यह बजट एक नया मोड़ इस देश में लाया है जो बहुत जरूरी था,

श्रीवरदयू बा और वह मोड़ यह है कि इस बजट में जो कुछ भी राहत किसानों को दी गई है उसका मैं अभी थोड़ी बेर में बिना करूंगा। लेकिन वास्तव में वह राहत नाम मात्र की है और सिर्फ इसी बाज के बचाने के लिए, शायद ऐसा किया गया है। जिस को आज इस देश में कुलक कहा जाता है वह कुलक ही आज सब से ज्यादा मारा जा रहा है। यह समझ में नहीं आता, यह बाबा बन गई है मजदूर नेताओं की और शहरी नेताओं की, मैं पूछता हूँ इस देश में कौन कुलक रह गया? इस देश में आप ने 27 एकड़ से ज्यादा तो किसी के पाम जमीन नहीं छोड़ी.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : इरीगेटड साइ बार्ह एकड़।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा : वह मैं आप से 27 एकड़ मैक्सिमम बता रहा हूँ और कहीं कहीं पर दस-दस बारह बारह एकड़ पर सीलिंग है जहां पर सिंचित जमीन है। अब वह लोग जो कुछ पैदा कर के बाजार में जा रहे हैं उन की सब तरफ से मोत है। बाजार के सेलेब पर मोत है, भाइती के यहां मोत है, सब तरफ उन की मोत है। उन की आर्थिक स्थिति का कभी किसी ने हिसाब लगाया जिन्हें आप कुलक कहते हैं, जिन के पास ट्रैक्टर देख कर कहते हैं कि बड़ा मालदार आदमी है या जिस के घर के चार कमरे ठीक बने हुए देख लिए उसे कह दिया बड़ा मालदार आदमी है..... (व्यवधान)..... फकीर तो तुम्ही होगे, हम तो रोने वाले नहीं हैं। तुम्हारे प्रांगनाइज्ड सेक्टर के मजदूर 400 रुपये महीने से कम पाने वाले कितने हैं और हमारे यहां गांवों में सी में से 99 आदमियों को 400 रुपये महीने नहीं मिलते हैं। चार सौ रुपये पाने वाला तुम्हारे यहां ब्रश इस्तेमाल करेगा, पेस्ट इस्तेमाल करेगा, लिपिस्टिक लगाएगा, नकल करेगा बड़ों की और जब घोड़ा सा टैक्स लगेगा तो जोर से चिल्लाएगा कि मर गए, मर गए, मर गए। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि इस देश में यह पोल ज्यादा दिन तक चलने वाली नहीं है और न चलनी चाहिए। बोट लेने के लिए तो गांवों में जाते हैं। शहर के बोटों से नहीं जीते हैं। वहां ठग के आ जाते हैं बोटों को और गांव वाले लोगों की यहां कोई बात नहीं करते, कुलक कुलक कर के उन को गालियां निकालते हैं जिन्होंने कि इस देश को जिया रख छोड़ा है, जो आज देश के लिए पैदा कर के देते हैं सरकार वाले भी बड़ी खुशी मना रहे हैं कि खाद्यान्न में 125 मिलियन टन हम ने पैदा कर दिया। बहुत अच्छा किया पैदा कर दिया। लेकिन जैसा कि आप ने लिखा है, प्रायोग ने बताया है कि इस सेनचुरी के ग्रान तक इस देश की पापुलेशन होगी 95 करोड़ जिस को चाहिए कम से कम 22 साइ 22 करोड़ टन घनाज और पहुंचें हैं 125 मिलियन टन यानी करीब 12 करोड़ टन तक। दुग्धा पहुंचना है और ऐसी खुशियां मना रहे हैं, एक किताब निकाली है—घनाज के बोर्ब पर विजय, उस में बड़ी खुशी मनायी है कि अब तो हम सेल्फ सफिशियेंट हो गए, अब हमें कोई खतरा नहीं है हालांकि उस में बहुत सी चीजों में सेल्फ सफिशियेंट नहीं हैं, तिलहन में नहीं है, दालों में नहीं हैं और कई चीजें हैं, जूट में, पटसन में जो आज थोड़ी टेम्पोररी स्थिति

## [श्री नाथू राम मिश्रा]

दिखाई देती है वह वास्तव में है नहीं, कई चीजों में बहुत कमी है। पर बहुत ऊँची बातें सोची हैं इन्होंने कि कभी हम को इस की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी। यह तो भगवान की दया स पिछले तीन चार सालों में अच्छा जमाना हो गया और और अच्छे जमाने की वजह से कुछ बाढ़ आई तो भी वह कम्पन्सेंट हो जाता है पैदावार में। अगर अकाल पड़ गया और लगातार दो अकाल पड़ गए तो यह आप की विजय पता नहीं लगेगा कि कहां चली जायेगी। इसलिए ये ऊँचे बोल तो भगवान को छाजते हैं। आप लोगों ने जो ऊँची बात कही है कि हम ने यों कर लिया, यों कर लिया, क्या कर लिया आपने? 17 मिलियन टन तो कांग्रेस वाले छोड़ कर गए थे और पीने तीन हजार करोड़ की फारेन करेंसी छोड़ कर गए थे। देश तो वहीं है।  
..... (व्यवधान) .....

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह भगवान का नहीं था ?

श्री नाथूराम मिश्रा : भरे वह भगवान का था या क्या था, उस को छोड़िए। मैं कहता हूँ कि इतना वह छोड़ कर गए थे, उसी की बुनियाद पर आप और जोर से बोलते हैं कि 2 हजार करोड़ का घाटा है तब भी एकोनामी को खतरा नहीं है। 600 करोड़ के टैक्स लगे हैं और 300 करोड़ का घाटा छोड़े हैं। जोर तो उन्हीं दो चीजों का है। मुझे खूबी है, जोस रखिए, आप के पास एकोनामी साउंड है और इस बजट में जो दिशा ली है अगर उसी दिशा की ओर चलते गए तो मैं समझता हूँ कुछ तरक्की की ओर देश बढ़ सकता है।

मैंने इस में देखा 120-21 करोड़ रुपये तम्बाकू के छोड़े हैं। कई लोग नाराज होते हैं कि क्या फायदा हुआ इस से किसानों को? यह तो डीलर के ऊपर टैक्स लगता था। किसानों को क्या लाभ हुआ। भरे, किसानों को 500 करोड़ का लाभ हुआ। राज्य लेता था 120 करोड़, यह मैं भ्रन्दाब से कह रहा हूँ, मैंने गिनती नहीं की है, फिर उस में रिश्वत खाते थे, लाइसेंस देते वक्त में लेते थे, एक्साइज ड्यूटी लेने के वक्त घर-घर में जाकर तंग करते थे, कहते थे कि इतना नहीं इतना हुआ है। किसान तो ऐसे फन्दे से छूट गया, यह सरकार का बहुत बड़ा एहसान है। 120 करोड़ की जो छूट दी गई है इसका फायदा डीलर उठायेगा या कौन उठायेगा, मुझे पता नहीं लेकिन इससे किसान का पीछा छूट गया। किसान के लिए यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है। फिर यह कहा जाता है कि कुलक्स को फायदा हुआ लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि नार्ट्रोजन की बोरी पर पांच रुपए घटने से कुल्कों को क्या फर्क पड़ेगा? चार सौ या पांच सौ रुपए की खाद में बचत आ जायेगी इससे उन पर क्या फर्क पड़ेगा? लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जो गरीब किसान हैं उनको ज्यादा खाद डालने के लिए इंपीटस मिलेगा। तो इस दृष्टि से इसको कोई नहीं देख रहा है। इसी तरह से पी०वी०सी० भी छोटे छोटे किसान सिंचाई के काम में लाते थे। इसमें भी कुलक्स का सवाल कहाँ पैदा होता है? इसी

प्रकार से लाइट डीजल प्रायस जिससे पंपिंग सेट्स चलते हैं, उसको भी छोटा किसान काम में लाता है। हाई पावर डीजल, जिससे ट्रैक्टर वगैरह चलते हैं, उसका दाम जिस तरह से सभी लोगों के लिए बढ़ा है, उनके लिए भी बढ़ गया है। आज दुनिया में फ्यूएल के दाम लगातार बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, सरकार उसको सन्निडाइज नहीं कर सकती है। इसलिए किरोसिन प्रायस पर भी दाम बढ़ गए हैं। पेट्रोलियम में किरोसिन और डीजल का ही बढ़ा परसेंटेज होता है। इनका कंजमन भी बहुत ज्यादा है। इनको अगर आप सस्ता कर देंगे तो दूसरी चीजों की कास्ट बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ानी पड़ेगी। किरोमिन को फ्यूएल की जगह पर इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। गैस पर दो रुपये बढ़ा दिए गए तो हल्ला किया जा रहा है। जो लकड़ी जंगल में पैदा होती है वह तीस रुपये क्विंटल बिक रही है। किमान का गन्ना 4-5 रुपये क्विंटल बिक रहा है लेकिन उसके लिए किसी को कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। कई जगहों पर किसान के गन्ने को चार रुपये में भी लेने के लिए कोई तैयार नहीं है। गैस के एक या दो मिलिडर महीने में लगते होंगे जिस पर 64 रुपये से ज्यादा खर्चा नहीं होगा। उससे न तो धवाँ निकलता है और न ग्राहकों को कोई तकलीफ होती है। बहुत बड़ा आराम मिलता है फिर भी कहते हैं दो रुपये बढ़ा दिए, हम तो मर गए। क्या गजब हो गया, अगर दो रुपये गैस के दाम बढ़ गए? अगर आप हमें दे दें गांवों में तो हम लोग गैस ले लेंगे, इसी दाम के ऊपर। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि तनख्वाह भी ज्यादा लो, आराम भी उठाओ और फिर हल्ला भी मचाओ—यह कहां तक उचित है? अगर साबुन पर टैक्स बढ़ा दिया या बिस्कुट पर बढ़ा दिया, मैं कहता हूँ ठीक किया। आप खरबूजा खाइये, ककड़ी खाइये, टिमाटर खाइये, भण्डा खाइये, क्यों च्युईस-गम खा कर अपने दांत खराब करते हैं? आप क्यों बिस्कुट खाते हैं? उससे क्या फायदा होता है? बहुत सी बढ़िया बढ़िया चीजें हैं जिन पर टैक्स नहीं है। परन्तु नहीं, आपको तो हल्ला करना है। मिश्रित, बीड़ी या साबुन वगैरह जिसको मल्टी-नेशनल्स बनाते हैं, उनके पास इसका पैसा जाता है। अगर टैक्स नहीं लगेगा तो काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज किस तरह से उठेंगी? अगर कारखाने में बनी माचिस पर टैक्स नहीं लगेगा तो काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज ऊपर कैसे उठेंगी। मैं कहता हूँ यह टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर बिल्कुल ठीक बनाया गया है। अगर 6 सौ करोड़ की जगह हजार करोड़ भी इस तरह से जटाए जाते तो और अच्छा था। इस बजट से जो दिशा दी गई है उसको मैं बिल्कुल ठीक समझता हूँ।

इस बजट में तो बहुत लम्बी चीड़ी बातें हैं और टाइम थोड़ा है इसलिए मैं दो चार बातें ही कहना चाहता हूँ। आज आप की दो-तीन योजनायें बहुत खोटी हैं। एडवर्ड एजुकेशन के लिए आप 200 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने जा रहे हैं, लेटेस्ट पता नहीं आप ने कितना रखा है, शायद 20 करोड़ रुपया रखा है, लेकिन किस का एडवर्ड एजुकेशन करेंगे—यह बिल्कुल बेकार है। अगर अपने, कार्यकर्ताओं को रुपया चुगाना हो, तब तो दूसरी बात है, बरना

इस रुपये को धाप ट्यूब-वेल्ड में लगायें। दूसरी स्कीम धाप ने रुइल डाक्टरों की बनाई है, जिस में कच्चे स्क्वैस प्रायेंगे, लोगों को गोलियां देकर मारेंगे—यह स्कीम भी बिल्कुल बेकार है। मेरी यह निश्चित राय है कि धाप इस रुपये को बचा कर दूसरी जरूरी योजनाओं में लगायें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस मौके पर काफ़ी-कुछ कह सकता था, लेकिन समय नहीं है, मुझे धाप की घण्टी का बहुत ब्याल है, इस लिये मैं इतना ही कह कर अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ। जब डिमार्ण्ड का मौका प्रायेगा तो और बातों को सुनाने की कोशिश करूँगा।

श्री नृत्यंजय प्रसाद (सीवान) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं धाकड़ों के फेर में नहीं पड़ूँगा, क्योंकि उन पर दोनों ओर के विद्वान सदस्य पहले ही बोल चुके हैं। धाकड़ों का जाल ऐसा है, जिस में मेरे जैसा भ्रादमी पड़ जाये तो फँस जायेगा और सब को झूठ मानने लगेगा और झूठ को सच। इसलिए मैं सीधी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ—भगर हम सही रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं तो थोड़ी-बहुत भूल-भ्रम ही होंगी तो, आगे चल कर उनको सुधारा जा सकता है। लेकिन यदि हमारा रास्ता गलत है तो चाहे जितना हम उस पर चलें, चाहे जितनी होशियारी दिखावायें, उतना ही हम गलत रास्ते पर पहुँचेंगे।

आज तक हमारी यह नीति रही है कि हम ने बड़े उद्योगों की तरफ ही देखा है, छोटे उद्योगों की तरफ हमारी दृष्टि नहीं रही है। बड़े उद्योगों में लाखों-करोड़ों रुपये लगाने के बाद भी थोड़े भ्रादमियों को रोज़ी मिलती है, जब कि छोटे उद्योगों में थोड़ा रुपया लगाने से बहुत ज्यादा लोगों को रोज़ी मिलती है। मेरी शिकायत यदि कोई है तो केवल यह कि हम में यह स्पष्ट नहीं मालूम पड़ता है कि कहां तक धाप छोटे उद्योगों को सही रूप में बढ़ावा दे सकेंगे, किन कामों को धाप छोटे उद्योगों में रखेंगे, किन बड़े उद्योगों से छीन कर कौन-कौन से काम उद्योग धन्य छोटे उद्योगों को दिये जायेंगे या बड़े उद्योगों से कहा जायेगा कि जिन उद्योगों को छोटे नहीं कर सकते, उन को तुम करो। आज मैं यह देखता हूँ—कई छोटे उद्योग ऐसे हैं जो बड़ों के साथ कम्पीटीशन में टिकते हैं, बल्कि उन के आगे बड़े उद्योग ही पनाह मांगते हैं। जैसे—मैं दो उदाहरण धाप के सामने रखता हूँ। चीनी का उदाहरण ले लीजिए—आज चीनी मिल मालिक रोते हैं, खाण्डसारी और गुड़ वालों के लिए कहते हैं कि इन पर कुछ रोक-थाम लगाइये। करोड़ों रुपये चीनी मिलों में लगा कर, नई-नई मशीनें मंगा कर भी वे चीनी में वह लाभ नहीं उठा पाते हैं, उतनी सस्ती चीनी नहीं दे पाते—इसलिए रोते हैं। आज खाण्डसारी उद्योग के जीतने का कारण यह है कि खाण्डसारी बनाने वाले, गुड़ बनाने वाले अधिकांश लोग अपने घर में अपना ईश्वर पेरते हैं, अपने खेत के, पड़ोसी के खेत के गन्ने से अपनी खाण्ड बनाते हैं, पास-पड़ोस वालों का गन्ना खरीदते हैं, उस पर उनका दुर्गार का खर्चा नहीं पड़ता और बड़ी-बड़ी मशीनों

के खरीदने में उन का रुपया नहीं लगता। सब घरवाले धापस में मिल कर काम करते हैं, जिस की वजह से उन को मजदूरी भी मिल जाती है और सेल्फ-एम्प्लॉयड हो कर रहते हैं।

इसी तरह से धाप का रेलवे का विभाग है और बाँके रुपये उस में लगे हैं। मगर आज हम देख रहे हैं ट्रक ट्रांसपोर्टवाले दिल्ली से बम्बई, बम्बई से मद्रास और मद्रास से कलकत्ता, देश के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक माल पहुँचाते हैं और रेलवे उन से पनाह मांगती है। चूंकि उन में दो बातें हैं—एक तो वे समय पर माल पहुँचाते हैं, रेलवे से ज्यादा सही समय पर पहुँचाते हैं और दूसरे उन के माल पहुँचाने में सुरक्षा भी ज्यादा रहती है। साथ ही साथ उन के यहां लदाई और उतराई का सवाल उतनी बार नहीं होता जितनी बार रेलवे में होता है।

धाप हैण्डलूम की बात ही देखिए। हैण्डलूम पर जो कपड़ा बनता है, वह मिलों से सस्ता पड़ता है मगर मिल वाले जो कपड़ा सस्ते में बना सकते हैं, उन का मुकाबला हैण्डलूम न करे, तो अच्छा है। दोनों को हिस्सा मिल जाए, मिल वाले फाइन कपड़ा बनाएं और हैण्डलूम वाले थोड़ा कपड़ा बनाएं और मिलों के ऊपर यह भार रहे कि हैण्डलूम वालों को उनकी जरूरत का पूरा पूरा सूत दें और उन को सूत की कमी न हो। यह काम दोनों के मेल से करना चाहिये।

अब मैं अपने राज्य की ओर, अपने प्रदेश की ओर आना चाहता हूँ। बिहार को प्रकृति ने सब से अधिक सम्पत्ति दी है चाहे वह खानों की हो, जंगलों की हो, उपजाऊ जमीन की हो और चाहे वह नदियों की हो। इन में बिहार किसी प्रदेश से पीछे नहीं है मगर बिहार भी सब से ज्यादा गरीब है, शायद उड़ीसा से कम हो। उस से गरीब और दूसरा प्रदेश अपने यहां नहीं है। .. (व्यवधान) .. हो सकता है कि मध्य प्रदेश हम से भी पिछड़ा हो, मगर हम तीनों एक ही श्रेणी में आते हैं। 19, 20 का अन्तर हो सकता है और उस के लिए झगड़ा करना बेकार है। अब हम देखते क्या हैं। आज से नहीं बिहार के खनिज पदार्थ, 50, 60 साल पहले से विदेशियों के हाथों में थे और उन के हाथ से निकले तो हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे कोनों से आने वाले व्यापारियों के हाथों में चले गये। इस चीज को अगर धाप को देखना है, तब धाप यह देखें कि कोयला खानों को जब सरकार ने अपने हाथों में लिया है, तब किन मालिकों से लिया है। अगर वे मालिक बिहारी थे, तब धाप कह सकते हैं कि मेरी बात गलत है मगर सच्ची बात यह है कि एक दो या चार बिहारी मालिकों को छोड़ कर, बाकी सब मालिक बाहर के हैं। इसी तरह से धाप यह देखें कि अगर हमारे यहां सब से अधिक पैदा होता है। दुनिया में सब से अधिक अगर हमारे यहां पैदा होता है—“पैदा” शब्द का प्रयोग मैं गलत कर रहा हूँ—अगरक जहां भूमिगत भण्डारों में भरा पड़ा है, वह बिहार प्रदेश है। थोड़ा बहुत ताम्बा भी



[श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद]

मिलता है और बाकी बहुत तरह के खनिज वहाँ पर हैं, मगर फिर भी क्या है, महफिल दूसरों की, हम तो सिर्फ दिया में तेल डालते हैं और बैठे तमाशा देखते हैं। यही हमारी हालत है और इस पर हमारी शिकायत यह है कि वहाँ मजदूरी का भी पूरा हिस्सा हमें नहीं मिलता, मजदूर भी बाहर से वहाँ पहुँचते हैं जब कि वहाँ के मजदूर काम करने में किसी से पीछे नहीं हैं।

14.00 hrs.

यह कहा जा सकता है कि मैं अपने प्रदेश की बात कर रहा हूँ, रीजनलइज्म की बात कह रहा हूँ मगर सच्ची बात तो यह है कि हमारे पड़ोसी राज्य में अगर एल० आई० सी० के दफ्तर में बाहर का आदमी पोस्ट हो जाए, एस० बी० आई० की ब्रान्च आफिस खुले और वहाँ बाहर का आदमी पोस्ट हो जाए, तो हड़ताल हो जाती है और शोर मचने लगता है, यहाँ तक कि अगर उस जिले का आदमी न रहे, तो भी शिकायत होती है। हम रोते हैं कि हमारे यहाँ लोग भूखे मरते हैं लेकिन वहाँ के लोगों को न रख कर बाहर के लोगों को रख लिया जाता है और हमारे यहाँ के लोगों को भरपेट खाना नहीं मिलता है। इसका कारण यह है कि हम हमेशा से बाहर वालों का स्वागत करते रहे हैं और उन को स्थान देते रहे हैं। आज भी हमारे यहाँ से, हमारे कुछ मित्र हमें अमा करेंगे, मैं कुछ कड़वी बात कह रहा हूँ, तीन संसद् सदस्य बाहर से हैं, जिनका घर बिहार में नहीं है। वे बिहार के नहीं हैं। कहने के लिए तो कहा जाएगा कि बिहार के तीन कैबिनेट स्तर के मंत्री हैं, मगर उन में से केवल एक ही बिहारी है बाकी दो बाहर के हैं। इससे अधिक क्या कहूँ। शुरू शुरू में यानी संविधान सभा (कांस्टिट्यूएंट असेम्बली) के तीन सदस्य स्व० श्रीमती सरोजिनी नायडू, स्व० प्रो० के० डी० शाह तथा स्व० श्री देशबन्धु गुप्त भी बिहार से ही चुने गये थे। हमारा घर मकान का घर है, यह पुरानी परम्परा है। और दूसरी तरफ यह है कि आपके सेक्रेट्रिएट में ऊँचे से ऊँचे पद पर विल्ली में बिहारी रहे हैं। कई विभिन्न हाई कोर्टों में चीफ जस्टिस हुए हैं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के भी चीफ जस्टिस रहे हैं और आज भी जज हैं। आप के विश्वविद्यालयों में वाइस चांसलर भी हुए हैं। मगर आपके कारपोरेशंस में, आपके सरकारी उपक्रमों में किसी को कोई स्थान नहीं मिलता। इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि बिहार में जैसे कोई काबिल आदमी हो नहीं है। बिहार के आदमी भले मंत्री हो जाएं, भले ही राजदूत हो जाएं, भले ही दो तीन गवर्नर्स हो जाएं। वे भी होते हैं तो इसलिए कि वे आई० एस० एस० से आते हैं। हाँ दो गैर अफसर गवर्नर भी बिहार के हुए हैं। जो दूसरी सरकारी नौकरियाँ हैं उनमें पिछले तीस वर्षों में बिहार की हालत देख लीजिए। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में आपके उदाहरण देता हूँ। आपके रिजर्व बैंक में कितने अफसर बिहार के हुए हैं? एल० आई० सी० में पिछले 23 सालों में केवल दो डिबिजनर मैनेजर तक हुए हैं। पिछले 23 सालों में एल० आई० सी० में बिहार की यह हालत

रही है कि इससे ऊपर कोई पहुँचा ही नहीं। इस हालत में हमें सुधार लाना पड़ेगा। इस हालत में नहीं होता है तो हम आप से हमें सुधार करने के लिए कहते रहेंगे। वह दिया जाता है कि बिहारी लोग इस काबिल नहीं हैं कि उन्हें घाने बढ़ाया जाए। क्या आपके हरिजन या पिछड़े भाई काबिल थे? अगर वे काबिल होते तो उनके लिए रिजर्वेशन क्यों होता? अगर उन्हें घाने बढ़ाने के लिए रिजर्वेशन हो सकता है तो अगर आपके खाल में बिहारी काबिल नहीं हैं तो उनके लिए भी आप कोई रास्ता निकालिये। जो कि मैं इसको नहीं मानता कि बिहारी नाकाबिल होते हैं। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में रिजर्वेशन शब्द का इस्तेमाल नहीं करूँगा। लेकिन जहाँ बराबरी, योग्यता में समता का मामला हो वहाँ तो बिहार में हमारे यहाँ हमें बरीयता दीजिए इससे अधिक की मैं माँग नहीं करता। क्योंकि यह मेरी शान के खिलाफ है।

बिहार में जितने उद्योग या कारोबार खुलते हैं उनके हेड आफिसिज या तो कलकत्ता में होते हैं, या बम्बई में होते हैं या फिर कानपुर में होते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उनमें जो जगहें होती हैं वे सब वही पर चली जाती हैं। उनमें बिहार की हिस्सा नहीं मिलता। यदि वही मिलता भी है तो बहुत कम। उनमें बिहार का जो हिस्सा होना चाहिए, उस हिस्से से बिहार के लोग वंचित रह जाते हैं। इस बारे में भी आप से और दार शब्दों में कहूँगा कि आप इस सम्बन्ध में भी ध्यान करिये।

पहले मैंने खानों की बात कही थी। उनके सम्बन्ध में एक बात मेरे ध्यान में और आयी है। वह यह कि आज तक हम खानों से जो निकलता है उसके बारे में गलत तरीके से सोचते रहे हैं। खानों से निकलने वाली चीजों के लिए हम गलत शब्द का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। हम बराबर कहते हैं कि 'खानों का उत्पादन' हम कहते हैं कि कोयले का उत्पादन, लौह धातुओं का उत्पादन। क्या कोई खान खनिज पैदा करती है? खानों से तो वस्तुएं खोद कर निकाली जाती हैं न कि पैदा की जाती हैं। अगर किसी स्थान से खनिज एक बार निकल चुका है तो फिर वहाँ से पुनः खनिज निकालना आपके हाथ में नहीं है। प्रकृति ने जितना उस स्थान पर जमा कर दिया है, उसे निकालने के बाद आपके हाथ में वहाँ वह खनिज पैदा करना नहीं है। प्रकृति ने जितना खजाना हमें दिया है उस पर ही सारी सभ्यता आपकी सारी संपत्ति, शक्ति सभी चीजें निर्भर करती हैं। अगर कोयले द्वारा उत्पन्न ऊर्जा शक्ति एनर्जी न हो तो बिना उसके आपके यहाँ खाना नहीं बन सकेगा, उसे पकाया नहीं जा सकेगा। आज और चीजों की बात आप छोड़ दें, पानी भी हमें तो पचास मील दूर से लाना पड़ता है, दूध चार पांच सौ मील दूर से लाना पड़ता है। बिजली अगर दो चार घण्टे के लिए बन्द हो जाती है तो जो घाटबी या बसबी मंजिलों में लोग रहते हैं वे जानते हैं उनकी कितनी दुर्गति होती है ऊपर निचे घाने जाने

में। अगर 24 घंटे पानी बन्द रह जाए तो फिर जो गन्धगी फैलेगी इससे जितना भी हम रह पाएंगे या नहीं कहना मुश्किल है। कुएं तो कोई हमने बनवा नहीं रखे हैं जिससे पानी ले कर पिया जा सके। जो घे वे बन्द करा दिये गये हैं। इस वास्ते दृष्टि इस ओर केंद्रित होनी चाहिये कि ऊर्जा के स्रोत, ईंधन के स्रोत जो हमारे खत्म होने वाले हैं उनके वास्ते हम पहले से ही सोच समझ कर कोई रास्ता निकालें ताकि उत्पादन में कम से कम खर्च हो, कम से कम हम अपनी चीज बर्बाद करें और आगे के लिए उसको बचा कर भी रख सकें। अगर हम ने आज भी बैसा नहीं किया तो भाने वाली जो पीढ़ियां हैं वे कहेंगी कि हमारे पूर्वजों ने अपने एणोप्राराम के लिए तो सब कुछ किया और हम को मार कर चले गए हैं। वे जिन्दा रह नहीं सकेंगी। यह चीज भारत पर ही नहीं बल्कि सारी दुनिया पर लागू होती है। आश्चर्यकार पैट्रोल, कोयला वगैरह कितने दिन चलते रह सकेंगे। ये नहीं रहेंगे तो हम क्या करेंगे, कैसे काम चलाएंगे? इसलिए शुरू से ही हम को अपनी संस्कृति ऐसी बनानी चाहिये थी, योजना ऐसी बनानी चाहिए थी कि डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन, विकेन्द्रीकरण पर हम अधिक ध्यान दें। आज भी हम को इसकी शुरुआत करनी चाहिये थी। हम को चाहिये था कि हम शहरों को इतना बड़ा बनाने का प्रोत्साहन न दें उनको छोटा रखते। तब शहरों की सफाई भी हो पाती और गन्धगी भी कम फैलती। अब भी बक्त है कि हम इस ओर ध्यान दें। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप इस समस्या पर इस दृष्टि से भी विचार करें और कोई उपाय निकालें। खनिज को निकासी और खर्च गर्व की नहीं, चिन्ता की बातें हैं।

बजट जो पेश किया गया है उस में यह सोचा गया है कि किसान के लाभ की बातें हों। लेकिन उसको लाभ जितना चाहिये उतना ही होगा। उसका सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि आपको जो प्रशामन मिला है वह तीस वरम से जिस तरह से काम करता गया है उसी तरह से कर रहा है और अपने कार्यकाल के दो साल में आप उसके रवैये को बदल नहीं सके हैं और दो चार साल में बदल सकेंगे इस में भी सन्देह है। उसके चलते जितने लाभ का अनुमान लगाया जाता है उससे बहुत कम लाभ ही हो पाता है। आप टैक्स बढ़ाते हैं और हिमाब लगा कर बताते हैं कि उनकी वजह से किसी वस्तु के दाम दस पैसे से अधिक नहीं बढ़ने चाहिये लेकिन बाजार में यह देखा जाता है कि बीस पैसे, तीस पैसे और चालीस पैसे तक उसके दाम बढ़ जाते हैं। जहां आप कहते हैं कि एक पैसे से भी कम दाम बढ़ने चाहिये वहां भी पांच, दस, बीस पैसे बढ़ जाते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि आपके पास नियंत्रण जैसी चीज न है और न होगी और जब तक आप प्रशासन को सुधारते नहीं हैं तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा।

अब मैं इनकम टैक्स के बारे में इतना ही कहूंगा कि आपने इनकम टैक्स की राशि जो निम्नतम है उसको बढ़ा कर पाठ से बस हजार कर दिया है। इसी तरह से आपको यह भी सोचना चाहिये कि दस जार से अधिक की आय वाले के लिए एडवांस

टैक्स पेमेंट अबचा कम्पलसरी डिपॉजिट की भी निम्नतम राशि उंची हो। जो तर्क, जो कारण आप की निम्नतम सीमा को बढ़ाने के हैं, वही एडवांस टैक्स तथा कम्पलसरी डिपॉजिट पर भी लागू होते हैं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस पर भी आप ध्यान देंगे।

इसके साथ-साथ वैल्यू टैक्स में भी एक गड़बड़ी है। दस बीस सात पहले जिस ने एक मकान दस बीस या तीस या पचास हजार रुपये लगा कर बनाया था और अपनी जिन्दगी की सारी कमाई उस में लगा दी थी और आज उसका वही मकान एक लाख का हो गया है और लाख के हिसाब से अगर टैक्स लगाते हैं तो उसके हल्के में यह मकान नहीं रह सकेगा और उसका मकान बनाना बेकार हो जाएगा। इस वास्ते मैं कहूंगा कि वैल्यू टैक्स के लिए और खास तौर पर मकान के मल्टीप्ल-एशन में आप कुछ ऐसा करें, जिससे इस तरह के भ्रष्टाचार को कुछ ज्यादा छूट मिल सके। वह आपको टैक्स देने के बाद भी अपने मकान में रह सकें, उसे अपना कह सकें।

कहने के लिए तो बहुत सी बातें थी लेकिन चूंकि समय नहीं है इस वास्ते मैं समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM *Alias* 'ALADI ARUNA' (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to speak a few words on the Financial Statement for the year 1979-80, presented by our hon. Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Charan Singh.

With great zeal and alacrity, our Deputy Prime Minister has tried his level best to have a complete departure from the traditional methodology of preparing the budget, but it seems that he is suffering from the congenital weakness of believing in the old philosophy in economics. Therefore, his earnest attempts to departure are incomplete and have been even subverted in certain aspects.

With a deep sense of euphoria, our Deputy Prime Minister has enthusiastically referred to the so-called success of the Government in the field of production of foodgrains. No doubt, the record in the production of foodgrains, sugar, cotton and cereals surpassed that of last year and opened an era of surplus in foodgrains. I remind him, Sir, that the appreciable record of production is not because of his drastic policy, determined ac-



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tion against landlords, introduction of new methodology, adoption of up-to-date technology and aids and guides extended to farmers, but because of the successful monsoon during the last two years, People have been benefited by the benevolent behaviour of nature, rather than by the progressive measures of Government.

If we examine the figures of production of foodgrains, we can see that there are ups and downs in our production, for the past five years. There is no steady progress. The absence of steady progress is an evidence to prove that the heroic role has always been played by nature rather than by Government.

Anyhow, the production of 125.4 million tonnes is an achievement, which engenders hope and happiness among the consumers. But the tillers who shed tears and sweat for this increased production are getting lower incomes thanks to the devisory prices of agricultural products.

The wholesale price index upto December 31st, 1978 was 184.8. But the price of a agricultural products is only 177 point. Government have not taken any measures to implement at least the principle of parity. The Janata Party, before coming to power, firmly assured the people the effective implementation of the principle of parity. But now we see that the principle of disparity is raising its ugly head.

When I say that, by and large, the agriculturists are sailing in the murky waters of life, due to the unremunerative prices of their products, the position of the paddy growers in the South is still worse and deplorable. The step-motherly treatment of the Centre against the paddy growers is not a new one. Under the Janata Party rule it is ramifying. In spite of the repeated demands of all the Chief Ministers from the South for fixing an en-

hanced rate for paddy, as usual, the Centre has turned its deafears to their genuine demands.

Even now the Government is refusing to accept the principle of parity in fixing the prices between paddy and wheat. According to the figures for the year 1976-77, the area under rice cultivation is 38.6 million hectares and the output is 42.73 million tonnes. Similarly, the area under wheat cultivation is 20.86 million hectares and the production is 29.08 million tonnes. If we work out the average yield per hectare, for rice the figure is 1.1 tonne and for wheat 1.4 tonnes. It is an accepted fact that the cost of production of paddy is much higher than the cost of production of wheat. Yet, the Centre is deliberately refusing to fix equal price for paddy.

This step-motherly treatment is there not only in prices but also in procurement. Despite the increased production of paddy, the Centre is always procuring more quantities of wheat. Even in procuring paddy, the Food Corporation of India is preferring the wheat area rather than the paddy area in the south. This discriminatory attitude of the Centre does not end with this matter. It is streaking out its tentacles everywhere.

Sir, in utilising the subsidy amount, the policy adopted by the Food Corporation of India on the advice of Central Government is highly objectionable and unjustifiable. Sir, the subsidy scheme was introduced in 1947-48 with an allocation of Rs. 23.93 crores. At present the allocation is Rs. 560 crores. The total allocation of subsidy amount since its inception amounts to Rs. 3,178 crores.

May I ask our Finance Minister in charge or the Deputy Prime Minister how much amount was utilised for the paddy growers and rice consumers and how much amount was spent for wheat growers and wheat consumers? Let the Deputy Prime Minister place the facts before the House. The entire

country will know and realise the shocking fact that the Government at the Centre is the Government of the North. The Central Cabinet is always under the firm control of the wheat lobby. Out of Rs. 3,178 crores, more than 90 per cent of the amount has been spent for the benefit of the wheat growers and wheat consumers. If the Centre continues to follow this discriminating policy in future, there will be no alternative to the South but to launch direct action against this atrocious injustice of this Government.

Our Deputy Prime Minister in his address has boastfully mentioned the direct institutional finance to the farmers under the credit scheme. Sir, there is an increase of Rs. 602 crores under credit facility scheme. But even this is quite insufficient to meet the growing needs of the farmers.

"Despite this development the institutional credit still meets less than half of the amount of agriculture credit actually needed." This is what is stated in the report of the economic Survey. Therefore, claiming of any credit for increasing the credit facilities is nothing but bald account of fact.

It is reported that "after close and careful consideration, our Deputy Prime Minister has proposed to levy additional taxes to the tune of Rs. 665 crores." This is the first time in our history, during the period of complete peace, the people are subjected to such heavy doses of taxation. Our Deputy Prime Minister has succeeded in disappointing the people in all walks of life. He has left nobody untouched. Perhaps under the Janata rule untouchability has been abolished in taxation.

Imposition of additional levy on petrol, diesel oil, kerosene, soap, tooth-paste and detergents will certainly cripple the industries and crush the middle class and poor people. During this Children's Year our Deputy Prime Minister is kind enough and has awarded our children by imposing the additional tax on chocolates and biscuits.

It is dolorous to say that for every additional burden of taxation our Deputy Prime Minister has masqueraded with unaided reason. He has utterly failed to realise the capability of the people of whom nearly 50 per cent are below poverty line.

In 1950, the percentage of taxation in relation to the National Income was 6.6 per cent. Now it has increased to 18.8 per cent. The burden of taxes has increased without corresponding growth in national income. The rate of growth is less than half of the growth in taxes.

Thus, the inherent defect in our taxation is not the methodology, but the system itself. We have not taken any prudent steps to increase our revenue from direct taxation. All the Direct Taxation Enquiry Committee including the Choksi Committee, under the pretext of regulating the procedures, redressing the grievances of the assesseees and removing the hurdles, have only come forward to help the plutocrats. The Wanchoo Committee had recommended the reduction of the maximum rate of taxation from 97.75 per cent. Accordingly, it was reduced to 77 per cent in 1974-75, and further reduced to 66 per cent in 1976-77. Now the exhortation of the Choksi Committee is to reduce the rate further to 60 per cent. Consequently, the party in power, in order to mobilise revenue resources, is forced to increase indirect taxes which hits all the people.

The revenue from indirect taxes has increased to the level of 79.7 per cent, but that from direct taxes is only 20.3 per cent. No other developing or developed country has tapped the source of indirect taxation to the extent of India. It has been duly confirmed by the Jha Committee. "The share of indirect taxes in the total tax revenue is not only much higher than that of industrialised countries,—about 15 per cent on the average,—but also appreciably higher than the average share for most developing countries."

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Before imposing new taxes or increasing old taxes, the cardinal responsibility of the Minister is to examine the index of consumer items which are below the wholesale index, but our Deputy Prime Minister, it seems, is not serious about this principle. Many items which are far below the point of the wholesale index have been left out. For example, the average index of alcohol is only 136.2. Our Deputy Prime Minister could have taxed alcohol, but he did not do so. Perhaps he is counter-acting our Prime Minister in a feline way against his policy of prohibition.

Because of your proclivity towards the wealthy people and due to the corrupt practice of the officials, the arrears of taxes had increased to the level of Rs. 1004.01 crores in 1977. I honestly believe that if the Government had taken drastic measures against tax evasion and launched a sincere drive for the collection of arrears of taxes, our Deputy Prime Minister could have lightened our burden of taxation.

The most alarming factor which causes serious injury to our economy is the unsatisfactory performance of the public undertakings. Incidence of sickness and inefficiency of management have crippled the development of our public undertakings and their profits. The net profit of Rs. 476 crores in 1976-77 has declined to Rs. 236 in 1977-78. The unsatisfactory performance of public undertakings results in unavoidable levy of taxes on the public.

This august House will agree with me that the proper agency for effective implementation of socio-economic schemes is the State Government. Therefore, larger devolution of central taxes and duties to the States in accordance with the recommendation of the Seventh Finance Commission is an appreciable step on the part of the Government. But I remind you that merely accepting the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission is not

a panacea for all economic ills of the States. We know that some of the most important demands of the States have been rejected by the Seventh Finance Commission. The genuine demand of the Tamil Nadu Government for a specific grant equivalent to the loss of revenue following the introduction of prohibition has not been accepted by the Commission. At the same time it has recommended to meet 50 per cent of the loss of revenue to the States which come forward hereafter to introduce the prohibition.

Sir, I have no objection to your showing a good gesture to the prodigals. But my humble request is not to punish the faithful States which are dedicated to prohibition. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Deputy Prime Minister to be kind enough to grant money on the same principle to all the States which are enforcing prohibition.

Before I conclude, I feel it is quite necessary to congratulate our Deputy Prime Minister for reducing the taxes on fertilisers, light diesel, vanaspathy and power tiller. The prophylactic measures taken by our Deputy Prime Minister are no doubt helpful to attenuate the burden of the farmers, but I fear that the genuine efforts of the Deputy Prime Minister will be subverted by some of the State Governments which have recently imposed heavy taxes on agriculture.

On the whole, this Budget neither reflects the progressive measures nor redress the grievances of the public or redeems the promises of the Janata Party, but emits ideological looseness and ontological weakness.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्री श्री लाल (बिजनौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रस्तुत आव-व्ययक के व्यौरे के लिए मैं माननीय उप-प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ। वह इसलिए कि राष्ट्र की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को एक नया मोड़ राष्ट्र के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बसे हुए बहुसंख्यक लोगों की ओर दिया गया है। इस के लिए वह विशेष रूप से बधाई के पात्र हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ

निवेदन करना आवश्यक समझता हूँ। स्वतन्त्रता के बाद ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के गरीब विशेष रूप से समाज के निर्बल वर्ग के लिए अनेकानेक कानून बजाए गए हैं, अनेकानेक योजनाएं चलाई गई हैं लेकिन ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की गरीब समाज के निर्बल वर्ग की दशा में कोई अन्तर दिखाई नहीं देता। इस बात की पुष्टि इस से होती है कि समाज के पचास प्रतिशत से ज्यादा लोग आज भी गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे का जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। आज भी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोगों पर भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है, लोगों की झोपड़ियां जलाई जा रही हैं, वहां के निवासियों के परिवार की महिलाओं का शील भंग किया जा रहा है, अस्पृश्यता अपनी जगह पर ज्यों की त्यों विद्यमान है और इस के लिए जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा कि अनेक कानूनी व्यवस्थाएं की गई हैं, धन की व्यवस्था भी की गई है, लेकिन इन सब के होते हुए भी समाज में विषमता के शिकार लोग आज भी दुख और संकट में हैं। अगर हम गंभीरतापूर्वक सोचें तो इस के पीछे मुख्य कारण एक ही है कि हमारा समाज स्वतन्त्रता के बाद कुछ ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार का शिकार हो गया और हर व्यक्ति आज अपने अलावा समाज के दूसरे लोगों की ओर देखने को आवश्यकता नहीं अनुभव नहीं करता। यही कारण है कि हर व्यक्ति केवल अपनी हालत को देख कर हड़ताल की बात सोचता है, काम छोड़ने की बात सोचता है, समाज में धन संग्रह करने के लिए जो भ्रष्ट तरीके हैं, आज हम उन को एक तरीके से मान्यता दे दी है, स्वीकृति दे दी है और भ्रष्टाचार के इन बढ़ते हुए कारणों से आज समाज में दुखी लोगों को आराम नहीं मिल रहा है, उन का जीवन नहीं बदल रहा है। तो सब से मुख्य प्रश्न आज यह है कि जिन कारणों से अब तक के लिए हुए हमारे कार्य सफल नहीं हो पा रहे हैं उन कारणों को हम तलाश करें, वृद्धों और उनको बुढ़े तो निश्चित रूप से इस नतीजे पर पहुंचेंगे कि इस के पहले कि हम नई व्यवस्थाएं करें, नये कानून बनाएं, नई विधि का निर्माण करें, उससे पहले हम अपने समाज में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने की ज़रूरत है। समाज को नया मोड़ देना है। कौन नहीं जानता कि इनकम टैक्स, सम्पत्ति टैक्स में चोरी करके और अन्य भ्रष्ट तरीकों से धन का संचय करने की होड़ लगी हुई है। मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय उप प्रधानमंत्री से एवं वित्त विभाग से अनुरोध करूंगा कि एक सर्वदलीय समिति का निर्माण किया जाये जो 6 महीने के अन्दर अपनी रिपोर्ट दे कि कौन से ऐसे उपाय हो सकते हैं जिसने भ्रष्टाचार उन्मूलन में सफलता प्राप्त की जा सकती है। मुझे कहते हुए बड़ी तकलीफ होती है, मैं भी शरीक रहा हूँ और मैं देख रहा हूँ कि किसानों को भ्रष्ट सिंचाई के लिए, ट्यूबवेल के लिए, इंजन खरीदने के लिए ऋण दिए जाते हैं लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है—मेरे साथी मेरे से सहमत होंगे—कि पंच फीसदी किसान ऐसे नहीं होंगे जिनको जितना ऋण दिया जाता है उसने ऋण की सामग्री उनको मिल जाती हो। एक आयल इंजन जो कि 8 सौ रुपये में तैयार होता है वह गरीब किसान के मध्ये 5 हजार रुपये में बढ़ा जाता है और उसके क्षेत्र में पहुंचते पहुंचते वह बेकार हो जाता है—मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के अनेकों उदाहरण दे

सकता हूँ जहां पर भ्रष्टाचारी के लिए ऋण के बदले में कोई सिंचाई का साधन तो बना नहीं उरटे छोटे छोटे किसानों की जोतें नीलाम की जा रही हैं, उनको बेदखल किया जा रहा है उसी ऋण के पीछे। ऋण की धनराशि का बड़ा भाग सरकारी कर्मचारियों तथा जो लोग आयल इंजन सप्लाई करते हैं, मोटर का सामान सप्लाई करते हैं, भ्रष्टाचारी का दूसरा सामान सप्लाई करते हैं, उनकी जेबों में चला गया और किसान की जमीन नीलाम हो रही है।

राष्ट्रनायक स. जवाहरलाल नेहरू का दुष्ट विचार था कि सहकारिता के आधार पर राष्ट्र तरकी कर सकता है लेकिन कुछ बालाक और मक्कार किस्म के लोगों ने सहकारिता की भाड़ में गरीब किसानों, श्रमिकों को लूट रखा है। मैं अपने प्रदेश के निजी अनुभव के आधार पर तथा दूसरे प्रदेशों की सुनी हुई बातों के आधार पर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सहकारिता, जिस पर आज भी बहुत जोर दिया जा रहा है, गांव के भोले भाले लोग उसके शिकार बन रहे हैं। सहकारिता के नाम पर गरीबों के नाम से रुपया निकाला जाता है बीज और खाद के लिए, उन बेचारों का कहीं अगूठे का निशान नहीं है, उनके कहीं दस्तखत नहीं हैं, उनको कुछ भी पता नहीं है लेकिन उसके बदले में उनके खेत नीलाम किए जा रहे हैं तथा उनको जेलों में भेजा जा रहा है। यह बातें माननीय उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा दूसरे माननीय सदस्य भी जानते हैं। आज आप चाहें कितनी ही अच्छी योजनायें बनायें, कितने ही अच्छे विचार रख कर कानून बनायें लेकिन जब तक समाज में भ्रष्टाचार में कमी नहीं आती है तब तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले किसान मजदूरों को कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है। मैं उदाहरण के तौर पर बताना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे में एक फैसला लिया गया कि स्टेशनों पर मजदूरों की कोभापरेटिव सोसाइटीज को खोने पीने के ठेके दिये जायेंगे लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि जो ठेकेदार पहले अपने नाम से काम करते थे, आज फ़र्जी कोभापरेटिव बना कर उसको चला रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार, को, उप प्रधानमंत्री जी को इस प्रकार का एक कमीशन बिठाना चाहिये जिस में सभी दलों के लोग शामिल हों और 6 महीने में वह अपनी रिपोर्ट दें कि कौन कौन से ऐसे भ्रष्ट तरीके हो सकते हैं जिनको रोका जाए और जिस के रोकने से जो फ़ायदा आप कन्स्यूमर्स को देना चाहते हैं, वह उन को मिले। जिन तरीकों से हम समाज को ऊंचा उठाना चाहते हैं जिन तरीकों से समाज ऊंचा उठ सके, मैं किसी की नीयत पर शुबाह करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ—हममें से सभी चाहते हैं कि समाज बदले और निर्बल लोगों को बल मिले और वे ऊंचे उठें—लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन को ऊंचा उठाने के जो रास्ते हो सकते हैं, उन को ग्रहण नहीं किया जा रहा है। जहां तक विकास का सम्बन्ध है, यह कहने में मुझे तनिक भी संकोच नहीं है कि हम सोचते नहीं हैं कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का विकास कैसे किया जाए। एक काम के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में चार चार एजेंसियां हैं। गन्ना

[भी नहीं माल]

केन्द्र, केन डेवलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट, पंचायती राज्य डिपार्टमेंट, कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट हैं और सब का काम एक ही हैं। हर डिपार्टमेंट, की एक एक एजेंसी है और इस तरीके से हमारे प्रशासन का खर्चा दिन ब दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। काम करने वाले लोग कम हैं और निगरानी करने वाले ज्यादा हैं और ये निगरानी करने वाले लोग ही भ्रष्टाचार के प्राधार हैं, उन की बदौलत ही भ्रष्टाचार समाज के अन्दर बढ़ता है। मेरा निश्चित मत है और एक सम्भा अनुभव है और उसी के आधार पर मैं यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि ये सब आप की जो योजनाएं हैं, आपके जो स्वप्न हैं, ये सब आप के जो आंकड़े हैं और ये सब जो आप की व्यवस्थाएं हैं, ये सब निर्मूल होंगी, बेकार होंगी, जब तक हम भ्रष्टाचार पर काबू नहीं पाते। मुझे यह कहते हुए बहुत तकलीफ है, बहुत दुःख है कि जब तक बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं हुआ था, तब तक हम वहां पर भ्रष्टाचार की बातें नहीं सुनते थे। नेशनलाइजेशन इसलिए किया गया था कि शरीबों को कुछ सहायता मिलेगी मगर हम क्या देखते हैं, बड़े मियां तो बड़े मियां मगर छोटे मियां सुप्तान उल्लाह। बैंकों में भ्रष्टाचार दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स से कई ज्यादा दिखाई देता है। भारत सरकार की बड़ी प्रबल इच्छा है, हमारे मंत्रियों की प्रबल इच्छा है, समाज सेवियों की बड़ी प्रबल इच्छा है कि बैंकों के माध्यम से हम छोटे लोगों को ऋण देकर उन की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करें, जो बड़े न्याज पर ऋण मिलता था, उन साहूकारों से उन को मुक्ति दिलाएं, उन के कर्ज माफ़ करें लेकिन स्थिति आज यह है कि बैंकों से जो कर्ज मिलता है, उस का 50 परसेंट रुपया भी उन को नहीं मिलता। हमने सामुदायिक विकास योजनाओं के माध्यम से छोटे किसानों के लिए एक योजना बनाई थी कि एक तिहाई मार्जिनल किसानों को सब्सिडी दी जाएगी और एक चौथाई दूसरे जो हमारे छोटे किसान हैं, उन को देंगे। स्थिति आज यह है कि छोटे किसानों के नाम से जो अनुदान दिया जाता है, उस का बंटवारा गांवों के जो बड़े किसान हैं जो राज्य कर्मचारियों को अपने घरों पर बैठ कर दावतें करते हैं, जो उन को सवारी देते हैं, वे गरीब किसानों के नाम से भीसं खरीदते हैं, बैस खरीदते हैं और गाड़ी खरीदते हैं और कर्जा उन गरीब किसानों के नाम पर चढ़ जाता है। अनुदान बड़े लोगों की जेब में चला जाता है और इसको बैंक करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। अभी तक कोई मूल्यांकन समिति नहीं बनाई गई है, स्टेट में नहीं बनी, केन्द्र के लेवल पर नहीं बनाई गई, जो यह देखे कि अब तक जो काम किये गये हैं उन के नतीजे क्या हैं और वे हमारे सामने आएँ। मैं आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध करूंगा कि एक मूल्यांकन समिति बनाई जाए जो यह देखे कि अब तक जो काम किये गये हैं, उन के नतीजे क्या हैं। उस मूल्यांकन समिति के माध्यम से हम को यह पता लगे कि हम ने निर्बल वर्गों के लोगों के जीवन को कितना ऊंचा किया है और इन योजनाओं को, इस अर्थ व्यवस्था का उन को कितना लाभ पहुंचा है। क्या निर्बल वर्ग के लोगों को जितना लाभ पहुंचना चाहिये था, उतना पहुंचा है और कितने प्रतिशत उन को

लाभ पहुंचा है? उस मूल्यांकन समिति में सरकारी और गैर सरकारी, सभी तरफ के लोग हों। उसमें अनुभवों लोग आएँ, अपने अपने विषयों के विद्वान लोग आएँ और उसमें समाज सेवी लोग भी आएँ। मैं आपके माध्यम से राज्य वित्त मंत्री जी, उप प्रधान मंत्री जी तो इस समय यहां नहीं हैं, से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि वे मेरी भावना को उप प्रधान मंत्री जी तक पहुंचा दें। वे अस्तर कमीशन बनाते हैं, जो जो आयोग वे बनाते हैं, क्या उसमें समाज सेवी लोगों की आवश्यकता उन्हें अनुभव नहीं होती। दो साल के अन्दर गृह मंत्री के रूप में जो आयोग उन्होंने बनाएँ, वे रिटायर्ड आई० सी० एस०, जो अंग्रेजी हुकूमत के आई० सी० एस० थे, के ही बनाएँ। वे क्या जानें आज केनंत्र न के बारे में। उनका दस बारे में क्या ज्ञान है। उनके जो विचार हैं, उनकी जो भावना है उनका जो दृढ़ विश्वास बना हुआ है, वे अपने उन विश्वासों के विरुद्ध सिकारिश नहीं कर सकते। तो जो भी आयोग बने, मूल्यांकन समिति बने, जो भी कमीशन बिठाया जाए, उनमें समाज सेवियों को प्रमुख स्थान मिलना चाहिए। मुझे आशा और भरोसा है कि अगर मेरी इस प्रार्थना को उप प्रधान मंत्री जी तक पहुंचा दिया जाएगा तो वे इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करेंगे। फिर इन संस्थाओं में समाज सेवियों का बहुमूल्य योगदान होगा और इनकी जो रिपोर्टें आयेंगी उनमें समाज की भावनाएं आ सकेंगी।

अब मैं बाढ़ पीड़ितों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। बाढ़ पीड़ितों के लिए स्टुक्चर चला आ रहा है कि जब भी किसी बाढ़ पीड़ित को दूसरी जगह बिठाया जाएगा तो सौ गज जमीन दी जाएगी। आज भी उन्हें सौ गज जमीन ही दी जाती है। जिस आदमी का घर बह गया है, उसे उसके परिवार के रहने के लिए और जानवरों को बांधने के लिए सौ गज जमीन दी जाती है। यह बाढ़ पीड़ितों के साथ मखौल है। आज के युग में भी किसान को बमाने के लिए सौ गज जमीन दी जाए तो वह वहां तो अपने परिवार को रखेगा, कहां अपने जानवर बांधेगा, कहां उन्हें चारा देगा, कहां अपने मेहमानों को ठहरा सकेगा? इस पर जरा सोचने की जरूरत है।

भारत सरकार ने बड़ी कृपा की कि करोड़ों रुपया उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिए दिया। करीब 40 करोड़ रुपया दिया। शायद उसमें से केवल डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया भी आज तक खर्च नहीं हुआ। जो बाढ़ पीड़ित दुःखी हैं, गृहविहीन और साधनविहीन हैं और भूख से मर रहे हैं और उनके लिए दिया गया रुपया गवर्नमेंट के खजाने में पड़ा है। मैं जानता हूँ कि मेरे जिले में उसमें से एक रुपया भी खर्च नहीं हुआ। मेरी अपनी तहसील में तहसीलदार के माध्यम से आधा आधा गज कपड़ा बाढ़ पीड़ितों को दिया गया। अब भी यह कल्पना की जाती है कि आधे गज कपड़े में से वह लंगोटी बांध कर

रह लेगा। करोड़ों रुपया बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिए सरकार के पास है लेकिन वह बाढ़ पीड़ितों को नहीं पहुँचता।

यही स्थिति निर्बल वर्ग के लोगों की है। हरिजनों की सहायता के बारे में भी हम सभी बोलते हैं और सभी एक भाषाज से बोलते हैं। लेकिन ज्यों ज्यों दबा की त्यों त्यों मर्ज बढ़ता गया। उनके लिए सब कुछ करने पर भी उन पर अत्याचार बढ़ते जाएं तो इसके लिए किस को दोष दिया जा सकता है? अगर हम सभी राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ता सच्चे दिल से यह चाहें कि उन लोगों का जीवन स्तर ऊँचा उठे, उन पर से संकट दूर हो तो मुझे कोई शक नहीं है कि उनका जीवन ऊपर उठ सकता है, उन पर से संकट दूर हो सकता है।

हमारे वित्त राज्यमंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। मेरी उनसे प्रार्थना है कि वे मेरी भावनाओं को उपप्रधान मंत्री जी तक पहुँचा दें। मेरा उनसे यही कहना है कि सबसे पहले भ्रष्टाचार क निवारण के लिए कदम उठाए जाएं तो तभी लोगों का जीवन स्तर ऊँचा होगा।

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश (भूमतसर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तावित बजट से यह भाषा थी कि एक नयी दिशा लेकर यह प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा। पिछले बजट में भी यह बात कही गयी थी कि बजट की रूप रेखा गरीबी को खत्म करने और बेकारी कम करने के लिए तैयार की गयी है। इस बजट में भी वही बात दोहरायी गयी है। लेकिन बजट के अन्दर जो व्यवस्था की गयी है उसमें गरीबी और बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम नहीं है। बेकारी और बेरोजगारी को दूर करने की दिशा में यह बजट बिल्कुल अजनब और इनके पेशन है।

कृषि और ग्रामविकास के लिए कुछ बातें कही गयी हैं और उनके लिए कुछ सुविधाएँ भी दी गयी हैं लेकिन वे सुविधाएँ बड़े बड़े किसानों तक सीमित रह जाएंगी। जिस तरह से बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को नहीं छुआ गया है और केवल गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों पर बोझ डाला गया है, उसी तरह से निहित स्वार्थ वर्ग के लोगों को इन सुविधाओं से लाभ पहुँचने वाला है। चाहे बड़े किसान हों या बड़े उद्योगपति हों, उन दोनों के बारे में इस बजट में कोई अन्तर दिखायी नहीं पड़ता है।

आर्थिक विषमता को कम करने की बात कही गई है लेकिन मैं पूछता हूँ कि कौन सा ऐसा काम है जो किया गया है और जिससे आर्थिक विषमता कम होगी? मुझे तो कोई दिखाई नहीं देती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आर्थिक विषमता इस बजट को साधन करने से बढ़ेगी। जो कर प्रस्तावित किए गए हैं वे मध्यम वर्ग और निम्न वर्ग के लोगों पर

ही लगे हैं, उन पर ही सबसे कठोर प्रहार इनके द्वारा किया गया है फिर चाहे वे लोग शहरों या देहातों में कहीं भी रहते हों। सरकार अगर एक हाथ से थोड़ी सी सुविधा दे रही है तो दूसरे हाथ से उससे ज्यादा वापिस भी ले रही है और उससे वापिस ले रही है जो मध्यम वर्ग का आदमी है या बिल्कुल नीचे के वर्ग का आदमी है और तनावग्रस्त पाने वाला आदमी है। वे लोग किम तरह से अपने घरों के बजट को संतुलित कर सकेंगे इनका हर आदमी भ्रष्टाचार लगा सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके लिए बहुत ही मुश्किल पेश आएगी।

यह घाटे का बजट है। सब कर लगाने के बाद भी पीने दो अरब का हम में घाटा दिखाया गया है। 620 करोड़ के नए टैक्स लगाए गए हैं लेकिन उनको लगाने के बाद भी 1355 करोड़ का घाटा रहेगा।

क्या इससे मुद्रास्फीति नहीं होगी, कीमतें नहीं बढ़ेंगी? अगर कोई सोचता है कि नहीं बढ़ेंगी तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह वस्तुस्थिति में भ्रष्ट बन्द किए हुए है। कीमतें अभी बढ़ गई हैं। अभी बजट पर डिसकशन चल ही रही है, फाइनेंस बिल भी पास नहीं हुआ है, टैक्स अभी तक पूरी तरह लगे भी नहीं हैं लेकिन कीमतें बढ़नी शुरू हो गई हैं और भ्रष्टाचार बढ़नी शुरू हो गई है।

यह कहा गया है कि बजट में एक नई दिशा दिखाई देती है। हाँ एक नई दिशा अवश्य दिखाई देती है बाकी सब पुरानी है, वही एकसाइड इम्यूटी में बृद्धि, उन्हीं चीजों पर नए कर जिन पर पहले लगा करते हैं। नयी दिशा बजट बढ़ने से ग्राम आदमी को यह दिखाई पड़ती है कि बजट बिल्कुल प्रतिशोधात्मक, बदले की भावना से बनाया गया है और एक ही वर्ग पर टैक्सों की भरमार कर दी गई है, इसके अतिरिक्त और कुछ नहीं है। यह साफ नजर आ रहा है कि एक वर्ग चाहे वह शहरों में रहता हो या देहातों में उसी पर टैक्स लगाये गये हैं, दूसरे किसी पर नहीं। इस प्रकार की नई दिशा अवश्य दिखाई दे रही है। बदले की भावना स्पष्ट नजर आ रही है चाहे वह राजनीतिक कारणों से हो या किसी और कारण से। लेकिन इसमें योजना कोई नजर नहीं आती है। एक वाक्य में रिएक्शन यह होगा कि एक विशेष वर्ग को कुचलने के लिए बजट में ये सारे आयोजित किए गए हैं—.....

एक आलोचक सत्य : कौन सा वर्ग ?

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश : आप जानते ही हैं, गरीब मध्यम वर्ग।



## [डा० बलदेव प्रकाश]

यह कहा गया है कि गांव के लोगों को फर्टिलाइजर में सुविधा दी गई है। मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। एक किलो के पीछे दस पैसे ही रियायत दी गई है। अगर एक किसान सौ किलो खाद इस्तेमाल करेगा तो क्या वह दो सौ बोतल मिट्टी का तेल साल में इस्तेमाल नहीं करेगा? ग्रामीण जीवन का विकास करने वाले इसका जवाब तो दें। इसका साफ मतलब यह है कि एक हाथ से आप दस पैसे की रियायत दे रहे हैं और दूसरे हाथ से दस पैसे मिट्टी के तेल के ऊपर ले रहे हैं। कौन जलाता है मिट्टी का तेल? क्या बिड़ला के या टाटा के घर में जलता है? किसान के घर ही जलता है, जो कुटिया में रहता है, हरीकेन की लालटेन भाज भी जलाता है वही मिट्टी का तेल भी इस्तेमाल करता है।

यह कहा गया है कि ग्रामीण जीवन के लिए यह बजट बहुत लाभदायक है। मैं कुछ आंकड़े प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। एक से दो हेक्टर भूमि जिन के पास है उनकी कुल संख्या देश में सत्तर प्रतिशत है यानी सत्तर प्रतिशत के पास दो हेक्टर से कम भूमि है। 50.6 प्रतिशत ऐसे किसान हैं जिनके पास एक हेक्टर से कम भूमि है। जिनके पास ज्यादा है वे कितने हैं? 11.4 प्रतिशत वे हैं जिनके पास चार से दस हेक्टर के बीच या इससे अधिक भूमि है। 7.4 प्रतिशत वे लोग हैं जिनके पास चार और दस हेक्टर के बीच में भूमि है। और 4 प्रतिशत वह हैं जो 10 हेक्टर से ऊपर के किसान हैं। कुल मिलाकर 11.4 प्रतिशत किसान और इनके पास देश की भूमि का 60.8 प्रतिशत हिस्सा है। और बाकी सारे किसान जिनका प्रतिशत 70 है और जिनकी आबादी 24 करोड़ है उनके पास देश की भूमि का 20 प्रतिशत हिस्सा है। अब 1 हेक्टर वाला कितनी सुविधा उठायेगा जो आपने फर्टिलाइजर में सुविधा दी है? और आंकड़े आपको देना चाहता हूँ कि जो आपने सुविधायें देने की बात कही है तो जब तक इरी-गेशन फेसिलिटी नहीं होगी, क्रेडिट फेसिलिटी नहीं होगी तब तक किसान फर्टिलाइजर का प्रयोग नहीं कर सकता है। और क्रेडिट फेसिलिटी किसको मिलती है? अब तक के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक 60 परसेंट अपनी आवश्यकताओं का क्रेडिट वह लोग ले सके हैं जिनके पास 6 हेक्टर से ऊपर भूमि है, और 40 प्रतिशत वह लोग ले सके हैं जो 4 और 6 हेक्टर के दमियान हैं, और 1 और 2 हेक्टर वालों को उनकी आवश्यकता का 25 प्रतिशत भी कर्ज अभी तक नहीं मिला है। वह कर्ज नहीं ले सकते हैं, जैसा अभी माननीय महीलाल जी बता रहे थे कि बैंकों में कितना छुट्टाव है, चाहे वह नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक हो या कोऑपरेटिव बैंक हों, उनको लोन नहीं देते। और हमने फर्टिलाइजर में 10 पैसे फी किलो में रियायत दे दी है और दूसरी तरफ मिट्टी के तेल के दाम बढ़ा दिये। अगर आप बाकई में गरीब किसानों को इस बजट द्वारा लाभ देना चाहते थे तो आपको यह ऐलान करना

चाहिये था कि सभी बैंक और ऋण देने वाली जितनी भी एजेंसियां हैं उनसे लोन 70, 80 प्रतिशत केवल 1, 2 हेक्टर वाले किसानों को मिलेगा। तब माना जा सकता था कि गरीब किसान के लिये हम कुछ करना चाहते हैं, उसको सुविधा देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है। यह केवल कुछ निहित स्वार्थों के हित का बजट है।

इसके साथ साथ जो टैक्स लगाये गये हैं वही दकियानूसी ढंग। कोई नई दिशा नहीं है। आज 8,431 करोड़ 80 ऐक्साइज का टैक्स है जो इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स के रूप में इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं, और यह प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति साल 140 80 आता है। यह केवल केन्द्र का टैक्स है ऐक्साइज के माध्यम से, चाहे आप कपड़ा लें, तेल लें या माचिस लें, कुछ भी बाजार से लेने जायें तो साल में 140 80 ऐक्साइज इयटी के रूप में देना होगा। अगर 5 व्यक्ति का परिवार है तो उस परिवार को साल में 700 रुपये इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स के रूप में देना होगा। प्रान्तों के टैक्स अलग रहे। केवल सेल्स टैक्स 2,700 करोड़ है। प्रति व्यक्ति 45 80 साल सेल्स टैक्स के रूप में देता है। और इस देश की 50 प्रतिशत आबादी पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे है। खाना उमके पास नहीं है। लेकिन अगर कोई चीज लेने जायेगा तो उसको टैक्स देना पड़ेगा। 480 करोड़ 80 इस देश की सरकार सबसिडाइज्ड फूड पर खर्च कर रही है, उस फूड पर जो ग्राम आदमी लेने जाता है। उस पर भी टैक्स है। यानी करों का जो ग्रामदल है उससे सबसिडाइज करो, सबसिडी से फिर वह वापस जाय और जो खरीदने वाला है उस पर तो टैक्स का बोझ बढ़ेगा ही। 200 के करीब प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति साल अप्रत्यक्ष करों का बोझ पड़ रहा है।

श्री महीलाल : 35 प्रतिशत प्रशासन पर खर्च हो रहा है।

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश : ठीक है, 35 प्रतिशत प्रशासन पर खर्च हो रहा है। और फिर डाइरेक्ट टैक्स कितने हैं? 1252 करोड़। हम मान लेते कि एक नई दिशा दी गई है कि, इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स कम किये गये हैं और डाइरेक्ट टैक्स ज्यादा किये गये हैं। लेकिन यह तो वही दिशा है। डाइरेक्ट टैक्स पर किसी ने हाथ ही नहीं लगाया। हां, इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स 620 करोड़ 80 बढ़ा दिये गये जिसका बोझ सब पर पड़ने वाला है, कोई बचने वाला नहीं है, चाहे वह देहात में रहता हो, या शहर में रहता हो, उसको टैक्स देना ही पड़ेगा।

योजना का खर्च 12,511 करोड़ 80 रखे गये हैं, और मुझे इस बात का खेद है कि योजना पर प्रतिशत जो बढ़ावा है वह पिछले साल से कम है। पिछले साल का बढ़ावा 17 प्रतिशत रहा, जब कि इस साल 7.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हम योजना पर कर रहे हैं। और यह बताया गया है कि 835 करोड़ 80 नान-प्लान के अन्तर्गत डाइवर्ट कर दिया गया है। इससे आंकड़ों में

योजना में वृद्धि की प्रतिशत मात्रा कम दिखाई गई है। लेकिन यह भी इसमें डाल दें तब भी 14 प्रतिशत, इस साल की वृद्धि है, जबकि पिछले साल 17 प्रतिशत थी। अगर हम विषमता दूर करना चाहते हैं तो फिर सरकार को नई दिशा लेनी पड़ेगी। हर साल जो भी बजट बनता है, चाहे वह समाजवाद का नाम लेकर बना, जन कल्याण का नाम लेकर बना या विषमता दूर करने अथवा गरीबों को सुविधा देने के नाम पर बना, लेकिन हमेशा पूंजी सरमायेदारों की ही बढ़ी है। वह बात समझ से बाहर है कि इसका कारण क्या है?

पिछले दो सालों से जब से जनता पार्टी के बजट आ रहे हैं, पूंजीपतियों की पूंजी का ग्रोथ रेट कम हुआ है क्या? हमने बजट में जो प्रोवीजन रखा है विषमता को दूर करने के लिये और बड़े लोगों की पूंजी के ग्रोथ रेट को कम करने के लिये क्या हम उनकी पूंजी कम कर सके हैं? नहीं कर सके हैं? उसमें कोई न कोई रास्ता और रूप निकल आता है जिससे वह उसी प्रकार से बढ़ रही है। जो भी सुविधाएं प्राप्त होती हैं वह भी बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों को ही प्राप्त होती हैं।

हमारे सफेद हाथी की तरह जो निजी क्षेत्र के उद्योग हैं, वह जनता के कर्गों से संचित धन को खपाये चले जा रहे हैं और उनकी जो सुविधायें हैं, उनका लाभ बड़े उद्योगपतियों को हो रहा है। हमने कोयले और बिजली पर करोड़ों रुपये लगाये हैं, इस्पात और फटिलाइजर के कारखाने खोले हैं, लोहा वहां से सस्ता मिलेगा, लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर बराबर घाटे में जा रहे हैं। लोहा उनको मिल रहा है, वहां से उत्पादित वस्तुओं पर करोड़ों रुपये का फायदा वह उठा रहे हैं। करीबन करीबन 15 हजार करोड़ रुपया पब्लिक सेक्टर में लगा हुआ है और इस बजट में भी इस क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के लिये 3,122 करोड़ रुपये की राशि रखी गई है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कब तक हम यह करेंगे? जिस पब्लिक सेक्टर में 15 हजार करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है, उसके उद्योगों से कितना लाभान्वित देश को मिलना चाहिये? वह क्यों नहीं मिल रहा है, कौन इसका जवाब देगा?

उसके मुकाबले में प्राइवेट सेक्टर में 20 हजार करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है, 1650 कंपनियां उसमें लगी हुई हैं। टैक्स वसूली देने के बाद उनके द्वारा 153 करोड़ रुपया डिविडेंड के रूप में बांटा जा चुका है और 388 करोड़ रुपये रि-इन्वेस्ट किया गया है। हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर का क्या हाल है? 1975-76 के आंकड़ों से पता लगता है कि उसमें 236 करोड़ रुपये का लाभ हुआ और सरकार के टैक्स वसूली देने के बाद वह नुकसान में बदल गया और फिर उसे पूरा करने के लिए एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा दी गई, गरीब जनता से और पैसे निकाल लिये गये और 3221 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता इसी वर्ष पावर कोयला, फटिलाइजर, मिनरल्स, स्टील व टैक्सटाइल वरीरा को पब्लिक सेक्टर में दे दी। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह नीति सफल कब तक चलने वाला है?

अभी जिन पर टैक्सों की वृद्धि की गई है, जिन पर, इसकी भार पड़ी है वह कौन लोग हैं? साबुन कौन इस्तेमाल करता है, यह आप हाउस में बता दीजिए? इसी तरह ट्यूब-पेस्ट, ट्यूब ब्रश, कपड़े धोने का साबुन पेट्रोल कौन इस्तेमाल करता है? यह सब आम लोगों के इस्तेमाल की चीजें हैं।

पेट्रोल के बारे में कहा जाता है कि इसे सरमायेदार इस्तेमाल करते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या स्कूटर चलाने वाला इसे इस्तेमाल नहीं करता है? यह भी कहा गया है कि पेट्रोल का कम इस्तेमाल हो, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जिस क्लर्क ने अपने घर से दफ्तर आना है, अगर 55 पैसे आपने एक लिटर पर बढ़ा दिये तो क्या वह दफ्तर से आधा मील पीछे ही अपना स्कूटर खड़ा कर के दफ्तर में जायेगा? उसको उसी तरह दफ्तर में भी आना है और घर भी वापिस जाना है। इस तरह से उसे एक लिटर पेट्रोल पर उसे 55 पैसे ज्यादा देने पड़ेंगे।

मैं यह सुझाव देता हूं कि अगर आप पेट्रोल की खपत कम करना चाहते हैं तो इस पर राशन कर दीजिये ताकि जितना एक को चाहिये, उससे ज्यादा वह इस्तेमाल न कर सके, राशन-कार्ड बना दीजिए, लेकिन यह दलील नहीं कि आबिट्ररीली दाम बढ़ाते जायें जिससे कोई सीमा ही न रह जाये।

इसी तरह मिट्टी के तेल और डीजल को किसान भी इस्तेमाल करते हैं और उन पर भी 10 पैसे प्रति लिटर दाम बढ़ा दिये गये हैं। स्कूटर, मोटर साइकल और कुकिंग गैस वगैरह पर भी टैक्स बढ़ाया गया है। कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं बची है, जिस पर टैक्स नहीं बढ़ाया गया है। कहा जाता है कि शहर में भी रहते हैं और कुकिंग गैस भी चाहते हैं। क्या यह शहर में रहने पर टैक्स है? आदमी मजबूर हो कर शहर में आ कर नौकरी करता है, इस लिए सरकार उस पर टैक्स लगा रही है—चूंकि आप शहर में रहते हैं, इस लिए आपको टैक्स देना पड़ेगा। क्या सरकार के सोचने का यह ढंग है, क्या उस का यह दृष्टिकोण है?

15 hrs.

मैं दो सालों से हैंडलूम सेक्टर का केस प्लीड कर रहा हूं। पंजाब में लोगों ने हैंडलूम शाड़ी वूलन इण्डस्ट्री शुरू की। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में इस इंडस्ट्री का विकास सब से पहले पंजाब में किया गया। इस इण्डस्ट्री की मांग रही है कि जो शाड़ी वूल हैंडलूम के लिए इम्पोर्ट की जाती है, उस पर कस्टम ड्यूटी का रिलीफ मिलना चाहिये। आज स्थिति यह है कि जो बड़ी फैक्टरियां मशीनों से चलती हैं, जिनमें हजारों लूम चल रहे हैं, अगर वे शाड़ी वूल इम्पोर्ट करती हैं, तो उन पर भी कस्टम ड्यूटी उतनी ही है, और अगर दो लूम वाला हैंडलूम यूनिट शाड़ी वूल सेने जाता है, तो उस पर भी कस्टम ड्यूटी उतनी ही है। आज तक उसको कोई रिलीफ नहीं दिया गया है।



[डा० बलदेव प्रकाश]

अन्त में मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग पर लगे टैक्स वापस लिये जायें और उन्हें राहत दी जाये, नहीं तो उन पर जो बोझ पड़ेगा, वह बर्दाश्त से बाहर होगा।

SHRI P. VANKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Finance Minister has presented a Budget which is baffling every section of our society. It is truly in the best traditions of the Janata party. A few months back a senior politician who severely criticised the Janata Party's functioning, who questioned the bonafides of the Prime Minister, has now presented a Budget, with an air of an injured hero as if he is trying to do justice to the agriculturists and farmers in the country.

Sir, the Janata party has got many 'first' to its credit. This is the first budget which has got a huge deficit which is unprecedented. This is also the first budget which shows no discrimination between one section of society and the other section. This is a budget which supports the vested interests and the rich as against the poor. This is a budget which is creating confrontations between the urban and the rural people, between small and big farmers, and taking away whatever little benefits were given to the common people during the regime of the previous Government. There is really a crisis of confidence and the people are not sure whether this Government will be able to fulfil their promises and the mandate they have received from the electorate. Inner party convulsions, contradictions and confrontations have created a sense of insecurity among the people. Take their behaviour in the international politics.

15.05 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

Their ambivalent attitude in the name of genuine non-alignments, the tilt to-

wards the USA and the suspicion created with regard to Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty have lost Government creditability in international politics, that they will be able to champion the cause of the non-aligned countries. This is how it has come to be in international politics as well as internal politics. Now, much of talk about crisis of confidence is being made. Another important thing which the Janata Government has done is that the Family Planning Programme has been rediculed and they have succeeded in creating a nausea among the people that the family planning is a sin. The great leader, Shri Raj Narain, who is busy in creating internicine quarrel between the States has given such a bad odour to family planning programme that people are not prepared to accept family planning programme as a national policy. The result is that we will be having a galoping population explosion of 10 million people per year. So, which budget or which plan for economic planning will help the people? I am asking this question. You have poohed-poohed and disregarded the family planning programme and if you go by the statistics the family planning programme has failed completely in North India. And the third thing is that the over-enthusiam of imposing or inflicting Hindi on non-Hindi speaking people is creating a big chasm in the country and leading to disintegration and on top of it, you come with a fantastic budget of having nearly 1,500 crores of rupees as deficit, and as my friend, Mr. Venkataraman, has very pertinently pointed out, you are asking the Nasik Press to work overtime.

Madam, coming to the taxation proposals. I will deal with the first point of devolution of finances according to the 7th Finance Commission to various State Governments and the Centre. I have to congratulate the 7th Finance Commission and also a word of appreciation to the Government of India for having accepted the proposals of 7th Finance Commission and also the formula adopted by the Prime Minister with regard to the NNP formula of

helping the poorer States with less GNP which has really created a favourable atmosphere and for the first time the State Government do feel that they will be able to fulfil their obligations to the people and secondly in this I would only express a word of caution and that in this complacency perhaps the resource mobilisation of the State Governments may not receive a setback because the taxes levied do not leave any scope for the State Governments to go in for additional resources mobilisation. One fact about the Kisan leader, the champion of kisans, the Deputy-Prime Minister and Finance Minister. The present Government is in a unique position of having two Deputy-Prime Ministers and the present U.P. Government has also followed suit. At the Centre, we have the Deputy-Prime Minister No. 1 and the Deputy-Prime Minister No. 2. Perhaps Mr. Charan Singh, is the Deputy-Prime Minister No. 1. He has said that the excise duty on unmanufactured tobacco is being abolished. Sir, I come from the rural area and I come from an area where tobacco is grown. In an objective manner, I would say that whether the exemption of excise levy will actually help the farmers or not, the fact remains that the small farmers and big farmers will be free from the tyranny of the excise officers. Many of the mal-practices will go. I know that hundreds of telegrams are being sent to the Finance Minister to levy the excise duty. There is a racket operating with a motive; they want that the excise duty should be imposed again. I am sure, the Finance Minister must be aware of this trap that is being laid with the active connivance of the bureaucracy.

Many hon. Members have made a critical reference with regard to the indiscriminate taxation levied on various items of necessity required for the poor whether they live in the rural areas or the urban areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Except the scented hair oil.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Yes. In that, he wanted to justify his action by saying that this deterrent will help for the promotion of cottage and small scale industries and his frowning upon the big industries will generate employment potential in rural and semi-urban areas and the small and cottage industries will come up and they will be able to meet adequately the requirements of the common people. Now, there is a fallacy about it. There is no infrastructure available in the country for fostering and promoting these small scale and cottage industries to be ready with the manufacturing of matches, soaps etc. The result would be that these people will be thrown into the lap of the multi-nationals and big industries. Matches will be made scarce; soaps will be made scarce. All these industries are being run by multi-nationals in this country. They have a hold on our country so far as these commodities are concerned. Now by directly taxing these essential necessities of life, you are throwing them into the lap of big business and multi-nationals.

There is another thing. The public sector projects are in the red in spite of the fact that Rs. 1300 crores have been invested in them. During the last two years, things were all right, but during the current year, there is no appreciable effect on them. Again, there is a controversy in the Janata Party. One great champion of public sector, Shri Biju Patnaik said that all these should be nationalised. The Prime Minister, on the other hand, says that nationalisation is not for nationalisation's sake. I do not know what the correct policy of the Government is; whether they go by what Shri Biju Patnaik says or what the Prime Minister or Shri George Fernandes says—one does not know. They have been blowing hot and cold with regard to the fundamental policies of the Government. People therefore, ask in what direction the Government is going. This is the fact of the matter.

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

Coming to the rural development activities, I would say that the budget will not have any impact on the acceleration of rural development. The prices of petrol and diesel have gone up and there is no proper priority given for the infrastructure to be laid in the villages and there is no direction in the State policy with regard to the maximum utilization of the irrigation potential created in the country. What are the efforts that the Government proposes to make, to have the optimum utilization of irrigation facilities in this country? The most deplorable among all these things, relates to the DPAP programme, which is really serving the rural areas which are subjected to chronic famines. There, the amount has been reduced. Rural development programmes have to be given a greater fillip.

Secondly, nothing has been said about regional imbalances. Correction of regional imbalances is a cry for a long time. My friend Mr. Mrityunjay Prasad was bemoaning that there is no adequate representation of Biharis in the Cabinet. He is not bothered about unemployment problem growing in Bihar, but is bothered more about the unemployment problem of Bihar politicians in the Central Cabinet.

In conclusion, I would say that the needs of the core sectors, viz. those which go with the development of the poor whether they live in the villages or towns—have not been properly looked into. This budget will create unprecedented inflationary trends in the country. The indiscriminate taxation on every item will lead to the greatest unrest and resentment among the people. So, I will urge the Deputy Prime Minister No. 1 not to play with the euphoria of serving agriculturists and creating a sort of economic tension. That is what is happening in Bihar. Let him come down. Let him not fritter away the economic wealth that has been created, viz. the Rs. 5,000 crores of foreign exchange and 125 million tonnes of foodgrains. Let him not destroy the economy and also frustrate

away the confidence of the common man and defeat his purpose but let him take steps for the economic betterment of the country.

श्री राम किशन (भरतपुर) : सभापति महोदय, जिस दिन से यह बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ है, मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में सब से ज्यादा और सभी प्रकार की भालोचनाएँ हुई हैं तो इस बजट की हुई है और इन भालोचनाओं के आधार कई हैं लेकिन मुख्य तीन, चार बातें इस बजट के बारे में कही जा रही हैं।

एक बात तो यह कही जा रही है कि यह बजट हिन्दुस्तान के धनी किसानों की सुविधा का बजट बनाया गया है। दूसरी बात यह कही जाती है कि यह शहरों के खिलाफ गांव वालों की मदद के लिए बजट बनाया गया है। तीसरी बात यह कही जाती है कि इससे जो मध्यम दर्जे के लोग हैं, महंगाई की वजह से उन की हालत बहुत खराब हो जाएगी और बोखी भालोचना का मुद्दा यह है कि इस में जो विकास की योजनाओं की राशि है, उसको गत साल के मुकाबले कम कर दिया गया है, काफ़ी कम कर दिया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह भालोचना जिस प्रकार से की जा रही है, उस में आंशिक सत्य हो सकता है और कई मुद्दे ऐसे हैं, जिन पर सत्य को स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा। लेकिन सभापति महोदय, सवाल यह है कि हमारे देश में आज जिस प्रकार की स्थिति है, उस स्थिति में हमारे लिये यह आवश्यक है कि हम किसी प्रकार से देश के लोगों के लिए रोजगार उपलब्ध करायें, लोगों की गरीबी हटायें। 75 हजार करोड़ रुपये का भारी नियोजन होने के बाद भी हमारे यहां उत्पादन की जिस तरह की स्थिति हो गई है उसमें देश में गरीबी और बेरोजगारी भयंकर रूप से बढ़ रही है। इस सरकार ने भी और पहली सरकार ने भी जो कदम उठाये उनका नतीजा यह हुआ कि बजाय गरीबी और बेकारी कम होती, लेकिन उल्टे वह बढ़ती रही। इस बजट में भी यह कोशिश की गई है कि एक वर्ष में गरीबी और बेकारी मिट जाएगी, लेकिन वह नहीं होने वाला है। एक बात इस बजट में साफ़ है जिसको कि हमें स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा। हजारों सालों से गांवों की जो उपेक्षा की जा रही थी, उनकी तरफ़ अब इस सरकार ने ध्यान दिया है। यह कहा जा रहा है कि इन सुविधाओं का लाभ धनी किसानों को मिलेगा लेकिन पहले पहल गांव वालों को सुविधा देने का इस सरकार ने प्रयास किया है और इस दृष्टि से इस बजट का स्वागत किया जाना चाहिये।

यह बात सही है कि इस बजट को ले कर शहरों में बहुत भालोचना हुई है। लेकिन अब तक शहरों को ही छूट दी जाती रही है चाहे वह अंग्रेज सरकार हो, चाहे कांग्रेस सरकार हो, सभी ने शहरों की तरफ़ देखा है। अब तक इस बात को किसी ने नहीं देखा। लेकिन अब जब खाद पर मामूली-सी छूट दे दी गई है तो यह सब कुछ कह जा रहा है कि धनी किसानों को मदद दी जा रही है। मैं इस

सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहूंगा कि तम्बाकू पर छूट बीड़ी से वापस कर ली जाएगी केवल 75 करोड़ रुपये की खाद्य में, 12 करोड़ रुपये की बीजल में छूट दी गई है। तीन-चार करोड़ रुपये की और छूट दी गई है। ये छूटें करीब एक अरब रुपये की हैं जो कि छोटे किसानों को भी मिलेंगी ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता हूँ कि सारी छूटें सम्पूर्ण रूप से धनी किसानों को ही मिलेंगी। जैसा कि कहा गया था कि फटिलाइजर एसोसियेशन ने एक स्टडी कर के यह बताया है कि छोटे किसान खाद्य का उपयोग ज्यादा करते हैं। यह केवल कुलकों को मदद करने के लिए ही बजट बनाया गया है, इस आलोचना में, मैं समझता हूँ कि ज्यादा दम नहीं है। लेकिन जहाँ तक अमृतसर से आने वाले माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना था कि हमारी नीति छोटे लोगों को मदद करने की नहीं है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वे ग्राह्य मूंद कर बात कर रहे थे। आज भी बेनामी जमीन के मालिक लाखों एकड़ जमीन के मालिक बने हुए हैं। मैं खास कर के आप को याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि आप गंगानगर जिले में चले जाएँ। आज भी एक राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री 32 सौ एकड़ जमीन के मालिक बन कर बैठे हुए हैं। इसलिए यह कहना कि कुलक नहीं हैं, यह वैसा ही है कि जैसे बिरला यह कहें कि मैं बड़ा उद्योगपति नहीं हूँ। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस देश में कुलक बेनामी जमीन के मालिक हैं और इन सब को पुरानी कांग्रेसी सरकार ने पैदा किया है। अब वर्तमान जनता सरकार भी इस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कर पायेगी, इस में मुझे सन्देह है क्योंकि जनता सरकार भी कोई क्रांतिकारी समाजवादी नहीं है। यह भी यथार्थवादिवादियों की सरकार है। यह भी ज्यादातर लोकतंत्र पर ही जोर देती रहेगी समाज परिवर्तन का कोई बहुत बड़ा काम कर पायेगी, उसकी इससे मैं आशा नहीं कर सकता हूँ। इसलिए इस बजट को खाली कुलक बजट कहकर, इसमें जो ग्राम विकास को एक दिशा दी गई है, उसको रोकने का कोशिश कर ठीक नहीं होगा।

सभापति महोदय, इस बजट के बारे में दूसरी आलोचना यह है कि हमारी योजना का परिचय पिछले साल के मुकाबले में 7.2 परसेंट ही रह गया है। यह बात इस तरह से नहीं है। असल बात यह है कि इस साल बजट में कुछ रकमों को गैरयोजना मद में डाल दिया गया है। यह 7 परसेंट योजना व्यय नहीं है। पिछले साल केन्द्रीय योजनाओं में 5,614 करोड़ रुपये का आयोजन किया गया था जब कि इस साल, 6,412 करोड़ रुपये केन्द्रीय योजनाओं में व्यय किया जा रहा है। इस का मतलब है कि 13.2 परसेंट केन्द्रीय योजनाओं में व्यय होगा। जहाँ तक राज्य योजनाओं के व्यय का प्रश्न है, राज्यों के साधन ट्रांसफर हो गये हैं। सातवें वित्त आयोग ने राज्यों को जो साधन दिये हैं, अगर उन साधनों को और राज्यों की योजनाओं पर होने वाले व्यय का मिला लेगे तो करीब करीब योजना का आकार एक प्रकार से उतना ही रहेगा। लेकिन बड़े दुःख की बात है कि इन साधनों के बाद भी हमारी योजना का आकार जितना बढ़ना चाहिये था उतना वह नहीं बढ़ पा रहा

है। मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करता हूँ कि जनता शासन के आने के बाद से योजना के आकार में निरन्तर गिरावट आती जा रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिये।

इस पर गंभीरता से सोचने का एक कारण यह भी है कि अगर हम आज इस बजट को उठा कर देखें तो उस में हमें यह बात मिलेगी कि सरकारी खर्च निरन्तर बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। अगर हम सेना और पुलिस के खर्च को मिला लें तो सरकारी खर्च 8 हजार करोड़ रुपये के करीब हो जाता है जो हमारे बजट का लगभग 50 परसेंट बैठता है। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम इस गैर उत्पादक व्यय को घटाने के लिए कोई प्रयत्न कर पाते हैं या नहीं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने केवल एक आयोग बिठाने की बात कह कर इस मामले को छोड़ दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस आयोग के बिठाने से कोई बहुत बड़ा नतीजा निकलने वाला नहीं है। इस के लिए राजनीतिक इच्छा शक्ति की आवश्यकता है कि इस खर्च को किस तरह से कम करें। अगर हम ने इस खर्च को कम नहीं किया तो हम टैक्स लगाते चले जायेंगे और हमारी हालत और बिगड़ती चली जाएगी।

आलोचना का दूसरा सब से बड़ा मुद्दा यह है कि इस में अप्रत्यक्ष करों का सहारा लिया गया है यह आलोचना हम भी जब विरोध में बोलते थे तब किया काते थे। आज भी स्थिति यह है कि 665 करोड़ के करों में 59 करोड़ तो प्रत्यक्ष करों के जरिये वसूल किये जा रहे हैं और 606 करोड़ अप्रत्यक्ष करों से। श्री बैंकटरमन की बात से मैं सहमत हूँ कि यह जो टैक्स है वह केवल 665 करोड़ का नहीं है बल्कि रेल भाड़े को अगर देखा जाए तो बढ़ाया गया है और दूसरे प्रकार के जो टैक्स बढ़े हैं उनको अगर जोड़ा जाए तो दस अरब के करीब ये टैक्स हो जाते हैं। चौदह अरब का घाटा 24 अरब के टैक्सों के बाद भी रह जाता है। साथ ही हम अपनी विकास योजनाओं में पूंजी का निवेश नहीं बढ़ा पा रहे हैं। यह गंभीरता से देखने वाली बात है। आज स्थिति यह है कि जितना टैक्स के रूप में हम रुपये ले रहे हैं यह ज्यादा तर सरकारी खर्च में ही जा रहा है या सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के जो कारखाने हैं उन में हम पूंजी को नियोजित करते जा रहे हैं। यह सही नीति नहीं है। सरकारी और विरोधी पक्ष दोनों के लिए यह चिन्ता का विषय होना चाहिये। यह एक राष्ट्रीय सवाल है। जहाँ तक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का सवाल है मैं समझता हूँ कि पुरानी कांग्रेस के जो सदस्य हैं वे भी इसका विरोध नहीं कर सकते हैं और वे भी सहमत होंगे कि इस को सुधारने की हमें पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिये। व्यक्तिगत कारखानों का मुनाफा किस कदर होना है इसको दिख कर अगर हम सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखानों की निन्दा करते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उसके पीछे भावना दूसरी है। यह सभी है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखानों में आज भी 1 अरब 28 अरब के करीब पूंजी लगी हुई

[श्री राम किशन]

है और हमें कुछ नहीं मिलता है और कुछ न मिलने की वजह से हम कह सकते हैं कि हमारे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योग बेकार हैं, उनको समाप्त कर देना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं इससे सहमत नहीं हूँ। हमारे पास पुलिस है लेकिन उसके बाबजूद भी चोरियाँ होती हैं लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम पुलिस को समाप्त कर दें। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्योगों ने देश के विकास में गति प्रदान की है। उन्होंने जिस प्रकार से आधारभूत रूप में देश को मजबूत किया है उसको हमें स्वीकार करना चाहिये। साथ ही इनको बढ़ाते हुए इनकी कार्यक्षमता को भी हमें बढ़ाना चाहिये। निरन्तर जो घाटा है उसको कम किया जाना चाहिये। अगर हम उन से दस प्रतिशत मुनाफ़ा भी लें तो कम से कम बारह सौ करोड़ हर साल उन से हम को मिलना चाहिये। इतने बड़े नियोजन के बाद भी अगर वे घाटा देते हैं तो उनकी कार्य प्रणाली पर जरूर विचार होना चाहिये। यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। कुछ लोग हैं जो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को खत्म करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि इन को वह मजबूत करे ताकि बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति जो इसके खिलाफ हैं और इनको खत्म करने पर तुले हुए हैं उनका मुकाबला किया जा सके।

यह कहा जा रहा है कि यह प्रतिशोध की भावना से बजट तैयार किया गया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी किससे प्रतिशोध लेना चाहेगी? इस प्रकार की बात वही लोग करते हैं जो सही चीज को स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं और जिन का ग्रामीण जीवन से सम्बन्ध नहीं है। यह सही है कि मध्यम वर्ग को और राहत दी जा सकती थी। मिट्टी के तेल पर कर बढ़ि अगर हटा दी जाती है तो हम इसका स्वागत करेंगे। लेकिन प्रतिशोध वाली बात कहना मैं समझता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री के साथ बिल्कुल अन्याय करना है। जो दिशा उन्होंने दी है उसका हमें निश्चय ही स्वागत करना चाहिये और साथ ही साथ जो कमियाँ हैं उनको दूर करने की कोशिश भी करनी चाहिये।

एक सब से बड़ी दिक्कत की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आप देखें कि पहली योजना में हम कितने के टैक्स लेते थे। 627 करोड़ के टैक्स लेते थे और यह हमारे कुल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद का 67 प्रतिशत था। आज स्थिति यह हो गई है यह रकम 10822 करोड़ की हो गई है और जो परसेंटेज है वह राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद का 18.9 के करीब पहुँच गया है। इतना कर भार बढ़ाने के बाद भी हम अपने देश में न गरीबी मिटा पा रहे हैं और न बेरोजगारी इस पर गहृत गम्भीरता से विचार करने की जरूरत है। ऐसा अनुमान है कि छठी योजना के अन्त तक हम राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन का 24 प्रतिशत के करीब टैक्सों के रूप में जनता से बसूल करने जा रहे हैं। जब हम इतना पैसा इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं तो इस पैसे का निवोजन इस प्रकार से होना चाहिये जिससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा बेकारी को हम समाप्त कर सकें, गरीबी को दूर कर सकें।

वित्त मंत्री ने एक बात कही है। उन्होंने कहा है कि खेती हमारी एक तरह से चरम सीमा पर पहुँच गई है, विकास की चरम सीमा पर पहुँच गई है। मैं इससे सहमत नहीं हूँ। सभापति महोदया, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में चीन का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ, न मैं कम्युनिस्ट हूँ, और न चीन की विचारधारा का समर्थक हूँ, लेकिन एक बात स्वीकार करनी पड़ेगी कि आज चीन में अनाज का उत्पादन 28 करोड़ टन के करीब है। लेकिन हमारे देश में 12 करोड़ टन से ज्यादा उत्पादन नहीं हो पा रहा है। उनके यहां उत्पादन इसलिए अधिक है क्योंकि उन्होंने अपनी खेती में सबसे ज्यादा पानी का उपयोग किया है। लेकिन हमारे यहां आज भी 28 से 30 परसेंट खेती लायक जमीन पर भी पानी का प्रबन्ध नहीं हो पाया है। इसलिए यह कहना कि हमारी खेती विकास की अन्तिम ऊँचाई तक पहुँच गई है, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता। इसलिए हमें सिंचाई योजनाओं पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये। क्योंकि देश का ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और खासतौर पर खेती का घेरा ही ऐसा है जो बड़ी हुई आबादी को ज्यादा से ज्यादा रोजगार दे सकता है। इस बात को हमें स्वीकार करना चाहिये। और सारे विकासशील देशों में खासतौर पर एशिया और अफ्रीका के विकासशील देशों में खेती का विकास करने के अलावा हमारे पास और कोई चारा नहीं है।

हमारी आलोचना यह की जा रही है कि हमारा राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद जो पिछले साल 7.2 प्रतिशत के आसपास बढ़ा था वह घट कर 3.5 प्रतिशत के आसपास रह गया है। खेती में जिस साल हमारे बहाने ज्यादा उत्पाद होता है उस साल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद ज्यादा बढ़ जाता है, और जिस साल खेती का उत्पाद घट जाता है उस साल हमारे राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद की स्थिति कमजोर हो जाती है। वैसे हमारे उद्योगों की स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है, लेकिन खेती में पिछले साल के मुकाबले केवल 2 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी की वजह से हम राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद को ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ा पाये हैं।

अब जरूरत इस बात की है सभापति महोदया, कि जिस प्रकार से हमने टैक्स लगाये हैं क्या इन टैक्सों से हम बच सकते हैं? मैं इस सम्बन्ध में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि विकासशील देशों में मुद्रास्फीति, बढ़ती हुई महंगाई और टैक्सों से नहीं बचा जा सकता है। अब सवाल यह है कि उन टैक्सों को कैसे लगाया जाय? इस सम्बन्ध में मैं दो, तीन बातें माननीय वित्त मंत्री की सेवा में निवेदन करना चाहूँगा, खासतौर पर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखानों के बारे में, उन कारखानों की स्थिति सुधार कर हम ज्यादा पैसा बचा सकते हैं। हमारे प्रशासन पर जो इतना भारी खर्चा होता है उसमें भी कमी कर के 300 करोड़ 50 के करीब बचा सकते हैं। इसके अलावा हमारे देश में ब्याज की दर काफी ठीक है, तो हम आन्तरिक ऋणों को कर्ज के रूप में लेकर, बचत टैक्स लगा कर हम ज्यादा पैसे का निवोजन करा सकते हैं। बीमा नियम से भी हम ज्यादा पूंजी

सरकारी तंत्र में लगवा सकते थे। इसके अलावा विदेशों से आये हुए माल पर कर लगा कर अपनी स्थिति ठीक कर सकते थे क्योंकि इस समय हमारी मुद्रा स्थिति ठीक है।

एक बात और बिल्कुल साफ है, वित्त मंत्री जी ने 35 लाख इन्कम टैक्स देने वालों से त्याग करने का आह्वान किया है गरीबों की मदद के लिये। मैं कहूंगा कि वह त्याग करेंगे कि नहीं, लेकिन एक क्लास हमारे गांवों में पैदा हो गई है, जिसे हम सभी जानते हैं कि प्राज देश के गांवों में खेती के नाम पर बड़े-बड़े व्यापारी बैठे हुए हैं जिनको कोई नहीं छुता है। वह खेती भी करते हैं, लेनदेन भी करते हैं। तो गरीब जनता पर टैक्स बढ़ाने के बजाय अगर एक अभियान चला कर अपने इन्कम टैक्स अधिकारियों को गांवों में भेज दें तो दो साल के भीतर इन्कम टैक्स देने वालों की तादाद 15 लाख और बढ़ायी जा सकती है, और जो मध्यम वर्ग के टैक्सों से कठिनाई हुई है उस कठिनाई से हम उनको बचा सकते हैं। मेरे विचार से यह एक नई दिशा है कि गांवों की तरफ सरकार ने देखना शुरू किया है। हो सकता है कि प्रारम्भ में घनवान किसान इससे फायदा उठा जायें, लेकिन जब यह चेतना गांवों में पहुंचेगी तो उसमें गरीब भी खड़े होंगे और खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा। और जब अनाज पैदा होगा तो गरीब को ज्यादा सस्ते में मिलेगा, गांव के मजदूरों को मजदूरी मिलेगी क्योंकि खेती ही एक ऐसा साधन है जो अधिक मात्रा में लोगों को रोजगार दे सकता है। इसलिए यह जो कहा जा रहा है कि यह कुलकों का बजट है या शहरों के खिलाफ बजट है, मैं समझता हूँ कि निहित स्वायं और पूंजीपति ही इस तरह का प्रचार कर रहे हैं।

यहां यह भी कहा गया कि जनसंघ के खिलाफ बजट है। अब कहाँ रह गया जनसंघ? अब तो जनता पार्टी है। और अगर जनता पार्टी में जनसंघ केवल कोई ब्लैक मार्केटियरों का संगठन है और उसके खिलाफ अगर यह बजट है तो मैं इसे बुरा नहीं मानता। जब हम राजनीति में हैं तो हमें राजनीतिक बजट पेश करना चाहिये। मेरा तो मत है कि इस बजट के माध्यम से जनता पार्टी की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ी है।

आपने घण्टी भी बजा दी है, इसलिए मैं इतना कह कर ही अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI RINCHING KHANDU KH-RIME (Arunachal West): Madam, Chairman, I Congratulate the Deputy Prime Minister for making every effort in this Budget to reduce the gap between the urban population and the rural mass. This is probably the first time in the Union Budget that complete re-orientation was given a shape. When such new things are tried to be introduced lot of criticisms come in. It is said that this Budget is against the common mass. We have started the Budget

debate today and I am sure, a large number of my hon. friends is going to speak on this Budget. But I am particularly going to highlight the problems of North-eastern region because by this Budget, we are going to face some problems.

While this taxation measure on corporate sector may not have much impact on the common people, direct and indirect taxes may probably have some impact on the middle-class and common people. In most of the place in our region, we do not have motorable roads and rail links. The tax on common items like kerosene, matches and bidis will definitely affect the people. Similarly, increase in taxation on high speed diesel and petrol will affect the travelling mass of the people. There is lack of communication in Arunachal Pradesh. We cannot develop rail communication because of difficult terrain. The capacity of the present trucks manufactured by companies is between 10 to 15 metric tonnes. But because of high gradients on the road in the North-eastern region, the truck cannot carry four to five capacity and it can carry four to five metric tonnes. So, our consumers are already paying 60 per cent more on transportation but with the increase in taxation on high speed diesel and petrol, they will have to pay additional charges.

Another factor is that there is not much difference between the rural and the urban people. Almost identical articles are required both by the rural as well as urban population. Sometimes, most of the things are on barter system because our people do not have the source to earn money by which they can buy things. Most of the time, the people barter their produced commodities with the articles like bidis, matches. And the increase in taxation on bidis and matches will affect the people. Therefore, some concessions may be given on the freight charges.

Incentives have been given to the small scale industries and handicrafts. But unfortunately, we face some of the



[Shri Rinching Khandu Khrame]

problems in the North-eastern region. We have good craftsmen but because of marketing facilities, we cannot dispose of whatever is manufactured or produced by them. While States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh monopolise in small scale industries and they have ready markets to export their products we do not have ready market for our products which are produced by our craftsmen. My suggestion is that the State Trading Corporation and the Handicrafts and Handloom Corporation should open their organisations in these States so that they can organise marketing of whatever is locally produced there.

Financial outlay was not uniform so far as the States in the North-eastern region is concerned. For the last 30 years the outlay was not uniformly distributed among the States. Further, the sums provided for development are too meagre to make a dent in the appalling poverty and backwardness of the region. Similar areas like Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland have received massive Central assistance for development. Arunachal Pradesh has been shown step-motherly treatment. The area of Arunachal Pradesh is 83,579 sq. km., whereas that of Nagaland is 16,527 km. The difference in population between Nagaland and Arunachal is round about 50,000. Yet, the outlay in the Fifth Plan for Nagaland was Rs. 20 crores more than that of Arunachal Pradesh. I do not know on what criteria Nagaland is getting more, because in area Arunachal Pradesh has got more. If it is based on population, for 50,000 people the difference should not be Rs. 20 crores. If this is the criterion, then the State of Arunachal Pradesh will never be able to progress and come up. Hence I would tell the Finance Minister, who has a rural background, that the outlay in the Sixth Plan should be uniform; if it is not uniform, he should definitely see to it that those who have got less in the past should get more.

Fourthly, Arunachal Pradesh is a strategic area. On one side we are on the Indo-Tibet border and on the other side we have Burma. We have places which will be 16 to 20 days' march from the rail head and people still go on foot. We do not have proper roads, no drinking water, electricity or health centres, though these are the necessities of life which are supposed to be provided.

At the moment Arunachal is a Union Territory, directly under the control of the Union Government. It does not have its own internal resources. Its resources of huge forest wealth, minerals, agricultural and horticultural resources remain to be exploited. These require a massive pumping in of resources for laying down the infrastructure and encouraging the people to take to horticulture and other cash crops. Owing to its distance, marketing also requires special assistance and at present there is no marketing because of lack of infrastructure. To give an example, we are short of mustard seed and we are trying to get it from abroad. At the same time, last year a small portion of Arunachal produced mustard seed to the extent of 45,000 quintals. Yet, they had to face a lot of difficulties in finding a market. This year we are producing approximately 55,000 quintals of mustard seed. When the country is facing so much shortage of mustard seed, the Central Government should devise methods for transporting mustard seed from Arunachal to the rest of the country.

Similarly, we have apples, pine apples and oranges. But we do not have processing plant in the State so that we can find a ready market. I would request the Central Government to set up some processing plants so that the village industries can be developed.

This is a State where you do not find so much gap between the rich and the poor. If the area is uniformly developed and the necessary infrastructure are provided in the long run there will



not be so much of difference between the rich and the poor. It is being said that Arunachal Pradesh has been brought under the rail map, but it is only symbolic, because it just touches the boundary of the State in one particular place in Balinpong. We are asking the Assam Government for a flat land where we can establish a railway office, because we do not have a flat land. I would say that this should not be the attitude of the Central Government; on the other hand, they should come forward to build railway lines wherever it is possible.

There was a statement by the Civil Aviation Minister that he is thinking of having feeder services for airlines. Some of the States have expressed their willingness to start feeder services. The Government of Arunachal Pradesh have also sent some proposals for starting a feeder service because we have a small airfield. This is definitely going to help our people.

The concessions given on high speed diesel and fertilizer are welcome.

But one thing we must ensure is that the rich farmers because of their better resources do not mop up the available fertilizer supplies. Steps will have to be taken to ensure that small farmers also get these facilities to get the fertilizers by giving them easy loans through the industrial banks and cooperative organisations and in view of the increasing trends in the price of crude oil in the world market, probably the production costs of fertilizers may also go up and this may also affect the concessions in respect of fertilizers. For this the Government will have to take complete measures and I am having full confidence that with the agricultural background and with the rural background, we will do the best.

With these few words. I thank you, Madam for giving me the opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think we should all learn from the North-East region people and speak within the time allotted.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR

(Trivandrum): Mr. Chairman, the Finance Minister in his tax proposals has decided to punish the entire nation for the crime of keeping millions of our village people under sub-human and primitive conditions. He did not spare even the children during this International Year of Children. He did not spare biscuits and chewing gum from taxation. It is true, among those village folk especially in the heartland of our country even washing soap is a luxury. There are many who have not, in their life, used washing soap, forget about the toilet soaps. There are people who have not even heard about chewing gum. There are many who are still not capable of using kerosene oil. But I thought, instead of trying to reduce the other sections of people to their level. I expected our Finance Minister who claims to be rurally oriented to make all these commodities which are essentials for a clean living within the reach of the villagers. Unfortunately he did not try that. On the other hand, he wanted to reduce the level of other people further. He claims to be a disciple of Gandhiji. If somebody appeared before Gandhiji without washing his clothes, brushing his teeth and with unclean body, but covering it all up with perfumed oil, I am quite sure Gandhiji, the great apostle of non-violence, would have turned violent. He considered cleanliness as godliness. I felt much more disturbed when I found the officers in the Ministry of Finance tried to explain and educate the people in this country that with all these taxes the price level will rise only by one per cent. If, after the Budget proposals, they had consulted their wives regarding their family budgets, they would never have come to this conclusion. So, I warn them that if they commit the same mistake next year, we will be forced to ask women's organisations to organise their wives for a press conference to counter and contradict their statements. Therefore, the Finance Minister's proposals and the support of his

(Shri M. N. Govindan Nair)

officers have made the situation rather ridiculous.

Before coming to the Budget proposals, I want to remind the House that in a parliamentary democracy, financial control by Parliament is maintained through the Budget discussions and decisions. When you pass a Budget, we expect that the revenue and the expenditure will almost be in line with what has been proposed in the Budget. But look at the performance last year. Additional revenue collected was Rs. 521 crores; expenditure not incurred comes to Rs. 730 crores; unbudgeted expenditure comes to Rs. 646 crores. To say the least, this is very bad budgeting. I would also very much like to know how much they have increased the revenue without the consent of Parliament through enhancing excise duties and similar methods. So also, about this unbudgeted expenditure, if you are going to do like this, where is the financial control by Parliament? These variations go into hundreds of crores, whether it be revenue or expenditure or unbudgeted expenditure. This is something which in the normal course cannot be tolerated by any Parliament.

Coming to the present Budget, there are three yardsticks or criteria by which it has to be examined. One is: does it accelerate economic growth commensurate with the additional revenue you get? This is a point which has been dealt with by hon. Member Shri Venkataraman. I do not want to elaborate it. Still, I want to point out that, instead of the amount stipulated of Rs. 600 crores or so as additional revenue, as Mr. Venkataraman pointed out, if all revenues are calculated, the additional revenue will be to the tune of Rs. 1100 crores. Now what is your investment on development, on plan? It is less than 50 per cent of your additional revenue. Since Mr. Venkataraman has explained the facts in regard to this also, I do not want to do into the details of it.

Another disturbing factor is, out of the total revenue target fixed for the 6th Plan, out of which 80 per cent has already been collected, the investment on development is only 35 per cent. Therefore, here is a Budget which is a deficit Budget, but at the same time, of the revenue collected only a small percentage is expended on development. Now there is a claim that there will be no inflation. In the conservative way when you calculate the uncovered deficit the figure that has been given may be correct. But here I want to press another point about market borrowings. It may seem from that terminology that you are collecting money from the public or mopping up the surpluses that are in the hands of the people in general. But that is not the way in which the market loans are taken. It is the banks which supply them. It is distributed amongst the banks and they collect it. Instead of calling it 'market borrowings' it would have been better to call it 'bank loans'. How do these banks manage? They extract exorbitant rates of interest from those who take money from them and at a reduced rate they give it to the Government. Whether it is agriculturist or industrialist, from whom they collect exorbitant rates,—which has now a days become very respectable among the so-called economic experts. They collect 15 or 16 or 20 per cent. In former days, to collect more than 6 per cent was considered wrong and usurious. But now it has become respectable because a share of it goes to Government loans. Therefore, putting these things together, if you calculate, the deficit financing will come to Rs. 3205 crores. How is the deficit finance used? Just as in the case of additional revenue, the deficit finance also, in a way, is utilised for current expenditure, and not for development works. So much so that the economic growth which is expected on the investments made by the people, by way of tax, is now pushed to the background. The administrative expenses are soaring up. I think, the time is coming when the common man will

start thinking whether they should bear such a costly burden of administration. Don't drive the people to that position. I do not want to go further into that matter.

16 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I have only started.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Deputy Prime Minister has fortunately not taxed the ringing of the bell. I will have to do it again if you do not conclude in time. Try to conclude now.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: If you want, I will sit down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have got 3 minutes more.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I shall not quarrel with you. I have to make only one point and I will cut short.

The people claim that this is a rural-oriented budget. That is the biggest hoax. The one quality of this budget is that it is non-oriented. It is neither rural-oriented nor urban-oriented, neither industrially biased nor agriculturally biased, nothing like that. I expect that at least the present Finance Minister who became the Deputy Prime Minister because of his strength of the kisans in the country knew about their problems. What are the problems of the kisans? He has claimed growth in agricultural products. But what is the fate of agriculturists I do not want to elaborate much on that. The main problem facing the agriculturists is remunerative prices. Because of the market manipulations whatever concessions he may give to increase production, it all goes into the hands of the big monopolists and middlemen. Therefore, if he really wants to help the peasantry, he should have intro-

duced the public distribution system whereby they will buy agricultural produce and sell other industrial products at reasonable prices. He has not done that.

He is a great lover of handlooms. Every exercise to help the handloom sector was done by the previous Government. They failed in that. He is not doing anything new. I suggest, if he is very serious about the problems of the poor people, he would not have hesitated to take over the textile mills. Unless you take over the textile mills and control the prices of yarn and set apart certain sectors for the handloom weavers, you will not be able to help the handloom weavers. This he has not done.

He is very sympathetic about agriculturists. If he wants to help the jute growers, the sugarcane growers, etc., there is no other way but to take over these industries, nationalise them and run them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude now.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: He was very sympathetic about small industries and cottage industries. He was speaking about import liberalisation and how it is going to help. I tell you, the concession in respect of power tillers will kill the power tiller industry in this country. I do not explain this for want of time.

When the electronic industry is growing up and is offering a lot of employment to people, by your taxation and your policy of import you are going to finish that industry also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. If you do not conclude I will be forced to call the next speaker.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I know, you are capable of that.

When you import a complete equipment, the customs duty is less, but

[Shri H.N. Govindan Nair]

when you import a component, you have to pay double or even triple of that, which means you will never allow the indigencous production to come up.

If you are interested in developing rural industries, I would suggest that you have to build the infrastructure, then you will have to give them tax holiday till they start production, and you have also to give them loan at low rate of interest. If these things are done, then industries will spread to villages.

I think, the Deputy Prime Minister, who is also the Finance Minister, will take note of these points and do the needful.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for cooperating.

श्री कल्याण जैन (इंदौर) : मैं इस बजट का स्वागत करता हूँ। विपक्ष के नेता श्री बैकटरामन माहबन ने इस बजट के बारे में जो प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की है मैं उसका विरोध करना हूँ। वह कहते हैं कि यह बजट एण्टीइन्फ्लेशन है। मैं कहता हूँ कि एण्टीइन्फ्लेशन नहीं बल्कि यह एण्टी एग्स्ट्रिक्टिक बजट है। वे कहते हैं कि यह मोन्ट्रोनपापुलर बजट है। मेरा कहना है कि हिन्दुस्तान का यह पहला बजट है जिस के बारे में सब से ज्यादा चर्चा आज हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के बीच में हो रही है। उनका कहना है कि यह कुलक बजट है। और भी बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने इसका कुलक बजट की संज्ञा दी है। लेकिन मही मानों में देखा जाय तो जनता सरकार का राज्य आने के बाद किसानों को ही आर्थिक रूप से बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है, फायदा नहीं हुआ है और उनको ही अपनी उपज का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है। यह कुलक बजट किसी हालत में नहीं है। उनका यह भी कहना है कि यह एण्टी इनवैस्टमेंट बजट है। लेकिन मही मानों में इससे शेयर्स की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं और इनवैस्टमेंट में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो गई है, कमी नहीं हुई है। यह भी कहा गया है कि यह मुद्रा स्फीति को बढ़ावा देने वाला बजट है, मंहगाई बढ़ाने वाला बजट है जब कि सही मानों में पहली बार उपभोग की संस्कृति के उपर यह बजट करारी चोट करता है और बेरोजगारी दूर करने की इस में शुरुआत की गई है।

कोट पतलून पहनने वालों को मालूम नहीं कि हिन्दुस्तान की हालत क्या है? हिन्दुस्तान में अभी भी दो करोड़ परिवार ऐसे हैं जिन की औसत पूंजी दस रुपया है। दस करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जिन की औसत पूंजी एक से दो रुपया है। पचास प्रतिशत

लोग यहां गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे तीस साल की गलत नीतियों के कारण रहते चले आ रहे हैं। भारत में बारह करोड़ लोग बेकार और अर्ध बेकार हैं। हिन्दुस्तान का जो वर्तमान बजट है मैं इसे क्रान्ति-कारी नहीं कहता। लेकिन एक शुरुआत है सबसे ज्यादा बेरोजगारी किस तरह से खत्म की जा सकती है। कहा जाता है कि मध्यम वर्ग पर टैक्स है, माचिस, साबुन, एरेटड वाटर, दूध दूध, दूध पेस्ट पर टैक्स लगाया गया है। यह टैक्स किसको राहत पहुंचायेगा? जो मध्यम वर्ग के लोग हैं। मनलाइट की कीमत बढ़ी है लेकिन हाथ से बनाये हुए साबुन की नहीं बढ़ी है। आज विमको माचिस की कीमत बढ़ी है लेकिन हाथ से बनायी हुई माचिस की कीमत नहीं बढ़ी है। हमारा दुर्भाग्य यह है कि संसद सदस्यों में वह लोग प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं जो 100 में से 1 हैं, गरीबों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले बहुत कम हैं। हमारे देश में 10 करोड़ लोगों की टोटल पूंजी 280 है। उसके हिसाब से यह एक शुरुआत की है कि ताकि लोगों को रोजगार मिले। अगर आज यह संकल्प पेश कर दिया जाता है कि 1980-81 के बाद यह चीजें मशीन से नहीं बनेंगी बल्कि हाथ से बनेंगी, जैसे साबुन, जूते, गलीचा, माचिस आदि तो कम से कम 10 लाख लोगों को काम मिलने लगेगा। आज यह मारे उद्योग खत्म होते जा रहे हैं। माननीय विल मंत्री जी को संकल्प करना चाहिये कि 1980-81 के बाद यह तमाम वस्तुएं जो हाथ से बन सकती हैं, मशीनों से नहीं बनायी जायेंगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस भावना को प्रकट करें चाहे सरकार क्यों न उलट जाये। जो जूते, साबुन, माचिस बनाती हैं उन मशीनों को समुद्र में फेंक देना चाहिये क्योंकि आज देश के लोगों को रोजगार नहीं मिल पा रहा है। इसका कारण यही है कि तमाम वह चीजें जो हाथ से बन सकती हैं वह मशीनों के द्वारा बनाई जा रही हैं। माननीय सदस्य जानते होंगे विमको माचिस कंपनी में 12 हजार आदमी काम करते हैं और 30 प्रतिशत वह उत्पादन करती है, जब कि हाथ से बनाने वाले 70 प्रतिशत माचिसों का उत्पादन करते हैं और साढ़े चार लाख लोगों को काम मिलता है। यानी एक और 20 का फर्क है। हाथ से जूता बनाने में 20 लोगों को काम मिलता है, जब कि मशीन से केवल एक आदमी को ही काम मिलता है। कपड़ा मिल में जो काम एक मजदूर करता है, वही काम हाथ से कपड़ा बनाने में 8,9 लोगों को काम मिलता है। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि जैसा जनता पार्टी ने अपने चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में कहा है कि 10 साल में बेरोजगारी को खत्म करना है, तो उसे दृढ़ हो कर कहना है कि साबुन, जूता, कपड़ा माचिस, तेल, मंजन आदि तमाम चीजें हाथ से बनेंगी। यह चीजें किसी भी हालत में 1980-81 के बाद मशीन से नहीं बनेंगी और जो चीजें उनसे बनेंगी तो वह केवल विदेशों में भेजी जायेंगी।

माननीय सदस्यों को और राजनीति में काम करने वालों को सोचना चाहिये कि हिन्दुस्तान की परिस्थिति क्या है? हिन्दुस्तान में वह टेक्नोलाजी नहीं अपनायी जा सकती है जो रूस और अमरीका

में अपनायी जाती है। अमरीका में 20 आदमी प्रति स्क्वायर मील में रहते हैं, रूस में 10 आदमी प्रति स्क्वायर मील में रहते हैं, जब कि हिन्दुस्तान में 400 आदमी पर स्क्वायर मील रहते हैं। यहां पूँजी की कमी है और आबादी का घनत्व है। इसलिये लघु और गृह उद्योग की टेक्नोलाजी हमें अपनानी चाहिये। जैसा मानवीय चरण सिंह जी ने कहा था कि अगर अमरीका को हिन्दुस्तान में इम्पोर्ट कर दिया जाये तो भी देश की बेरोजगारी मिट नहीं सकती, विषमता नहीं मिट सकती है, उनकी इस बात से मैं पूर्णतः सहमत हूँ। अमरीका की टेक्नोलाजी हिन्दुस्तान को गरीब बनायेगी, अष्टाचार को बढ़ावा देगी, देश में रीढ़-बराबरी को बढ़ायेगी, जैसा कि पिछले 30 सालों में होता रहा है।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने शुरूआत की है इस बजट से जो उपभोग की संस्कृति पर उन्होंने रोक लगायी है। लेकिन इसको क्रान्तिकारी बनाया जाये। मैंने जो सुझाव दिये थे मुझे खुशी है कि उनमें से दो, तीन सुझावों को माना जा रहा है। आप देखें कि 100 में से कितने लोग उन चीजों का उपयोग करते हैं जिनके बारे में कहा जा रहा है कि टैक्स का भार डाला गया है? अगर हम इस दिशा में नहीं सोचेंगे तो यहाँ कोट, पतलून और स्कूटर वालों का ही बोलबाला रहेगा और देश की अधिकतर जनसंख्या सदा उपेक्षित रहेगी। आप इसी से अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में केवल 35 लाख लोग ही इन्कम-टैक्स देते हैं। अर्थात् 180 लोगों में से केवल एक आदमी इन्कम टैक्स देता है। कितनी भारी विषमता है? इसलिए मेरा वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन कि वे क्रान्तिकारी बनें, चाहे उनको बुरा ही क्यों न लगता हो, चाहे अपने आपको खत्म ही क्यों न करना पड़े अगर आपको गांधी का देश बनाना है तो यह करना पड़ेगा। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ, मैंने लिखकर भी सुझाव भेजे हैं, प्रधान मंत्री को भी लिखकर भेजे हैं कि इनट्राय-टैक्स टैक्स के बजाय डायरेक्ट टैक्स लगाए जायें।

आपने पेट्रोल, मिट्टी के तेल और डीजल पर टैक्स लगाये, ठीक है। लेकिन मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि मिट्टी के तेल पर जो टैक्स लगाया है, उसे खत्म करें। इसके साथ साथ आप दूसरी तरह से टैक्स लगा सकते हैं।

मेरा सुझाव है कि जो कार का उपयोग करे उस पर 1000 रुपये का उपभोग टैक्स लगायें, उसे लाइसेंस लेना पड़ेगा। स्कूटर वाले पर 500 रुपये उपभोग टैक्स लगायें। इससे आपकी उतनी ही आमदनी होगी जितनी आप पेट्रोल के दाम बढ़ाकर लेते हैं, बल्कि उससे ज्यादा आमदनी आपकी होगी। यह टैक्स उसको देना पड़ेगा जो उसका उपभोग करता है, उसको नहीं देना पड़ेगा जो रा मैटोरियल के द्वारा दूसरी चीजों का प्रोडक्शन करता है। मैंने सुझाव दिया है कि

जो कम्पनी की कार है, उस पर 1000 रुपये प्राप उपभोग टैक्स लगाइये। स्कूटर व मोटर साइकिल पर 250 रुपये, रेफ्रिजरेटर पर 300 रुपये, टेलिबज़न पर 250 रुपये उपभोग कर लगाइये। 2 लाख एयर कंडीशनर हैं उन पर 5 रुपये प्रति टन के हिसाब से उपभोग कर लगाइये। कूलर, टेपरिकार्डर 5 लाख हिन्दुस्तान में हैं उस पर 100 रुपये उपभोग कर लगाइये। इस तरह से आपकी 170 करोड़ की आमदनी होगी। इस पर मनन करना चाहिये।

**■** आज जो आलोचना की जा रही है, वह ठीक नहीं है, सही मायनों में तब होनी चाहिये जब अपर वर्ग पर हमला हो और गरीब को उसका फायदा हो जिसकी शुरुआत आपने बेरोजगारी दूर करने के सिलसिले में की है। उन पर टैक्स लगाइये जो मशीनों से माल बन रहा है। हाथ से बनने वाले को आपने छूटा नहीं है, मशीन के माल पर टैक्स बढ़ा है इससे हाथ से बनाने वाले लोगों को मार्केट मिल सकेगा और उनकी ज्यादा रोजगार मिलेगा।

आप निश्चित करें कि हिन्दुस्तान में अधिकतम  
 आय कितनी रखना चाहते हैं। आज एक तरफ  
 तो 2, 5 और 10 रुपये वाले लोग रहते हैं  
 और दूसरी तरफ हजारों, लाखों रुपया रोज कमाने  
 वाले रहते हैं। आप कम से कम सीमा तय कीजिये,  
 तबवाह में सीमा तय कीजिये। आज एक तरफ  
 सड़ि 3700 रुपये माहवार सरकारी अधिकारी  
 कमा रहा है और प्राइवेट कंपनी वाले 5, 6  
 हजार रुपये महीना कमा रहे हैं। टी० ए०  
 और डी० ए० मिलाकर उनको 10, 15 हजार  
 रुपये महीना मिलता है।

आज गरीबों की बात कही जाती है, इसको अन-पापूलर बजट कहते हैं। परन्तु मैं मुझ-वा-द होगा कि अगर इसका विरोध भी होगा तो 100 में से एक का होगा, उसको सहन किया जाये। मैं जानता हूँ कि जो विरोध कर रहे हैं। वह बाचाल लोग हैं, उनके अखबार हैं, रेडियो हैं, वह उसको पसन्द नहीं करेंगे। आप 1 प्रतिशत लोगों के विरोध को सहन कीजिये, 95, 96, 97 प्रतिशत लोग आज गरीबों की रेखा का नीचे हैं, आप उनको सम्बल दीजिये।

आप इस तरह की सीमा लगाइये कि 2 हजार और 3 हजार रुपये से ज्यादा किसी को तनख्वाह नहीं दी जायेगी। यह सब डी० ए० और डी० ए० मिलाकर आप कर सकते हैं। इस तरह से आपको 100 करोड़ रुपये की बचत होगी।

आप यह भी निश्चित कीजिये कि जो विवाह  
 या किसी अन्य फंक्शन पर 10 हजार से ज्यादा  
 खर्च करेगा तो उस पर 50 प्रतिशत टैक्स लगेगा ।  
 आप टैक्स लगा सकते हैं उस पर भी जो

[श्री कल्याण जैन]

36 हजार रुपये प्रतिवर्ष से ज्यादा खर्च करेगा। उस पर स्लैब सिस्टम लगाकर आप यह कर सकते हैं 10, 20 प्रतिशत टैक्स लगा सकते हैं। पति-पत्नी की जो आय भलग भलग मानी जाती है, उसको संयुक्त किया जाय और 10 की जगह 15 हजार की छूट दी जा सकती है, लेकिन पति-पत्नी और बच्चे की आय को संयुक्त माना जाय। इस तरह टैक्सेशन से 100 करोड़ की बचत हो सकती है। यह तमाम डायरेक्ट टैक्सेज हैं।

इसी प्रकार हिन्दुस्तान में लोग कृषि में भी धंधा करते हैं, व्यवसाय और इंडस्ट्री में भी धंधा करते हैं। आज कृषि की आय और अन्य आय दोनों को जोड़ा जाता है लेकिन जब स्लैब सिस्टम से टैक्स लगाया जाता है जो उसको प्रोपोर्शनट कर दिया जाना है व्यवसाय के हिसाब से। मेरा वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन है कि अगर कृषि की आय को आप नहीं लना चाहते हैं तो उसे छोड़ दीजिये, लेकिन एक व्यक्ति जो अन्य धंधों से भी कमाता है और कृषि से भी कमाता है तो उसकी दोनों आय को संयुक्त किया जाना चाहिये और उम पर स्लैब सिस्टम से टैक्स लगाना चाहिये।

इस वक्त ऐसे लगता है मान लीजिये कृषि से 10 हजार आय है और 10 हजार अन्य धंधों से आय है तो स्लैब सिस्टम से 20 हजार पर लगाकर यानी 2 हजार को डिवाइड कर देते हैं, उससे 1 हजार होता है। इस तरह से स्लैब सिस्टम हायर काउंट किया जायेगा। इस तरह से वह इनकम टैक्स दे सकेगा, नहीं तो टैक्स नहीं दे सकेगा। मेरा कहना है कि इनकम टैक्स तमाम उन व्यक्तियों को लगना चाहिये, उस स्लैब सिस्टम से लगना चाहिये जो आज बना रखा है लेकिन उसमें स कृषि की आय और अन्य धंधों से आय को जोड़ा जाय। उसमें से कृषि की आय को घटाया नहीं जाय, अन्य आय से डिवाइड न किया जाय। (व्यवधान)

मेरा तो यह आरोप है कि पिछले दो साल में जनता पार्टी न किसानों को फायदा नहीं पहुंचाया है, नुकसान पहुंचाया है। हो सकता है कि कोई गरीब किसान न हो, लेकिन जो हिन्दुस्तान में पावर्टी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले किसान हैं, जो गन्ना और आलू पैदा करते हैं, आज उनके उत्पादन के क्या भाव हैं ?

इन्दौर में 20 खंडसारी की फैक्टरियां हैं। वे किसानों से 6 रुपये क्विंटल के हिसाब से गन्ना खरीदती हैं। वे इससे अधिक भाव पर खरीद ही नहीं सकती हैं। मैंने सुझाव दिया है कि जो शकर फैक्टरियों में बनती है, उस पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा दी जाय। मुझे उम्मीद थी कि चौ० चरण सिंह के वित्त मंत्री बनने के बाद फैक्टरियों में बनने वाली शकर पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी को बढ़ा दिया जायेगा, ताकि खंडसारी और शगर मिलें दोनों जिनका रह सकें, लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके,

खंडसारी और शगर मिलें किसान को गन्ने का उचित मूल्य 9, 10 रुपये क्विंटल—दे सकें और उपभोक्ता को पीने तीन या तीन रुपये प्रति-किलो के भाव पर चीनी मिल सके। मैंने एक डीटेल्ड नोट बना कर उन्हें भेजा है।

उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह)  
कुछ अगले साल के लिए भी छोड़ दें।

श्री कल्याण जैन : मैंने सुझाव दिया है कि जिस प्रकार हिन्दुस्तान में एक लाइफ इनशोरेंस कार्पोरेशन है, उसी प्रकार से सरकार चौदह राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को चार बैंकों में, या एक बैंक में, मिला सकती है। इससे प्रशासकीय खर्च में 50 से 100 करोड़ रुपये की बचत होगी।

मैंने यह भी सुझाव दिया है कि ऐसे टैरीलीन और टैरीकाट कपड़े के मूल्य पर, जिसका भाव 15, 20 रुपये मीटर से अधिक है, 20 प्रतिशत कर लगाया जाय। इस से 900 करोड़ रुपये की बचत होगी। इस कर का बोझ बहुत कम लोगों पर पड़ेगा, जो इसको सहन कर सकेंगे। इससे घाटे का बजट बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी और मिट्टी के तेल पर टैक्स को खत्म किया जा सकेगा।

सिद्धान्ततः यह बात मान लेनी चाहिए कि हाथ से बनाई हुई वस्तुओं पर किसी प्रकार का उत्पादन कर नहीं लगाया जायेगा। खादी, हैंडलूम, माचिस और बीड़ी पर, जिस पर पहले भी टैक्स लगा हुआ था और जिस को अब बढ़ाया गया है, टैक्स को खत्म करना चाहिए। सर्वसिद्धी उन्हें ही दी जाय, जो गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहते हैं।

वर्तमान सरकार ने सेलज टैक्स को समाप्त करने का वादा किया था, लेकिन वह समाप्त नहीं किया गया है। मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी, वित्त मंत्री जी, मध्य प्रदेश और अन्य प्रदेशों के वित्त मंत्रियों को एक नोट भेजा है, जिसमें मैंने सेलज टैक्स की विकल्प दिया है। यूरोपियन कंटीज, कम्युनिस्ट कंटीज में सेलज का विकल्प मल्टी-पायंट टर्न-ओवर टैक्स है। अगर यह टैक्स लगा दिया जाय, तो सेलज टैक्स से ज्यादा आय हो जायेगी, चीजों के भाव 2 से 6 प्रतिशत कम होंगे, करप्शन 75 प्रतिशत कम होगा, व्यापारियों को मानसिक राहत मिलेगी। इससे सरकार की आमदनी द्योढ़ी हो जायेगी।

स्वर्ण नियंत्रण कानून को समाप्त किया जाये ताकि भ्रष्टाचार कम हो सक।

श्री चन्नापाल सिंह (भमरोहा) : 'समापति महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय द्वारा रखे गये बजट का स्वागत करता हूं। उन्होंने देहात में रहने वाले 80 प्रतिशत लोगों-किसानों-की और



देश का ध्यान आकषित करने का प्रयास किया है। इस बारे में तरह तरह की चर्चाएँ हो रही हैं। केवल बड़े किसान को राहत देने और छोटे तथा बड़े किसान में भेद भाव करने की बात कही गई है। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है। कई चीजें ऐसी हैं, जिन्हें देहात में रहने वाले, जिनमें मैं भी हूँ, सभी लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं। जैसे, डीजल को ग्राम किसान, चाहे व छोटे हों या बड़े, प्रयोग में लाते हैं। उसके टैक्स में बढ़ोतरी हुई है। तो उस के लिए सरकार से हमारी प्रार्थना है कि उस में कुछ संशोधन किया जाय। उस में थोड़ी सी बात आप देख लें कि जैसे ये बसेज चलती हैं, उस में सवारी पर पैसा बढ़ा दिया गया तो वह सारा पैसा जो ठेकेदार लोग हैं, उन के पास चला जाता है। उस के लिए जिस तरह की चीज आई है, उस का संशोधन होना चाहिए।

दूसरे, माचिस की बात है, मिट्टी के तेल की बात है, जिसे ग्राम लोग, किसान हों, गैर किसान हों, छोटे हों, बड़े हों, मारे देश के लोग इस्तेमाल में लाते हैं, उस में भी राहत मिलनी चाहिए। दो तीन चीजों पर मैं विशेष रूप से जोर दूंगा। जैसे कि आज भ्रष्टाचार की बात है। अगर भ्रष्टाचार दूर नहीं होना और उस के लिए कड़े प्रयास नहीं किए जाते तो हमारी योजनाओं का जो बजट है उस से जो लाभ मिलना चाहिए छोटे किसानों को वह नहीं मिल पाएगा। वह सारे का सारा पैसा जो योजनाओं के लिए दिया जाना है वह वहां तक पहुंच नहीं पाता है। उस के बहुत से उदाहरण हैं। उसी तरह से पम्पिंग सेट की बात है या कोऑपरेटिव की बात है, जितनी भी समितियां उस की हैं उन के जरिए जितना भी पैसा छोटे छोटे किसानों के पास तक पहुंचना चाहिए वह बीच की एजेंसियां उस को पहुंचने नहीं देती। उस के लिए कड़े प्रयास होने चाहिए।

एक और चीज की गई है। चौधरी साहब ने खास तौर से ग्रन्थोदय योजना के लिए जो सौ करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की है उस के लिये वह बढ़ाई के पात्र हैं। इस में पिछले साल से कई गुना पैसा बहाया गया है। इस से ग्राम का विकास होगा, सड़कें बढ़ेंगी, उस से बेरोजगारी भी दूर होगी, लोगों को काम मिलेगा जिस क बदले उन को भ्रनाज दिया जायगा उस को और भी बढ़ाना चाहिए क्योंकि अगर हम मुल्क को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो उस के लिए ये जितने आवागमन के साधन हैं, रास्ते हैं उन को बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं उन को करीब लाने के लिए सड़कें सब से जरूरी हैं। तो उस में जो यह प्रयास किया गया है, हालांकि बहुत बड़ा प्रयास मैं नहीं कहता लेकिन जो भी प्रयास किया गया है वह सराहनीय है। इस के लिए और भी विभाग और शक्ति लगानी चाहिए क्योंकि सब से बड़ा विकास का साधन जो हो सकती है वह सड़कें हो सकती हैं और मैं फिर जोर दे कर कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस के लिए विशेष प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए।

कई चीजों की ओर मैं ने इशारा किया। भ्रष्टाचार की ओर इशारा किया कि भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिए कड़े से कड़ा प्रयास किया जाय। इस के अलावा कई चीजें हैं जिस की चारों तरफ चर्चा की गई है उस को भी देखा जाय। जैसे टैक्सेज हैं, टैक्सेज की अपने देश में जो प्रणाली बनी हुई है उस में बहुत चोरी का मौका मिलता है। उस के लिए सीधे टैक्सेज लगाए जाय जैसे कि कल्याण जैन जी ने इशारा किया था। सीधे टैक्स लगाए जाय और कड़ाई से उस को बरता जाय। कड़ाई बगैर तो कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। टैक्सेज बकाया पड़े रहते हैं, लोग देते नहीं हैं, दरखास्तें देते रहते हैं, वकील खड़े रहते हैं, इस तरह से सरकार का पैसा खराब होता है और उस में जितना पैसा मिलना चाहिये टैक्स से वह भी नहीं मिलता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में कड़ाई बरतने से लाभ हो सकता है क्योंकि इससे सरकार की साख बढ़ेगी कि सरकार जो कहती है वही करती है। इस तरह से टैक्सेज की बात है और भ्रष्टाचार की बात है जिस की तरफ कड़ाई से ध्यान देना चाहिये।

डीजेल तेल में राहत देनी चाहिये और इसी तरह से ट्रैक्टर की बात है। ट्रैक्टर आज सभी प्रयोग में लाते हैं, चाहे छोटे किसान हों चाहे बड़े किसान हों, उस के बगैर वह अपने काम को आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकते और खेती में तरक्की नहीं कर सकते। खाद में जो राहत दी गई है उस के लिए वह बढ़ाई के पात्र हैं। चारों तरफ उसकी चर्चा है कि किसान की खेती के लिए खाद सब से खास चीज है, उस में जो राहत दी गई है वह सराहनीय काम है। ट्रैक्टर में भी इसी तरह से छूट देनी चाहिये जिस से किसान आज के वक्त की जो चीजें हैं और जो वैज्ञानिक आविष्कार हैं उन का पूरा पूरा फायदा उठा सकें। डीजेल तेल पर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है उस में संशोधन करना चाहिये। चारों तरफ इस बात को देखना चाहिये कि किस तरह हम भ्रष्टाचार दूर कर सकते हैं, किस तरह से योजनाओं को गांव गांव तक फैला सकते हैं, छोटे बड़े का भेद मिटा सकते हैं। जो भी चीज सामने आयेगी वह समय के हिसाब से की जायेगी। यह प्रयास जो किया गया है, पहली बार किया गया है और चारों तरफ इस बात की चर्चा भी है कि किसान की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान गया है, वह 80 फी सदी किसान जो कि देहातों में रहते हैं।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रस्तुत बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ तथा जो समय आपने दिया उसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): Madam Chairman, the budget for the financial year 1979-80 has been introduced by our respected Deputy-Prime Minister and Finance Minister, Chaudhury Saheb. For the past few days, I was trying my level best to find out what exactly this



(Shri A. C. George)

budget is aiming at. There was a lot of fancy and publicity when Chaudhury Saheb was going to introduce this budget. It was expected that this time it would be a kisan-oriented budget....

MR. CHAIRMAN:...and presented in Hindi.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: There was some advance publicity also. But when we go through the details of the budget, we do not know what is the bias of this budget. The tax proposals of the Railway Minister, in regard to the Postal Department and of Chaudhury Saheb, both direct and indirect taxation, will be nearly Rs. 1050 crores. But we ask ourselves what exactly this taxation is for? If it is aiming at giving any substantial contribution to the developmental activities, well, the tax-payer would have some consolation that after all "I am paying the tax and this money is going to be spent for developmental activities." As Mr. Venkataraman pointed out this morning, about the taxation proposals, what is going to accrue to the benefit of the people by collecting it? If he is going to collect tax much more than what would be allocated for the developmental activities, then it is not going to be industrial-oriented, it is not going to be rural-oriented. It is not developmental oriented even. Madam Chairman, it is not even arithmetical-oriented because when you go through it, you will find so many wrong calculations, errors and I do not want to go into them in detail. I had great expectations of Chaudhury Saheb. After seeing the budget, suddenly I remembered an interesting episode. One day the famous Prime Minister of England, Mr. Disraeli, who had a flare for English language was asked by the journalists to tell the difference between 'disaster' and 'calamity'. Mr. Disraeli with his flare for English and a good vocabulary in the language, said: "Gentlemen, if my esteemed friend and life-long rival, Mr. Gladstone fell into Thames, that

is a disaster. But if somebody saved him, that is a calamity". Likewise, the Janata Party Members might have thought when Chaudhury Saheb fell out of Cabinet, it was a disaster, but when he came back, it was a calamity.

Sir, I have a great love and affection for Chaudhury Saheb. But when reading through the budget, I feel that it is not a rural biased budget. When you look at the taxation proposals, you will think that Chaudhury Saheb has lost touch with the villages and perhaps he is not aware of the items that are consumed by the villagers. People in the villages are now smoking bidis and using kerosene and other items which he perhaps thinks as luxury items. I think for the past 30 or 35 years, the consumption habit of the rural population has been changing and they have started consuming bidis, matches, kerosene, etc. and if you are taxing these items, then ultimately you are not giving any benefit to the rural poor at all. Madam, I think this is a budget where there is a war between the cycle-wallahs and tractor-wallahs, and the cycle-wallahs have been hit and when I mention about cycle-wallahs, I mean the lower-middle-class. I know that cycle is run not on diesel or kerosene, it is by human man power. Still, symbolically, the urban poor, the urban lower middle-class, the poor cycle-wallahs have been hit worse by the budget and the tractor-wallahs are infinitely benefited. I do not want to go into the details of that, but the other day I was listening to a television interview of no less a person than Prof. Raj Krishna, who is a Member of the Planning Commission. I really appreciate him for his forthrightness and frankness. He told bluntly that if somebody is thinking, as some of our friends in the official gallery tried to say on 1st March that the total effect of the budget proposals will be one per cent increase in the price, he will be badly disappointed. I am not the first person to dispute it, luckily, Shri Mohan Dharia himself has said that in Rajya Sabha that he does not be-

lieve in this increase of one per cent in the price. Luckily, he did not say it was 100 per cent but he meant something. Prof. Raj Krishna said that he would thank his stars and consider himself lucky and fortunate if the price increase is five per cent. This was said by no less a person than Shri Raj Krishna, who is a Member of the Planning Commission and a well known economist. If he says five per cent, what are we, laymen, to understand? I am sure, many of the speeches, or rather any of the speeches, which the Janata Members made here, they will never dare repeat those after 6 O'clock when they go home because their wives would say: "What statistics are you producing". This is because they are going to the market daily, they know what the price rise is. If these statistics are made known to them, they will be ridiculed right in their face.

Madam Chairman Chaudhury Sahib's budget proposals will have the effect of the psychological price rise which is being felt and ultimately I was trying my level best to understand what he has provided for increase in the D.A. which is quite inevitable due to the cost of living index going up because of the budget proposals. What provision have you made and what is going to be the deficit then? Excuse me, if I say, that the tax proposals, in effect, are day-light robbery. You have the administrative and legal powers, you are just appropriating these or taking these straight in the street. The deficit, if I may say so, is another form of printing counterfeit notes. If somebody else does it, he would be caught. The deficit financing, in effect, theoretically and as per the economic and financial circles, is pure and simple printing counterfeit notes.

Madam, I would only like to add one point which was left over by my colleague, Shri M. N. Govindan Nair. They are in the process of spending away the accumulated foreign exchange. Being half-Keralite, you are aware of the contribution of the peo-

ple from Kerala. The simple fact that the Government has four thousand crores of foreign exchange does not mean that they should fritter it away by all sorts of imports. The State public sector undertaking in Kerala, the Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation, which is manufacturing the power tiller will be just slaughtered by this new proposal, because ultimately when you are taking away the customs, you are taking away the protection for indigenous industries. The same is the position in respect of the electronic industry and many of the other indigenous industries. Simply because millions of Indians are working abroad and sending the money back home, you should fritter away the foreign exchange reserves. Kindly note that the deficit this year is going to be 1600 crores. You are trying to fritter away the foreign exchange reserves by indiscriminate import of everything imaginable and killing the indigenous industry. You should not do that.

Since you are likely to cut me short, I conclude my speech with these words.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support this budget. Both inside and outside the House, I see and find that the budget has been very thoroughly criticised and it is tarnished with the remark that the Finance Minister has brought out a kulaks' budget.

This word 'kulak' is not an Indian word. Nor is it an English or French word. It is a Russian word. Of late, the Russian ideology has captured the minds of so many intellectuals. So, Russian words have attracted their minds and these words are seen even in the newspapers. The day after the Finance Minister announced his budget proposals, almost all the papers remarked that it was a kulak budget. I do not find it to be one. I very strongly refute that statement. It is a budget of an ideal type.

(Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan)

After Independence, many budgets have been passed, till now. I am not going to criticize any of the Ministries, by saying that till now such-and-such a Ministry did not do anything for the country—especially for the rural poor. They have been doing some good to the rural people,—agriculturists and other people—but not so much as is found in this budget. There is nothing to complain that the kulaks or big cultivators have been benefited by this budget. Whatever provisions have been made in this budget for agriculturists in general, the class of agriculturists as a whole will get the benefits. In my opinion, it is a rural-based, and neglected-people-oriented budget. So, I would say that it is a mass budget. The benefits will go to the masses—to the rich and poor alike. Why is it a mass budget? I do not understand it when people in this House and outside complain that it is rural-based. "Rural" means the masses of India. 80 per cent of the people of this country live in rural areas. The commentators and critics have proved that it is a mass budget. So, I say that it is a mass budget.

The burning problem of the day is unemployment, and its corollary, viz. the colossal problem of poverty—in other words the problem of removing poverty. For the last 30 years after Independence, provisions have been made in every budget to remove both unemployment and poverty.

This was specially declared, day and night in the previous reign, during the Congress regime, under the leadership of Smt. Indira Gandhi, that poverty would be removed. She propagated much about it. Garibi could not be removed, but garibs were removed.

Today my party, my Premier and my Finance Minister desire that unemployment should be removed within a certain period, say, 10 years and poverty should be removed within that period. The type of unemployment which others think, the type of

garibi hatao or removal of poverty which others think. I don't think in their terms. I think in the terms in which the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister think.

I think the entire House, most of the people, intellectuals and papers say that those who are qualified to run the quill if not employed are regarded as unemployed persons. I don't say those people are unemployed alone. Inside the country, in the rural areas, where 80 per cent of the people live, among them, those people who do not get employment, who do not get any work, who get only a day's work or one day work in a week, such persons are to be listed and must be listed as unemployed people. If that is taken into account, if that is taken into consideration, I think this budget which is a rural based budget is going to solve the unemployment problem to a great extent than any other budget could try. Mr. Kalyan Jain also hinted about this. I am not going to say anything more about that, but I will give one instance. The food for work scheme which is now being executed, has been going on for the last so many years. On a massive scale, it began from last year and it will continue this year with a greater amount of money. It will give so many hours of work to the people who do not get morsel of food in the entire day. It is for those people who are unemployed will get employment in large numbers. So, this is the beginning of removing unemployment problem. The Janata Government has assured that within a period of 10 years, they will be able to remove unemployment. I think, this Government will be fully successful in this task. Now I am going to mention where the difficulty lies.

If unemployment is removed, then poverty will also be removed. There are people who say that they are qualified to run the quill and not the plough. I don't say that all such people are poor people. I consider them socio-economically semi-qualified people. They are not worthy of any-

thing. They have read only upto high school or they have got only degrees for earning their livelihood. That is a source of earning higher income. It is as a business.

In my words, in my theory, such people may be unemployed. But nobody on earth can give them employment. Had you been in the treasury benches, you cannot give such people employment. Nobody on earth can provide it.

Now, so many universities panchayats are having colleges. The boy is admitted to-day in Class I i.e. first standard and after about 13 years he is a graduate. His knowledge in the real sense is not appreciable at all. But he demands a job say of Rs. 1,000 under a fan in a five storeyed building. No nation on earth can give employment of this sort to a graduate with a little knowledge. If anybody feels that he will be able to give employment to such persons he is mistaken. He will not be able to give it.

In this rural based Budget, we will try to remove poverty. This goal cannot be achieved unless the Government is tuned in the proper manner. We are giving thousands of crores to the States and in the hands of the officers. But my complaint is that 50 per cent of this money which is being given to the State Government and our Central Government officers is going in corruption or is being lost in corruption. This is not only so this day, but also it has been the legacy of these Governments after independence. This corruption has been doubled, tripled, quadrupled or has increased ten fold. It has been so rampant that at present 50 per cent of the money is being ill spent, mis-spent, intercepted and embezzled. I expect that our Deputy Prime Minister and Finance, Shri Charan Singh, who is regarded as a very honest man, will have full control over the finances of the States so that at least 75 per cent of the money is spent in the proper way and let 25

per cent go away in this way either mis-spent or misused.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hundered per cent of your time is over, kindly conclude now.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: If that is done, if corruption is controlled and checked, then the promise of the Janata Party that within the coming ten years they will remove unemployment will be fulfilled to a great extent and as a corollary, it will remove poverty also to a certain extent.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Madam Chairman, our respected Chaudhury Saheb has introduced his first budget which has become a landmark in the thirty years of financial management in this country. The Statesman of New Delhi, known for its sympathies, has called it a thoughtless budget. It is a landmark in the sense that the rich farmers of the country would definitely exercise their franchise in favour of the Janata Party in the elections whenever they come. I say that this budget is not going to help the small farmers and landless agricultural labour. It is thoughtless to the extent of pinching the pocket of rural people whose income is less than one rupee a day individually. The Planning Commission has given out the information that 48 per cent of India's population is below poverty line. The levy increase on match box and kerosene would have greater adverse effect on the rural people than on the urban people. Yet Chaudhury Saheb who calls himself a champion of farmers, from whom contributions of Rs. 75 lakhs on his birthday were collected, has taxed them heavily in this budget.

Chaudhury Saheb, true to his avocation, has played politics with the finances of the country. Tobacco is grown in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat comes second in this. Since Andhra Pradesh as a whole has voted Congress (I) both in the Lok Sabha elec-

(Shri K. T. Kosalram)

tions and in the State Assembly elections and in the Lok Sabha by-elections too, Chaudhury Saheb wanted to turn the tide in favour of the Janata Party. He has removed the excise duty on unmanufactured tobacco, which is there for 70 years. He thinks that such a political gimmick will get votes for the Janata Party from Andhra Pradesh. The Andhra know Chaudhury Saheb's game very well and they will prove their political loyalty at the appointed time.

16.59 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

We can understand my friend, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra saying that this budget is the soul-breath of our people and has the smell of our soil. He has to pay respects to his new political master. The people have to mortgage their souls for paying Rs. 946 crores of new taxes. In the International Children's Year, biscuits and chocolates have been taxed. This is a wonderful tax. Is this the country's gift to the children of the world?

The budget has the smell of the soil, because for the first time in the country's history, the Centre is going to fatten the rural rich. With Rs. 946 crores of taxes, the deficit has also gone up to Rs. 1,355 crores, the maximum so far.

17.00 hrs.

The Centre seems to forget that there are budgets of the State Governments also. From the available State budgets, the noted economists have commented that the cost of living would go up by 17 per cent. Yet, the officials of the Finance Ministry proclaimed that the cost of living would not go up beyond 1 per cent. This is a wonderful calculation. It is just like the Australian bird, which hides its head in the sand and thinks that the world has gone dark.

With these introductory remarks, I would like to point out the indiscriminate levy and withdrawal of excise duty. There has been a steep increase of excise duty on indigenous stainless steel sheets which has led to increased import of stainless steel sheets. I do not understand the policy of killing an indigenous industry and boosting the import of stainless steel sheets. The Ahmedabad Advance Mills, catering to the requirements of thousands of small industries engaged in producing stainless steel products, has closed down the unit because of its inability to pay such a steep excise levy.

Just like the vagaries of weather, we are seeing the vagaries of the policies of the Janata Government. We are asked to produce more salt. Last year we produced substantially. After allowing the export of some quantities, the export was stopped. This year the production of salt is high. But our foreign buyers have gone elsewhere. Lakhs of tonnes of salt are lying in Tuticorin and Arumuganeri of Tamil Nadu and also in Gujarat. As has been rightly pointed out by Prof. R. Amin, salt is imported because we have to spend the accumulating foreign exchange resources. This is very wrong.

We talk about Kashmir to Kanyakumari being one nation. You are spending crores of rupees for developing the tourist potential in Kashmir. At the same time, Kanyakumari continues to be neglected. Yet, when we talk of North waves and South waves, we are called regional fanatics.

Take another example. Coal is available in plenty at the pitheads. But the thermal power stations in the south are on the verge of closure for want of coal. Coal is not sent there because wagons are not allotted to the south. You develop the ports at Paradip, Kandla and Bombay. There is urgent need for two more ore berths at Tuticorin. But only yesterday the hon. Minister of Shipping, my friend Shri Chand Ram, said that there is no proposal to consider this urgent need.

Similarly, in the south so many important highways are strategic, particularly the East Coast Road in Tamil Nadu. Yet, the Centre is hesitant to declare them as national highways.

I have to say that the Janata Government will have to give up its South-phobia. The Southern States may not have voted for Janata, but it must be remembered that the people are all Indians first and Indians last. When the wheat-growers in the north are subsidised heavily, the paddy growers do not get even 20 per cent of that. The sugarcane price in the north is higher than what is given to the sugarcane cultivators in the south. I wish to warn the Central Government that the Southern States are not going to tolerate this for ever. When the Kalpakkam atomic plant and the Tuticorin heavy water plant are getting delayed inordinately, you are talking of establishing a new atomic plant in Gujarat. What steps do Government propose to take for the development of the South, I would like to know.

We have been talking about the Ganga-Kaveri link for five decades. I am disappointed that even in this Budget there is not even a token provision for this scheme.

Similarly, the Sethusamudram project, which represents the dreams of 4.5 crores of Tamil people has not—yet been considered by the Centre for implementation. Not even a token provision has been made for it in the present Budget.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, the need may be emphasized for a basic stability in the Budget, and this has been recently underscored by two committees set up by the Government of India on direct and indirect taxes, viz., the Choksi Committee and the Jha Committee. Tax revenue is a function not only of tax rates but also of the income base on which these rates apply. A desirable feature of a tax system is that

the rates remain stable, but are so devised that revenue is highly responsive to growth in income, preferably in a manner that an increase in national income yields more than proportionate increase in tax revenue. This is achieved through progressiveness in direct taxes and through concentration in indirect taxes on goods with high income elasticity of demand. In short, the expanding requirement of public expenditure, both for developmental and non-developmental purposes, need not be met year after year by increasing tax rates and introducing new taxes, which is a process that, apart from being de-stabilising, cannot obviously be sustained unlimitedly. There is no reference to this aspect of the matter in the budgetary papers, but in the *Economic Survey* preceding the present Budget, it had been stated that the growth of income had not been adequate to generate tax revenue at prevailing rates sufficient to sustain development targeted under the current Five Year Plan. Considering that the planned investment this year does not constitute a sharp jump over investment increases in previous years, the question arises as to why tax elasticity could not be depended upon to take care of the additional need for public revenues.

Taxes are only one source of public investment. Other domestic sources are public borrowings and profits of public enterprises. In recent years, domestic saving has exceeded domestic investment. This provides opportunities for increased governmental tapping of domestic saving for developmental purposes. Profits of public enterprises have declined recently, but then the need would be to improve their performance rather than take increasing recourse to the administratively easy, but politically and economically explosive, methods of additional taxation and deficit financing.

A matter in which the present Budget has moved in the very opposite direction to that recommended by one of the taxation committees set up by



[Prof. Dalip Chakravarty]

the Government of India, viz., the Choksi Committee on Direct Taxes, is the steepening of the income-tax. However laudable it may be to rely on income-tax in view of its direct and progressive impact, the practical consideration cannot be wished away that beyond a point this becomes self-defeating by increasing the attractiveness of tax evasion. In the pre-Budget *Economic Survey*, it was pointed out that expanding the income-tax base by bringing into its net unreported incomes would involve prohibitive administrative costs. But then raising rates would also add to administrative costs, because now the income-tax administration would be pitched against more lucrative and, therefore, more intensive efforts at tax evasion. This also is inequitable because the high rates specially penalise those tax-payers who do not or cannot evade tax, namely, the honest tax-payers amongst us.

Here, a word may also be said regarding the rate in the initial income-tax slab. The lowest rate in the present budget is 18 per cent when years back it used to be 5 per cent. Over the years, the exemption limit has been raised without significantly altering the rate at the lowest level subject to tax. In contrast, in the top slabs, the rates were lowered some years back in deference to the principle of reducing the attractiveness of tax evasion, the marginal rate having been then brought down from 97 per cent to 69 per cent. The present budget proposes to raise the surcharge uniformly from 15 per cent to 20 per cent over basic income tax rates ranging from 15 per cent to 60 per cent. Obviously, if price inflation has justified the raising of the exemption limit, it also justifies smoothening out the progression at the initial levels. The present budget has marginally attempted this in the income range of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000. However, those earning over Rs. 12,000 do not benefit from this progression even over the first two thousands of their taxable income. Thus, the relief is purely in the nature of an adjust-

ment that was there previously too but has now been somewhat liberalised.

The tilt in the present budget in favour of the rich peasantry at the expense of the urban middle class has been widely noted. The Finance Minister, Shri Charan Singh, has controverted this by referring to certain statistical findings to the effect that the small farmer uses more fertiliser than the rich. However, a study conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research to which perhaps Shri Charan Singh is referring shows that among the fertiliser-using farmers, the smaller ones use more per unit of land than the bigger ones. At the same time, the study shows that relatively few of the small farmers are in the fertiliser-using category. Thus, aggregatively small farmers use less fertiliser on an average even per unit of land. Moreover, even in the fertiliser-using category, more intensive use of fertiliser by small farmers, does not mean that they are the major beneficiaries of fertiliser use. Even a somewhat smaller dose of fertiliser spread over a larger holding would make the larger farmer a greater beneficiary of the reduced fertiliser prices than the smaller.

It is also doubtful if reduction in fertiliser prices will induce greater use of fertiliser and, therefore, higher agricultural productivity, because in recent years the constraint to fertiliser use has been limited fertiliser supplies rather than high prices so that the sole effect of reduced prices may be higher profitability of agriculture netted largely by the bigger farmers.

Obviously, indirect taxes can scarcely be geared up to the object of equity. For that purpose, in the agricultural sector, the need would be to levy a progressive tax on agricultural income in a manner that for the same income, the tax is also the same in both the agricultural and the non-agricultural sectors. This particular point has been emphasized beautifully by another friend of mine, the previous speaker from this side. Taxation of agriculture, however, is a State subject and could not be dealt with



in the Union budget. At the same time, there is need for coordination in the framing of the Union and the State budgets. A national party ruling at the Centre and in several of the States must certainly strive in this direction.

One welcome measure in the budget on which there seems little scope for debate is the abolition of excise on tobacco growing. This will at least free the numerous producers from the vexatious control of the excise staff. However, it is doubtful if this will benefit them more materially because they face relatively few traders so that their near-monopolistic position is likely to compel them to pass on the relief largely to the traders. This expectation is further strengthened from the fact that the relief is set off by increase in excise on manufactured products.

In order to give substantial tax concessions to the peasantry, it becomes necessary to augment taxes on other sections of people. Some increase has been brought about in the income-tax rates. But the major brunt has fallen on a range of goods mainly consumed by urban dwellers. As many of these goods are scarcely consumed by low income groups, the impact....

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): On a point of order. Prof. Dilip Chakravarty is a good speaker. I have heard him many times. He makes speeches extempore not only here but also outside. I do not know what makes him read out his speech today. If he is not well, I do not mind. . .

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: I do not, normally. I was in the midst of preparation when I was called. Please excuse me.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): He is not reading out. He is only copiously referring to his notes. Referring copiously to notes is allowed.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: He is only referring to his notes. He is not reading out.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: As I was saying, as many of these goods are scarcely consumed by low income groups, the impact will be most marked in the case of middle class urban dwellers with relatively limited and often fixed incomes. The higher duty on petrol and diesel will make urban living generally more expensive. This will, in fact, raise prices all over by enhancing the cost of transporting all kinds of goods. We have already started feeling this impact in the cities and towns all over the country; already the impact is being felt even in the price level of ordinary consumable goods.

The important thing to note in this connection is that the impact on the middle classes will not be restricted to major urban centres but will extend to the emerging middle classes in the smaller market towns spread out into the rural hinterland. In view of the political articulateness of these groups, inclusive of the lower and the emerging middle classes, the damage this may cause to the political image of the ruling party, not only in urban centres but also in the hinterland, cannot be ignored or minimised.

Another aspect of the present Budget that has been widely commented upon is its inflationary potential. I do not agree with the comments made by the Finance Ministry, possibly on the 1st March, that the increase in the wholesale price is not going to be even one per cent. There was another rejoinder from the same Ministry that it would be even less than one per cent. I do not agree with this. Only future can tell what is going to happen.

This Budget is unprecedented both in its sweep of indirect taxes and the extensiveness of deficit financing resorted to in it. These measures were resorted to in the last year's Budget also without significantly affecting price stability, at least the whole sale price level. But obviously the economy cannot go on absorbing increasing

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doses of monetary supply indefinitely. Moreover, last year the rate of growth in national income was much higher than that estimated for the current year. This was mainly due to the last year's bumper harvests. This year also the harvests are estimated to be good, but they cannot register a rise in agricultural production of an order registered last year, so that even with a marked industrial recovery, the overall growth rate of national income has fallen to more or less the long term secular average of 3, 5, 4 per cent. Also the recent industrial recovery has been achieved to a large extent through better utilisation of capacity of which the scope is near-exhaustive, so that in the near future growth in industrial output will be more constrained by investment limitations.

In this connection it must also be noted that, while the wholesale prices have been fairly stable over the last two years, retail prices have continued to rise substantially, though not sharply. By statistical magic, the wholesale prices can at least be shown to be static over a period of time. This is a matter to which little attention has been paid both in the present budget and in the *Economic Survey* preceding it. As it is, retail prices which determine the cost of living indices, which in turn generate demands for increased dearness allowances, there is clearly a danger of price-cost inflationary spiral emerging from the impact of the budgetary deficit on wholesale prices, and through them a more marked upward impact on retail prices. Such a spiral will also be fed by the upward pressure on prices resulting from increased transportation costs based on higher petrol diesel duties.

The finance Ministry has claimed that the inflationary impact of the budget will be negligible. This estimate has resulted mainly from the fact that many of the goods on which taxes have been raised do not enter

cost of living indices. Moreover, the indirect effect of price rise of petrol and diesel, viz. their effect on cost of transportation of goods, coupled with the freight increment provided for in the railway budget, has not been properly taken into account in estimating the inflationary impact of the budget by the Finance Ministry. Petrol prices, in fact, do not enter consumer price indices, where only diesel prices are included as indicative of transport costs. But the fact remains that petrol prices do affect transport costs in urban areas and even goods transport in these areas.

As a containment device to the inflationary potential, reference has been made in official pronouncements to the large foodgrains and foreign exchange reserves of the country. However, since foreign exchange reserves may not advisably be used for extensive import of consumer goods, their immediate potential for curbing inflation cannot be considered great. As regards food reserves, their utilisation clearly depends on extension of employment to generate demand for them. It is indeed paradoxical that these reserves should co-exist with extensive hunger below the poverty line. It is doubtful if this paradox can be removed by depending simply on expansion of investment for generation of employment. The poverty situation is grave. The means to alleviate is available in the form of food reserves. Clearly, the need is for a direct operation on the employment front. The scheme for guaranteed employment at minimally specified wages, as is already operative in Maharashtra or the Antodaya scheme of Rajasthan, requires to be boldly extended to wider regions. Instead of depending exclusively on investment expansion for employment generation, the process can partly be reversed by producing such investment goods as rural roads and minor soil-conservation, irrigation and drainage works through generation of employment, the process being financed through use of accumulated food reserves and, if

necessary, even through a judicious use of foreign exchange reserves, by at least importing machinery to strengthen employment, directly or indirectly, in rural and even urban works of high employment potential. In the absence of significant employment expansion, food reserves may scarcely serve a counter-inflationary purpose, because then additional demand for foodgrains may remain relatively limited:

In this Budget the largest additional tax revenue of Rs. 606.4 crores would come from excise duties, out of which Rs. 413 crores would accrue to the Centre and Rs. 192.99 crores to the States. The tax benefits given to the agricultural sector amount to about Rs. 209.20 crores. This includes reduction in excise and customs duties on fertilisers amounting to Rs. 75.6 crores, reduction in excise duties on light diesel oil used for pumpsets amounting to Rs. 12.40 crores and the removal of excise duty on unmanufactured tobacco amounting to Rs. 121.20 crores. The additional tax burden falling mainly on the Middle Classes and the affluent classes, will be about Rs. 516.04 crores.

Sir, the Government of India Budget is not a simple income and expenditure statement. It is a policy statement and it should be assessed and analysed like that. The Budget, therefore, should be judged by the extent to which it makes an effort to achieve the objectives which the society is trying to attain.

Sir, I would like to conclude by saying that there are certain welcome features in the budget no doubt as indicated by the philosophical faith of our Finance Minister. To a great extent, it must be admitted that if things are not rectified through the Finance Bill, rectify before the budget is passed by making some adjustments. The budget, in certain respects, is bound to be regressive, particularly, on the middle class and the lower middle class of the country. And this is going to generate political disaffection.

With these words, I would like to sound a note of caution to our honoured Finance Minister.

I conclude now.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the budget proposal, according to all paper reports, has created disappointment among the masses, also to an optimistic thinker, it has been a disappointing one. This is for the first time, that a tax to the tune of Rs. 665 crores has been imposed and a gap of this magnitude of Rs. 1355 crores has been left uncovered. This is going to create, according to all the economists, a very great deficit and an inflationary trend is going to be there.

Before I come to my comments on the tax proposals. I would like to say that, during the year, the national gross product has risen high by 3.5 per cent whereas last year it was up by 7.2 per cent. I fail to understand this. I would like the hon. Finance Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister to explain what are the reasons for such a fall in this national gross product.

Then, according to an Economic Survey, the indigenous production is up by 8 per cent. Agricultural production is also higher than last year. When both the figures are higher, why there is a fall in the national gross product from 7.2 to 3.5 per cent. Let him answer that. This is a very important point and I think, the House should be explained fully about the reasons. The second thing to which I would like to draw the attention to is this. What effort has the hon. Finance Minister made in reducing the expenditure? The expenditure has gone up in all the heads. For example, in the General Services, the expenditure is up by Rs. 289 crores. Last year it was much less. Only in the General Services, the expenditure is up by Rs. 289 crores. This year in the General Services, why, the expenditure is up? In the social community services, the expenditure is up by

[Shri S. R. Damani]

Rs. 180 crores whereas in the economy services, it is up by Rs. 300 crores. If you take these three figures together apart from the Defence, security and others, the expenditure comes to Rs. 670 crores. It is much more than the tax proposed in the budget. I would like to know what action has been taken to economise in the expenditure? Sir, this year, the expenditure is much higher than last year.

Therefore, this is very important and this House should be enlightened as to what are the compelling reasons for such an increase in the expenditure side?

Sir, industrial production is up by 7.5 per cent but if we scrutinise it we find that the increase is only on four items—generation of power, sugar, foodgrains and textiles. On all other important items like paper production, steel production and cement production it is lower. As far as generation of power is concerned it is to be seen that there is increase of 30 per cent on hydro-power whereas one is disappointed to find that so far as thermal power is concerned last year the capacity utilisation was 50 per cent and this year it has come down to 46 per cent. So, there is deterioration. Again the improvement is on account of good monsoon and rains and not as a result of management. Food-grains production is up because of timely rains. Then, Sir, as Government has not taken any care the entire sugar industry is losing and is in difficulty. Daily questions on sugar are asked on the floor of the House. My point is that so far as higher production is concerned, it is only on four items whereas on all other items the production is lower. They are in short supply and there is black-market. So, I would like to urge upon the government to explain the reasons as to why there is no increase in production. Why production of steel and paper has gone down and why thermal capacity utilisation is lower?

Then, Sir, the Government is going to invest another Rs. 382 crores on thermal power plants. My suggestion would be that before Government spends more money in setting up new thermal plants an effort should be first made to improve the capacity utilisation. The old engines are suffering and their capacity is going down with the result that the cost is going up. So, what is the government's policy in connection with improving the capacity utilisation of the thermal power projects.

Further, Sir, Government is going to invest Rs. 600 crores in steel. Durgapur and Rourkela are having low capacity utilisation. So, what steps are going to be taken by the government to improve the efficiency of the existing plants before they invest this additional Rs. 600 crores. It is very essential that their working gets improved. There is no mention as to what steps the government proposes to take to improve the working of these units before they invest Rs. 600 crores for expansion of the steel plants.

Then, Sir, Nainrup and Gorakhpur fertilizers are running with less capacity utilisation this year. Their capacity utilisation this year is lower than that of last year. This year they are putting in additional Rs. 350 crores. Before you put this additional amount, the House should be told as to what you are going to do to improve the management of the existing units so that they can give better results. My friend has said that Government's investment in public sector is more than Rs. 12,000 crores and Rs. 400 crores is the return. We have to pay Rs. 21,000 by way of interest. For this Rs. 12,000 crores of investment, at least, we must earn a profit of Rs. 1200 crores which is 10 per cent gross, not net. There is no mention at all how they are going to improve the management of the public sector units. The capacity utilisation of the existing units is not properly taken care of. New capacities are being added. I would like the hon. Finance

Minister to reply to these points which I have mentioned. I hope that the hon. Finance Minister will tell us about the Government's policy in regard to the improvement and working of these units. This is my respectful submission.

Now, Siri, I come to the tax proposals. There is the excise duty reduction on fertilisers. You have given a relief of Rs. 121 crores. Tobacco growers have been given a relief of Rs. 105 crores. The hon. Finance Minister said that fertiliser is used by the small farmers. My experience is this, Sir. For the last 20 years I have been in this Parliament. I can say about my constituency and also what happens in other parts of the country. Fertilisers are being used where water is available, where availability of water is secure. There the farmers will utilise fertiliser which is a costly material. But where water is not available, will they use the fertiliser which is a costly material? No, they will not use. And, let me bring to your notice, that 80 per cent of our farmers are dependent upon rain and 20 per cent of the lands of the farmers are under irrigation or under tube-wells. That means, only 20 per cent of the lands will get this advantage and 80 per cent of the small farmers will not get this advantage at all. Over and above that, what is the percentage of this relief? It is only 7 to 8 per cent with regard to the cost of fertiliser for which we are giving a relief of Rs. 125 crores. It is quite understandable how the small farmers will get the relief as stated by the hon. Finance Minister.

Now that the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister has come, I hope, he will hear my suggestions and that he will reply to the points raised by me. For tobacco you have given a relief of Rs. 120 crores. You have given this relief to the growers. Good; no objection. But why are you taxing the bidi and hooks users? I do not understand as to what the rationale is, when you tax these things, and give relief to the growers who are rich people, to whom you

have given the relief of Rs. 120 crores. I do not understand what is the rationale behind this, who is going to benefit by this tax relief. I hope that the hon. Finance Minister will explain this point. Now, the excise duty has been increased on a number of consumer goods. Even match boxes have not been spared. Bidis, match boxes, kerosene, soap and many other things have come under the umbrella of taxes. How much will it add to the price rise for the people? The tax proposals are not easy to be understood. Whom are these going to benefit? We are not able to understand this.

Now, I come to the question whether the budget proposals are going to stimulate any savings and thereby providing scope for more investments. According to the budget proposals, whatever little savings were there, these will be considerably reduced. Any person having an income of Rs. 50 thousands will be left only with Rs. 22 thousands; the rest will be taken away by way of taxes or compulsory deposit. Can such a person save anything? Can he invest anything? No scope has been left for encouraging any savings and consequently for investment. I am not able to understand, how we will be able to increase production in the various sectors without proper investment.

Then, we are faced with an acute problem of unemployment. I am sorry to say that unemployment has increased during the last two years since Janata Government came into power. In the first quarter of 1977, the number of unemployed persons on the live register of the Employment Exchanges was 2.5 million; in the second quarter this figure jumped to 5.7 million. In the second half of 1977, this figure went up to 14 million. The number of job seekers has risen in this manner. This has been increasing instead of decreasing. Then, there is no saving and this number will go up further. What is the solution?

I have raised certain very important points and I am sure, the hon. Finance Minister will clarify these during his reply.

**श्री राम प्रसाद वेशमुख (हायरम) :** सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे अवसर दिया है, उसके लिए मैं बहुत ही आभारी हूँ।

चौधरी साहब ने जो बजट रखा है, उसकी हर एक आदमी ने अपनी अपनी दृष्टि से देखा है। लेकिन बहुत से लोगों ने यह नहीं देखा है कि मौजूदा हालत में देश का डेवलपमेंट करने की जरूरत है, जिसके लिए टैक्स लगाने जरूरी हैं। यह स्वाभाविक है कि लोग इस बजट के बारे में अपनी अपनी स्थिति और अपने अपने दृष्टिकोण के अनुसार राय प्रकट करें, या इस को पोलिटिकल दृष्टि से देख कर कहें कि इतना बड़ा टैक्स लगाया गया है, यह किया गया है, वह किया गया है। चौधरी साहब के पास अलीगढ़ का एक डेपुटेशन आया था। हमारे यहां ताले का छोटा मा गृह-उद्योग है। नाम बड़ा है कि ताला है लेकिन अलीगढ़ में अगर कोई जा कर देखे तो पता चलेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि चौधरी साहब ने उमका प्रयत्न किया है और एक आबजर्नर कल भेजा है। लोगों में इस से बड़ी खूशी हुई और लोगों ने इस बात की बड़ी प्रशंसा की क्योंकि चौधरी साहब हमेशा से हमारे साथ रहे हैं और छोटे उद्योग की बात करते रहे हैं। वह समझते हैं कि गरीब उसी से पनपेगा। बड़े उद्योग से उम को फायदा नहीं होगा क्योंकि बड़े आदमी हमेशा छोटे को खाने हैं। छोटा आदमी उन के साथ कभी पनपता नहीं है।

इस उद्योग में एक बड़ी विशेषता यह है कि इसके अन्दर कितने ही पार्ट्स होते हैं और वह सब अलग अलग बनते हैं। उन को देखा जाय तो मैन्युफैक्चरर की जो डेफिनिशन है, में नहीं समझता कि किस को मैन्युफैक्चरर माना जायेगा और किस पर टैक्स लगाया जायेगा। एक तो ढलाई करना है, उस के साथ उमके बच्चे, उमकी बाँवो मिट्टी पीमती है। एक धौकनी चलाती है। एक मुबह से ले कर शाम तक किसी के यहां से लोहा पीतल आदि सामान या जो कुछ भी कारीगर या बनवाने वाला देता है, उस को ले कर आता है। उम के बाद में उसने ढाल कर किसी को दिया। मशीन पर गया, उमकी सफाई हुई। फिर कहीं हट्टा बना, कहीं चाभी बनी, कहीं कुछ बना। इस तरह से ताले का एक रूप जा कर असेम्बल होता है। वह कहीं कारखाने वाला अपने यहां करा कर अपना डेड मार्क लगा देता होगा। लेकिन जनरली हमारे यहां जितने लोग इस में हैं वह छोटे तबके के लोग हैं। मुसलमानों में भी वही लोग हैं जो कि बहुत पड़े लिखे नहीं हैं। न उन के पास कोई टेक्नीक है न और कोई चीज है। ढलाई का काम, रेटाई का काम या पालिश का काम ऐसे ही लोग करते हैं जिनका पढ़ाई लिखाई से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं।

यहां पर एक चीज रखी गई, इंस्पेक्टर ने जा कर इन लोगों को घेरा और कहा कि हम को हिसाब दीजिए, हम चेक करेंगे। नतीजा यह हुआ कि जिस दिन बजट आया उस दिन से लोगों ने काम बन्द कर दिया। इधर त्योहार आ गया। बेचारों के पास मजदूरी नहीं रह गई क्योंकि व्यापारियों का एक तरीका होता है कि इधर माल देते हैं, उधर बिल्टी देते हैं। बिल्टी लेकर बैंक में देते हैं। बैंक से पैसा ले कर मजदूरों में बाँटते हैं। अब न तो वह माल कहीं बैंक में ले सकता है कोई न उस की बिल्टी बन सकती है। लिहाजा ऐसी हालत में उन लोगों को परेशानी आ गई।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कोई भी बिजनेस होता है तो उस में मैन्युफैक्चरर की बात आती है। हमारे यहां जैसा मैं ने कहा कि मैन्युफैक्चरर उस में कहीं नहीं आता क्योंकि वह असेम्बल करता है। एक पार्ट उस का कोई बनाता है, दूसरा कोई और बनाता है। ताले का ऐसा यह उद्योग है और मैं समझता हूँ कि अलीगढ़ में उस के सिवाय और कोई उद्योग नहीं है। इस के ऊपर ही वहां के लोग निर्भर करते हैं। अलीगढ़ में कोई जा कर देखे, गली कूचों में औरतें बच्चे सब इसी काम में लगे हुए मिलेंगे। उनके पास इस के सिवाय और कोई उद्योग नहीं है। चौधरी साहब ने उन को विश्वास दिलाया और चौधरी साहब का रेडियो पर भी यही विचार आया कि हम छोटे उद्योगों को सहायता देंगे। मैग्नाफिसरों से भी मिला। उन से भी यही मालूम होता है कि जरूर उन की अलीगढ़ के उद्योगों पर निगाह है और मैं समझता हूँ कि वह जल्दी ही उन को राहत देने की कोशिश करेंगे।

आप जानते हैं कि अलीगढ़ में पिछले महीनों में एक रायट हुआ। सब लोग पीछे हो गए, काम नहीं कर पाए, भूखो मर गए। दो महीने से काम शुरू हुआ तो फिर यह आपत आ गई। मैटीरियल सस्ता नहीं हुआ। वह और आगे बढ़ गया जैसे मैं। जहां टर्नओवर का सवाल है, वहां चार लाख से ऊपर वालों पर लगाएंगे या 30 लाख से ऊपर वालों का रजिस्टर मेन्टेन करेंगे। लेकिन जहां छोटे को भी रजिस्टर मेन्टेन करने का सवाल आता है वहां वह ममीबत में पड़ जायेगा। पड़े लिखे वह है नहीं, कैसे वह रजिस्टर मेन्टेन करेंगे। और लोग भी कैसे करेंगे क्योंकि हर चीज यहां अलग अलग बनती है अब जैसे गाडरेज है, उन के यहां सारी प्रासेस एक साथ होती है। उस की वजह से गाडरेज उन पर हावी हो जायेगा क्योंकि मैं ने कहा कि बड़े आदमी हमेशा छोटे पर हावी होते हैं। कारखानों का यह उसूल है कि छोटा आदमी हमेशा मैटीरियल के लिए तरसता है कि मैटीरियल कहां से लाए। हमारे यहां तो वह रटी स्त्रेप आते हैं जिस से वह ढाई बनाते हैं या कहीं चाभी बनाते हैं। तो जिस को कूड़ें में फेंक देते हैं उससे तो ताले बनते हैं अलीगढ़ में और अलीगढ़ की जो हालत है वह चौधरी साहब को मालूम है।

दूसरी जगहों में जैसे ताइवान है या और दूसरे देश हैं वहां बड़े बड़े कारखाने हैं, उन लोगों ने अपनी टेक्नीक के जरिये से काम चलाया है। हमारे यहां



ले मैन है, अभी तक वे उस बात पर नहीं आ पाए। वे नहीं समझते इस चीज को उन को कैसे कम्पेयर करेंगे कैसे इस चीज को और डेवलप किया जा सकता है। जब तक कि उन को राहत नहीं मिलेगी? इस पर कोई भी झूटी भाज तक नहीं लगी है। एक्साइज ड्यूटी भाज तक ताले पर नहीं थी। कभी उन से सी फॉर्म नहीं मांगा गया। ऐसी हालत में एकदम से अगर 20 परसेंट उन पर लगा दिया जाय तो आप समझ लीजिए वह जो छोटे छोटे काम करने वाले हैं वे कुछ भी नहीं कर पाएंगे। गवर्नमेंट ने तो पहले ही इसको एग्जम्प्ट कर रखा था। तो मैं चौधरी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस को गृह उद्योग या कुटीर उद्योग मान कर इस से मुक्ति देने की कृपा करें। इससे मुक्ति मिल जाये तो लोगों को आगे काम करने का मौका मिलेगा और आगे इस उद्योग को और बढ़ाने की कोशिश होगी। क्योंकि और तरीके हैं, जैसे मैं ने कहा कि मशीन से या और तरह से इस का डेवलपमेंट किया जाय। यूपी में यही प्रयोग एक ऐसी जगह है जहां ताले बनते हैं। बाकी जैसा मैं ने बताया कि गाडरेज है या और कुछ छोटे मोटे कारखाने हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहां इस का बहुत बड़ा अभाव है। लोग यहां तक नहीं पहुंच पाये हैं और यह नहीं जानते कि किस तरह से इस का डेवलपमेंट करें। उन का एक पुराना डर चल रहा है। उसी तरह से डलाई कर रहे हैं और उसी तरह से पंचिग कर रहे हैं।

एक सवाल और है कि ताला और चाबी को अलग अलग कर दिया गया है। ताले को कोई एक बेचेगा तो कोई दूसरा चाबी अलग से कैसे बेचेगा। आपने ताला और चाबी दोनों को अलग अलग कर दिया है। ताले के साथ चाबी होती है और चाबी के साथ ही ताला होता है। ताले के साथ ही चाबी भी आती है। चाबी कोई अलग से नहीं लेता है। यह दोनों चीजें एक दूसरे के साथ जुड़ी हुई हैं। फिर दोनों को कैसे अलग किया जायेगा—यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रही है। इन को अलग करने से इसके व्यवसायों पर दोहरी मार पड़ जायेगी। मैं समझता हूं ताला और चाबी दोनों को एक चीज मान कर ही चलना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस व्यवसाय में करीब 25-30 हजार आदमी लगे हुए हैं। बहुत से आदमी शहर से पार्ट ले कर देहात में काम करते हैं। फसल के बाद जब बहुत से मजदूर बेकार हो जाते हैं तो वे या तो शहर में आ कर कारखानों में काम करते हैं या फिर पार्ट्स ले जा कर गांवों में काम करके कारखानों में माल दे जाते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में अगर एग्जम्पशन नहीं दिया जाता है तो उस का बड़ा व्यापक असर पड़ेगा और अभी जो दिक्कतें हैं वह और भी बढ़ जायेगी। आगे चलकर बड़े बड़े कारखाने वाले इन लोगों को पनपने ही नहीं देंगे। वे तो चाहते ही हैं कि छोटे कारखानेदार पनप न सकें ताकि वे मनमानी कीमतें वसूल कर सकें। अहां तक प्राइसेज डाउन करने की बात है, वह तभी सम्भव हो सकता है जबकि छोटे छोटे उद्योग पनपें और उनको राहत मिले। जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा, आज तो उन को मटीरियल भी तेज मिल रहा है। बजट के कारण साम्बे और पीतल के दाम बढ़ गए हैं। मैं समझता हूं चौधरी साहब की उन की ओर निगाह है, उन को हमदर्दी

भी है तथा अधिकारियों ने भी आश्वासन दिया है कि ताले के उद्योग के लिये कुछ न कुछ करेंगे।

इस बजट के द्वारा किसानों को कुछ राहत देने का प्रयास किया गया है। जहां तक तम्बाकू का सवाल है, इन्स्पेक्टर गरीब आदमी को भुंन करने ही नहीं देते थे। गरीब आदमी को तम्बाकू नहीं मिलती थी। इन्स्पेक्टर किसी भी विभाग का हो, चाहे सब-इन्स्पेक्टर हो या कोआपरेटिव इन्स्पेक्टर हो—सभी मनमानी करते हैं वे यह नहीं देखते हैं कि गरीब आदमी को क्या कष्ट होता है। यह इन्स्पेक्टर नाम का ऐसा कीड़ा है जो किसी को भी पनपने नहीं देता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में मैं समझता हूं, इन्स्पेक्टरों की वजह से किसानों ने तम्बाकू बोनी छोड़ दी थी। अब चौधरी साहब ने जो कदम उठाया है उससे उनको राहत मिल सकेगी।

चौधरी साहब के मन में छोटे उद्योगों के प्रति जो सहानुभूति रही है उसको देखते हुए मैं आशा करता हूं कि उन का ध्यान इस ओर अवश्य जायेगा।

\*SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Mr. Chairman Sir, I will speak in Oriya because Interpreter is there. I will speak in Oriya to make the viewpoint more clear.

Sir, the General Budget for the year 1979-80 has been presented by the hon. Minister for Finance. The hon. Members in this House have participated in the discussion. I would like to discuss something on the first part of his speech. The hon. Members of different parties have given their opinion indicating the impact of budget on our people. I do not like to repeat about the provision of taxes due to the limited time. Therefore I would like to confine my speech to the development programme chalked out by the Government. In order to take up developmental work in various sectors Government needs more money. That is the main purpose to impose taxes. For example we are in opposition. If we oppose the budget the hon. Members from Janata Party would say that the friends of other side are not doing well to oppose the budget. Of course most of the hon. Members are opposing the provision made in the budget. However if we take the public opinion into consideration we will see that the general opinion of the common masses on the budget is not at all satisfactory. People have

\*The original speech was delivered in Oriya.



[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

sharply reacted to the imposition of new taxes and enhancement of other taxes. So far as the present budget is concerned I would like to say with great regret that this budget has affected both the poor and rich, section of the people. None of them are benefitted. In their opinion the present budget is a great burden on them. But if we invest more amount of money in their developmental work they will change this ideas later on. They can bear the tax burden.

Sir, I am happy to say that the first time our Finance Minister has referred to the allocation of funds by the different Ministries for the welfare of the Adivasi people from the various sectors. The former Government had taken a decision to allocate more funds through the sub-plans to the Adivasi areas from four sources from the year 1974-75. One is from the State Government side i.e. from the State Plan outlay, the second is from the Central Government side which is the central Plan outlay, the third is from the central sponsored schemes and the fourth one is from the various financial institutions. The amount coming from these four sources were to be sent on the developmental programme of the Adivasi belt. Accordingly the State Governments chalked out their plans and programmes and prepared their budgets and distributed money. But it is a matter of great regret that the money which had been allocated by the Central Government under this head was quite meagre. It did not come to crores but only to a few lakhs. While I raised questions on the floor of the House about this disparities but I got discouraging replies. The Government which directs

the State Government to spend money on tribal welfare and if Centre do not give the required amount to the States it will create great discontentment. The State Governments feel that the Central Government is neglecting them.

Now I would like to say a few words about the Centre-State financial relationship. Sir, there was a lot of controversy between the States and Centre in the past. I am happy that the present Government has solved this problem. But while we take the case of the poor Adivasi populated States, again we are disappointed to see the disparities in the matter of allocating of funds. Here I am reminded of the population theory and poverty theory. I hope both these theories are applicable to such neglected States.

Sir, most of the people there are Adivasis and are poor. It is the first and foremost duty of the Government to allocate more funds to these people. I urge this Government to pay special attention to such backward adivasi populated States. I hope the Central Government will realise their difficulties and give justice to them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So you will continue tomorrow.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:  
Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. tomorrow. You can continue your speech to-morrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 13th, 1979/Phalguna 22, 1900 (Saka).